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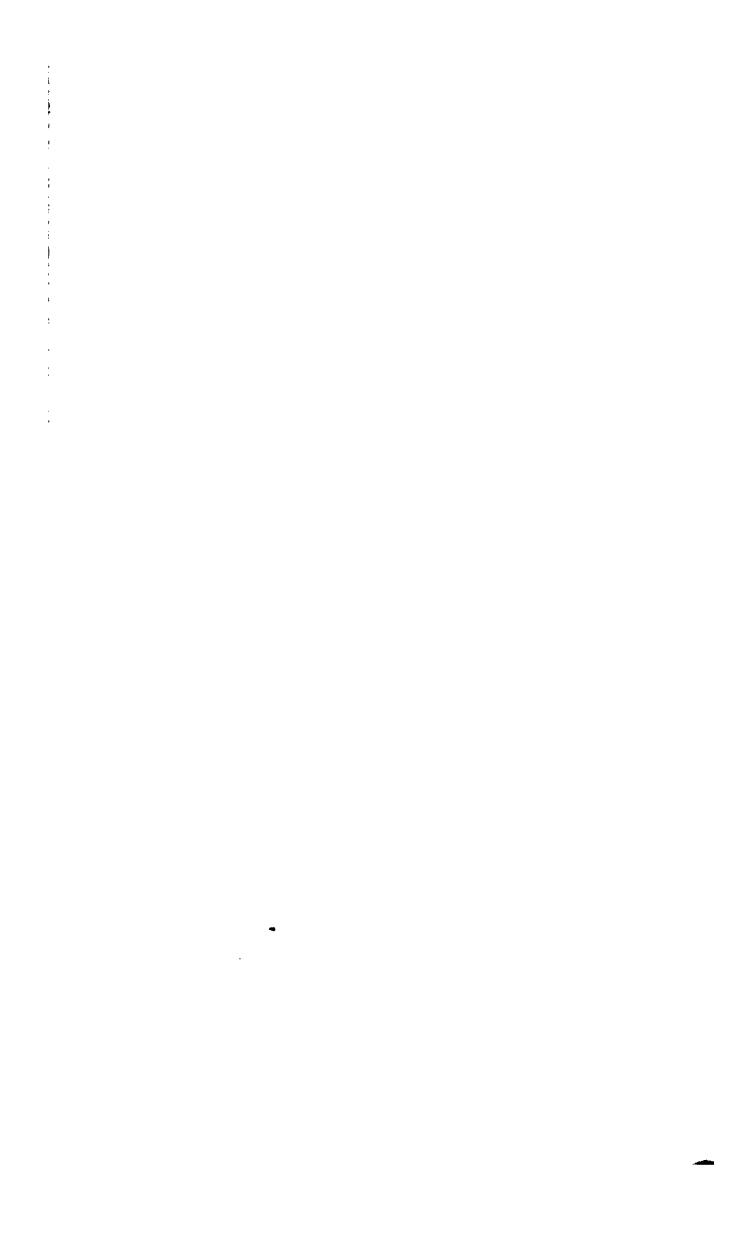
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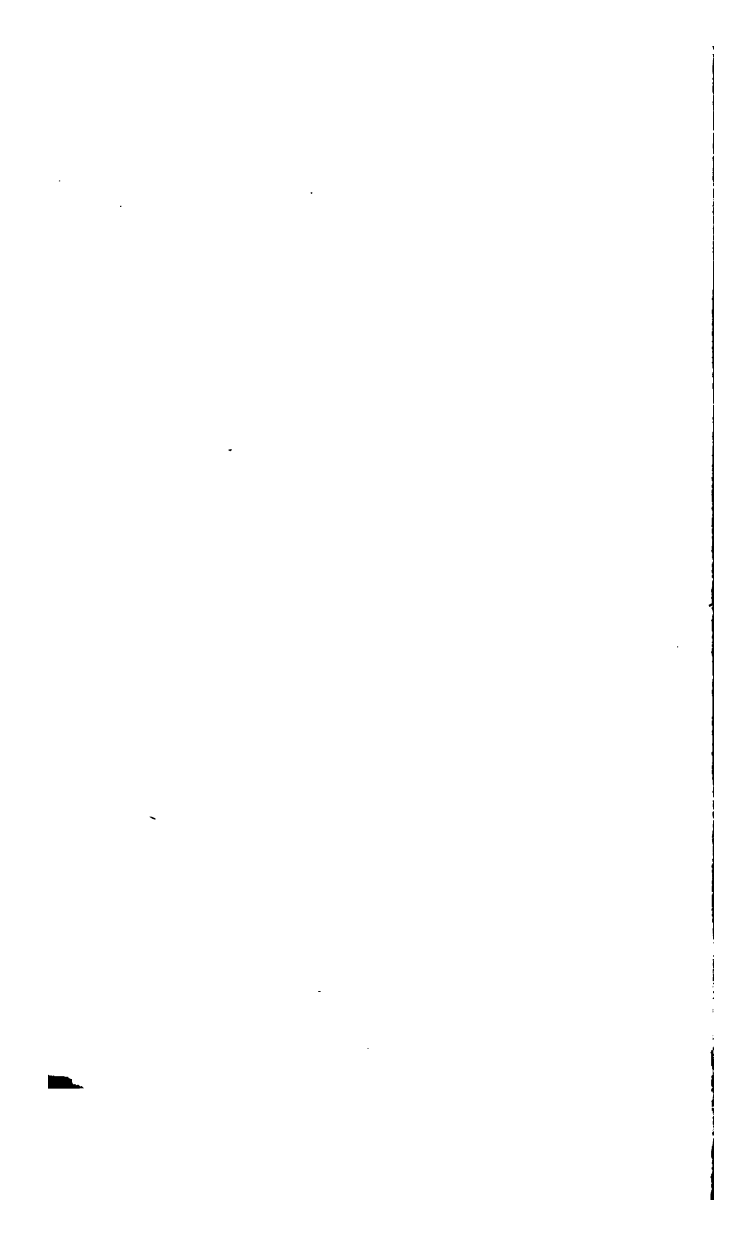
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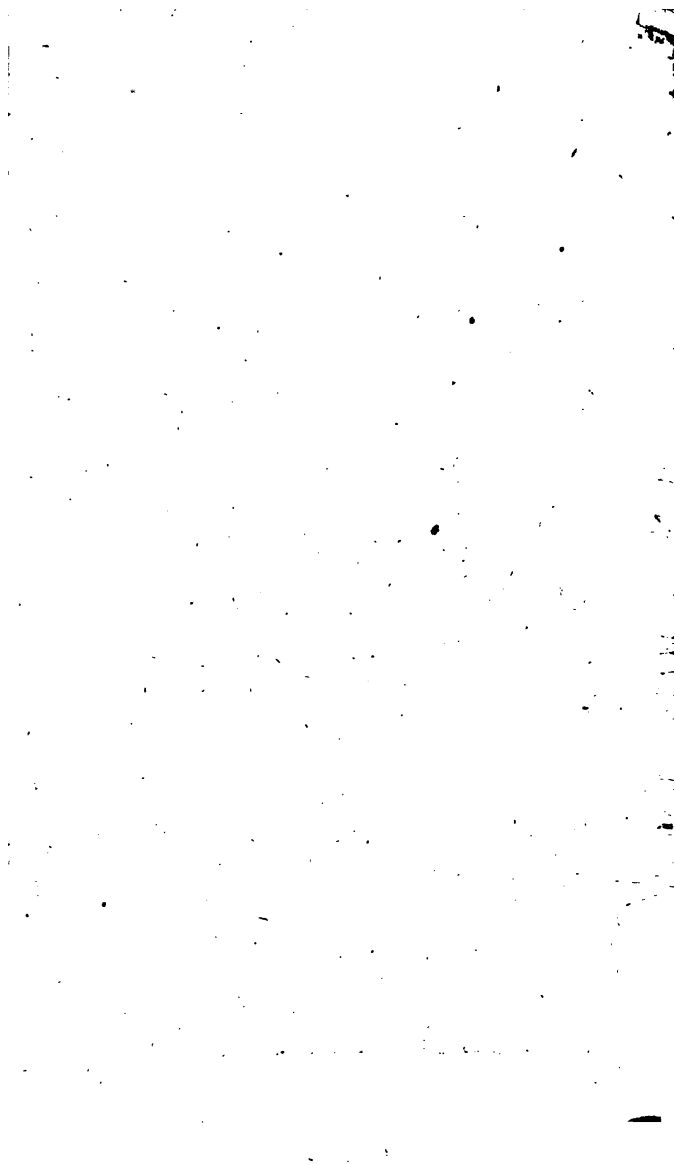
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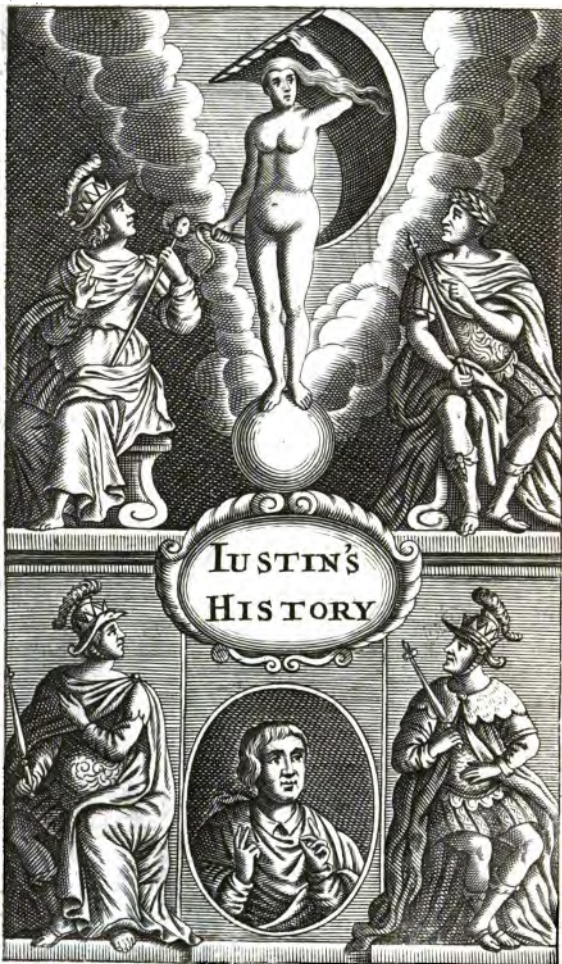
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London Printed for William Whitwood

Justinus, Marcus Junianus

THE *R: Horns*
HISTORY
OF
JUSTIN,

Taken out of the Four and Forty
BOOKS
OF
TROGUS POMPEIUS:

CONTAINING

The Affairs of all Ages and Countries, both in
Peace and War, from the beginning of the World
until the Time of the *Roman* EMPERORS.

With an Account of *JUSTIN*, and the Time
when he Flourished, from *G. J. Vossius*, and a List
of the Kings and Emperors of the several Monarchies,
with the Year of their Reigns, from *Eusebius*,
Bevofus and *Metasthenes*.

Translated into *English* by *Rob. Codrington*, Master of Arts.

The Fifth Edition.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *William Whitwood* next door to the
Bible in *Duck-Lane* near *West-Smithfield*, 1688.

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Antio
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To the true L O V E R of
all good Learning;

The truly H O N O U R A B L E
S JAMES SHAEN

Knight, and Baronet, &c.

Sir,

IT hath been ever the property of Goodness to communicate her self. History therefore, as it is the light of all Times, so it ought not to be confined to the Language of one Nation: this History especially, which gives not only light to the Affairs of one Nation, but almost of all the Nations in the World.

A great Task it was in *Trogus Pompeius*, to have digested so great a Subject in so great a Volume: but a greater task it was in *Justin*, to have contracted it into so little. Which he hath performed with such an acute Dexterity, that by a rare happiness, his Perspicuity goes hand in hand with his Brevity; and the accurate flourish of his Language, is a perpetual Adjunct, that most delightfully doth attend upon them both.

The beginnings of so many Nations, and the Distributions of them into so many Plantations, which gradually did fill the World with People, and fulfill'd the course of Providence, are here industriously, if not exactly represented. A mistake indeed there in his six and thirtieth Book, concerning the Original of the *Jews*, in which our Wonder may excuse his Error. For the *Jews* being the peculiar People of God, and holding no Commerce with other Nations, either in their Religion, or their Alliance; it is at the least, no little marvel, that he should know so much, as to mistake no more.

Sir, Our Author in the Original, did dedicate this Book to the Emperor *Antonius*, surnamed the *Pious*: I have in the Translation devoted it unto you, who having a large extent in your Empire over ingenious Spirits, do equal him in his love to Learning, and Superlatively do transcend him in your Piety; It hath now lived above fifteen hundred years, since it was dedicated to *Antoninus*. And the Translation, being of the same Blood and Spirit with the Original, will flourish I hope, under the Umbrage of your most safe Protection, whiles there are Eyes to peruse it, or Judgments to approve it: So letter'd an Ambition do I nourish throughout all Ages to be read, to be

SIR,

Your most humble, and
most devoted Servant.

ROBERT CODRINGTON.

AR

An ACCOUNT of
J U S T I N,

From G. J. Vossius *de Hist. Lat.* l. 1.

C Concerning the Name or Age of *Justin*, the Author of the Epitome of *Trogus Pompeius* his History, nothing certain can be laid down. As for his Name *Ant. Arnoldus* calls him *Justinus Frontinus*; but in the Manuscript in the *Medicean Library*, he is named *M. Junianus Justinus*, and this is like to be the truest, because of the Antiquity of the Book, which is strongly evinc'd by its being written in the old *Lombard Characters*. Then for the Age wherein he liv'd, *Walter Burghley* an Englishman in his Book *de Vit. Philos.* published by *Arnold Teffornen*, An. 1472. writes that he was Son to that *Trogus* whose History he Epitomiz'd. A pardonable mistake, and to be ascrib'd to the ignorance of that Age. Others, and those learned Men I find who conjecture our Author to have flourish'd in some time after the Empire of the World, was translated from *Rome* to *Constantinople*, and this they gather from those words of his, l. 8. cap. 4. *Graciam etiam NUNC, & veribus & dignitate orbis terrarum principem*; Greece even NOW the Princess of the World both in Strength and Authority. But this NOW is not to be

interpreted as relating to the time in which, but of
 which he was then writing. The like case occurring
 afterwards, where he says, *Ex hac potissimum facere The-*
banos, Lacedæmoniosque antea interse Imperii, NUNC
Græcia imprantis amulos: [And herein the *Thebans* and
Lacedæmonians are the chief Actors, who formerly con-
 tending amongst themselves for precedence, are now
 become Rivals of Ruling Greece.] Where *NOW* signifies
 no otherwise than *at this time*, concerning which we are
 discoursing. After all, 'tis plain, that he liv'd in the days
 of *Antoninus Pius*, and that he dedicated his Historical
 Epitome to him; and this may be collected from these
 words of his Preface, *Quod ad te, Imperator Antonine,*
non tam cognoscendi, quam emendandi causâ transmissi.
 Which I have sent to you Emperor *Antoninus*, in ex-
 pectation not of instructing you, but of being corrected
 by you. For so it is in the most ancient Editions,
 wherein no doubt great exactness was observ'd in fol-
 lowing the truth of their Manuscripts. Besides in the
 last Age *Philip of Bergamo* [l. 8. Supp.] and *John Aven-*
tine [Annal. 1.] affirm him to have liv'd under *Antoni-*
nus, as doth also *Martin Polonus* in his Chronicle writ-
 ten 300 years since; nor but that he is guilty of a
 great error in making this *Justin* to be the same with
Justin Martyr, whereas the Author of this Epitome, in
 those things which he writes concerning *Moses*, *Joseph*
 and the *Israelites* (l. 6. & 30.) does falsly contradict
 the Scriptures; from whence 'tis manifest that he was
 a Heathen, and for such he is accounted by *Orosius*.
 So that it need not be urg'd that the Holy Martyr, ne-
 ver wrote any thing in the Latin Tongue; nor that
Eusebius, *S. Jerom*, nor *Photius*, who give us Catalogues
 of his Works, make not any mention of this Historical
 Epitome; whereas it was not unknown to *S. Jerom*,
 who quotes it in his Preface to *Daniel's Prophecy*. The
 like does *St. Austin*, (*liv. Dei*, l. 4. c. 4.) and *Orosius*
 (l. 1.

(l. 1. c. 8. & 10.) who also frequently transcribes his words. Later than these he is mention'd by *Isidore*, *Jornandes* and others. He was an Excellent and an Elegant Writer, as *Raymund Lully* (l. 7. de Orat. c. 4.) says of him ; but how foully he was mistaken in his representation of the Jewish Affairs, is shewn by *Ben-ed. Pererius* upon *Daniel*. There is a Manuscript of him yet remaining in the publick Library at *Cambridge*, and, another at *Corpus Christi* College in *Oxford*.

To

To the READER.

THough Chronologers do strangely differ from one another in their Computations of Times, and adjusting the Years of great Actions and Events ; yet that the Order and Course of the History may be more easily conceiv'd and retain'd by the young Inquirer, it was thought good, that partly from Eusebius, and partly from Berosus and Metasthenes, the following List of the Kings or Emperors of the several Monarchies, with the Years of their Reigns should be annexed.

The FIRST, or the ASSYRIAN MONARCHY.

1. N Inus, the Son of Jupiter Belus, the same who was worshipped under the Name of Baal) reigned 52 years	10. Altadas	32
2. Semiramis the Wife of Ninus 42	11. Mamitus	30
3. Zamez Ninyas, or Ninus II. Son of Semiramis 38	12. Mancalaus	30
4. Arrius 30	13. Sterus or Spherus	20
5. Aralius 40	14. Mamelus	30
6. Xerxes, also call'd Balus 30	15. Sparteus	40
7. Armamitres 37	16. Ascatates	40
8. Belochus 35	17. Amintas	45
9. Balus 52	18. Belchus	25
	19. Bellopares	30
	20. Lamprides	32
	21. Sosares	20
	22. Lampares	30
	23. Panyas	45
	24. Sosarmus	19
	25. Mitreus	27
	26. Tautanes	32

27. <i>Tauteus</i>	40	33. <i>Ophratens</i>	20
28. <i>Tineus</i>	30	34. <i>Ophratanes</i>	50
29. <i>Dercillus</i>	40	35. <i>Ocrasapes</i>	42
30. <i>Eupales</i>	38	36. <i>Tonosooncoleros</i> , called by the Greeks <i>Sardanapalus</i> ,	
31. <i>Laosthenes</i>	45	the last of this Race	20
32. <i>Pyriciades</i>	30		

The *ASSYRIAN* Monarchy lasted 1239 Years.

The *SECOND*, or the *MEDIAN* *MONARCHY*.

1. <i>A</i> <i>Rbaces</i>	Years 28	6. <i>Arcens</i>	40
2. <i>Mandanes</i>	50	7. <i>Artines</i>	22
3. <i>Sofarmus</i>	30	8. <i>Astibares</i>	20
4. <i>Articarnines</i>	50	9. <i>Astyages</i>	30
5. <i>Arbianes</i>	22		

The Monarchy continued under the *Medes* 292 Years.

The *THIRD*, or the *PERSIAN* *MONARCHY*.

1. <i>C</i> <i>Trus</i>	Years 30	8. <i>Xerxes</i>	mo. 2
2. <i>Cambyfes</i>	7 ye. 5 mo.	9. <i>Sogdianus</i>	mo. 8
3. <i>Parixites</i> and <i>Smerdis</i> Brethren and <i>Magi</i>	mo. 7	10. <i>Darius Nothus</i>	years 19
4. <i>Darius</i>	years 36	11. <i>Artaxerxes Mnemon</i>	40
5. <i>Xerxes</i>	years 20	12. <i>Artaxerxes Ochus</i>	25
6. <i>Artabanus</i> the Vice-Roy, whoslew <i>Xerxes</i> ,	mo. 7	13. <i>Arfes</i>	4
7. <i>Artaxerxes Longimanus</i>	years 40	14. <i>Darius</i> the Son of <i>Arfa-</i> <i>nus</i> , said by <i>Justin</i> to have been call'd <i>Codomanus</i>	6.

The *Persian* Monarchy endured 230 Years and 5 Months
The.

The *FOURTH*, or the Monarchy of *Alexander*, or of the *M A C E D O N S*.

Alexander finished his Conquests in 12 Years, and after his Death, his Chief Captains divided amongst themselves the Kingdoms he had Conquered.

Of the *M A C E D O N S*.

1. A rideus reign'd Yea. 7	9. Antipater	years 1
2. Cassander 18	10. Softheues.	2
3. Antipater and Alexan- der 4	11. Antigonus Gonaras	36
4. Demetrius 6	12. Demetrius	10
5. Pyrrhus mon. 6	13. Antigonus	15
6. Lysimachus years 5	14. Philip	42
7. Ptolemy Ceraunus 1	15. Perseus the last King of the Macedons	10.
8. Meleager mon. 2		

The Macedonian Monarchy endured 154 Yea. 8 Months.

Of *ASIA*.

1. A ntigonus Years 18
2. Demetrius Polior- cetes

Of *SYRIA* and *ASIA*.

3. Antiochus Soter	43
4. Antiochus Theos	15
5. Seleucus Calimachus	20
6. Seleucus Ceraunus	13
7. Antiochus Mag.	36
8. Seleucus Philopater	11
9. Antiochus Epiphanes	17.

Of *SYRIA*.

1. Seleucus Nicanor reig.	32
2. Antiochus Eupater	2
3. Demetrius soter	22
4. Alexander	10
5. Demetrius	3
6. Antiochus Sedetes	9
7. Demetrius again	4
8. Antiochus Gryphus	12
9. Antiochus Cyzicænus	18
10. Philip	2

The Kingdom of Syria continued 289 Years. Of

Of E G Y P T.

1. Ptolemy Son of Lagos Y. 70	6. Ptolemy Euergetes 29
2. Ptolemy Philadelphus 58	7. Ptolemy Phiscon or Soter 17
3. Ptolemy Euergetes 26	8. Ptolemy Alexander 10
4. Ptolemy Philopater 17	9. Ptolemy Lathirus 8
5. Ptolemy Epiphanes 24	10. Ptolemy Dionysius 30
	11. Cleopatra 22.

The Kingdom of Egypt continued after Alexander 288 Yea.

The Monarchy of ALEXANDER continued 300 Years.

F I N I S.

THE
INTRODUCTION
OF
JUSTIN;

The most famous Historian,
to the Histories of *Trogus Pompeius*; Dedicated to the Emperor
ANTONINUS,
Sir-named PIUS.

W *Hereas many of the Romans, and men of Consulary dignity, have committed to History the Roman Affairs, both in Greek and other Tongues; Trogus Pompeius a man of ancient eloquence, being delighted either with the desire of glory, or with the variety and novelty of the enterprize, did compose in Latin not only the History of Greece, but the History also of the whole World; that as the Roman affairs are read in the Greek, so now the affairs of Greece may be read in the Roman tongue. And if the Works of other Authors, discoursing on the Acts of several Kings and Nations, do seem to be a task of arduous*

arduous difficulty; ought not Pompeius seem unto us, with Herculean boldness, to adventure through the whole World, in whose books the acts of all Ages, Kings, Nations, and People are contained? And what the Greek Historians have confusedly thrust together, as every one thought best unto himself; Trogus Pompeius (some things being omitted which were judged to be superfluous) hath digested the rest into order; the whole work being distinguished by time, and by the course and series of the affairs. In the leisures which in this City I enjoyed, I have carefully collected out of his four and forty Books, (for so many he did publish) all things which did prefer themselves to observation: and I have composed as it were one posie of flowers of them, those things being left out which were neither delightful for the pleasure of knowledge, nor profitable for example: to the end that both those who understand the Greek Tongue, might have wherewith to be remembred; and those who understand it not may have wherewith to be informed. This I have transmitted unto you, Emperor Antoninus, not to improve your knowledge, but to correct the defects thereof: as also that I may give you an account even of my leisures, of which, Cato recordeth, that an account is to be rendred. Your approbation even in this time will be sufficient for me; by which when envy and detraction shall be gone, Posterity shall receive a testimony of my industry.

The



The first Book of
JUSTIN
THE
HISTORIAN,

Taken out of the Histories
of *Trogus Pompeius.*

li⁷

IN the beginning of Affairs, the command of People and Nations was in the power of Kings; whom no popular ambition; but an approved moderation amongst good men, did advance unto the height of Majesty. The people were restrain'd by no Laws, the arbitrations of Princes being in the place of Laws: It was their custom rather to defend than to enlarge the bounds of their Empires. Their own Countrys were to every one the limits of their Kingdoms; *Ninus* King of the *Assyrians* was the first of all, who, by an immoderate desire of reign, did change the ancient, and (as it were) the hereditary custom of the Nations. He first made war upon his Neighbours, and subdued the people (as yet unexperienced to resist) even to the bounds of *Africa*. There
B were

were indeed more ancient in time, as *Vexores* King of *Egypt*, and *Tanais* King of *Scythia*, one of whom advanced into *Pontus*, and the other as far as *Egypt*; but their wars were remote, and not on their neighbouring Countreys: neither sought they domination for themselves, but glory for their people: and being contented with victory, they abstained from the tyranny of Command. *Ninus* with continued happiness confirmed the greatness of his acquired power; therefore the next Nations unto him being subdued, he by the access of new powers, did always march more strong against the others; and every last victory being the Index, or, as it were, a finger of Direction that pointed to the following, he overcame all the Nations of the East. His last war, was with *Zoroastres* King of the *Bastrians*, who is said first of all to have found out the art of Magick, and most diligently to have observed the beginnings of the World, and the motions of the Stars. He being slain, *Ninus* himself deceased, his son *Ninus* whom he had by *Semiramis* being not yet of age; she not daring to deliver up the Empire to a boy, nor openly to exercise the command of it her self, so many and so great Nations being scarcely obedient to a man, much less unto a woman, did counterfeit her self to be the son instead of the wife of *Ninus*, and a boy instead of a woman. They were both of a middle stature, their voice but soft; their complexion and features of face, and the lineaments of their bodies were alike both in the mother and the son: she therefore with rayment covered her arms and thighs, and put a *tire* on her head; and, that she might not seem to conceal any thing by her new habit, she commanded the people to be cloathed in the same attire, which that whole Nation have ever since observed: Having thus counterfeited her Sex, she was believed to be a young man. After this she made her self famous by great achievements, by the magnificence whereof when she thought she had overcome all envy, she confessed who she was, and whom she had counterfeited: neither did this take away from her the dignity

dignity of her Government, but increased her admiration, that a woman not only surpassed her own sex, but even men in virtue. She builded *Babylon*, and encompassed it with a wall of Brick, being interlined with Rozen, Sand and Pitch, which in those places the earth doth every where cast up: There were many other famous acts of this Queen; for, not content to defend the Boundaries of the Empire obtained by her husband, she not only added *Ethiopia* to it, but she carried the war into *India*, which besides her and *Alexander* the Great, never any invaded. At last when she desired to lie with her own son, she was killed by him, having reigned two and forty years after *Ninus*. Her son *Ninus* being contented with the Empire purchased by his Parents, did abandon the study of war, and as if he had changed his sex with his mother, he grew old in the company of Ladies, being seldom at any time seen by men; his Successors also following his example, gave answers to the Nations by their Agents. The *Assyrians* who afterwards were called *Syrians*, did possess the Empire for the space of one thousand and three hundred years. The last that reigned was *Sardanapalus*, a man more dissolute than a woman. When his Lieutenant over the *Medes*, *Arbastes* by name, after great solicitation could hardly be admitted into his presence, which was vouchsafed unto none before him, he found him amongst a throng of Concubines spinning Purple on a distaff, and distributing their tasks unto them, and exceeding them all both in the effeminacy of his habit, the softness of his body, and the wanton glances of his eye: Which things observed, *Arbastes* being possessed with indignation, that so many men should be subject to such a woman, and that those who did bear Arms should obey a Spinster; repairing to his companions, and communicate to them what he beheld; he denied that he could pay Homage unto him who had rather be a woman than a man. A conspiracy therefore was plotted, and war was made on *Sardanapalus*: which he understanding, not as a man who would defend his King-

dom, but as a woman at the fear of death) looked first about him where to hide himself; and afterwards with a few, and those out of all military order, he advanced to the battel; being overcome, he retired himself into his Court, where a pile of wood being prepared and burning, he threw himself and his riches into the fire, in this only having imitated a man: After this, *Arbastes* the Governour of the *Medes*, and the killer of the King, was made King himself: He translated the Empire from the *Affyrians* to the *Medes*: After many Kings the Kingdom did descend to *Astyages* by the order of Succession. He in a dream beheld a Vine to spring from the womb of his only daughter, by the branches whereof all *Asia* was shadowed: The Magicians being demanded their counsel, returned answer, that from the same daughter he should have a Grand-child whose greatness was prefigured, and that he himself should lose the Kingdom. Being amazed at this answer, he gave his daughter in marriage neither to a Gentleman nor to a Citizen, lest the nobility of the Father and Mother should elevate the mind of his Grand-child, but to *Cambyses* a mean man, and one at that time of the obscure Nation of the *Persians*: And the fear of his dream being not thus taken off, he sent for his daughter being great with child, that the child should especially be killed in the sight of the Grand-father. The Infant being born, was delivered to *Harpagus* (a partaker with the King in all his counsels) to be killed. He fearing that if the King being dead, and the Empire devolved to his daughter, because that *Astyages* had no male-child, she would take that revenge from the servant which she could not from the father for the murder of her son, did deliver the Babe to the King's Shepherd to be exposed in the woods to the mercy of wild beasts. It so fell out, that at the same time the Shepherd had a son born; his wife hearing of the exposition of this Royal Infant, did earnestly intreat her husband that the child might be brought home and shewed her: Returning to the wood he found a Bitch close unto the Infant giving suck unto him, and defend-

ing

ing him from the birds and beasts : and being himself moved to compassion, with which he saw the Bitch to be touched; he brought the Infant to his cottage, the Bitch all the way sollicitously following him. As soon as the woman took him into her arms, the boy danced as to a note of musick ; and there appeared in him such a vigour, and such sweet smiles of flattering innocence, that the wife of her own accord did desire the Shepherd to expose her own child for him, and to give her leave to bring up that boy either for his hopefulness, or for his fortune ; and thus the condition of the little ones being changed, the one was brought up for the Shepherd, and the other exposed for the Grand-child of the King. The name of the Nurse was afterwards called *Spacon*, for so the *Persians* do call a Bitch. The boy being brought up amongst the Shepherds, received the name of *Cyrus*. Not long after being by lot chosen King amongst his Play-fellows, when by wantonness he punished those who appeared to be stubborn with stripes, a complaint was brought from the fathers of the children to the King, disdaining that the sons of ingenuous men should be whipped like slaves by a servant of the Kings. The boy being sent for, and the reason of it demanded, when with a countenance nothing changed, he made answer, that he did as a King ; the King admiring at his constancy, did call to mind his dream, and the answer of the Magicians, into his memory ; and when his Physiognomy and likeness, and the time of his being exposed, and the confession of the Shepherd did all agree, he acknowledged him to be his Grand-child ; and because he thought he was clear of his dream, the domination of *Cyrus*, being exercised amongst the Sheperds, he only dismissed him with a check : but being angry with *Harpagus* in revenge of his preserved Grand-child, he slew his own son, and delivered him to his father to feast on ; *Harpagus* for the present having dissembled his grief, deferred his hatred of the act to an opportunity of revenge.

Some years after this, when *Cyrus* grew into years, *Harpagus* being admonished by his grief that he was childless, did write unto *Cyrus* how he was made over by his Grand-father to the *Persians*, how he commanded him to be slain being a little one, how he was preserved by his benefit, how he had offended the King by it, and lost his own son : He exhorted him to prepare an Army and advance the readiest way into the Kingdom, promising that the *Medes* should turn unto him; the Letter because it could not be carried openly, (the Kings Garrisons guarding all the avenues) was put into the belly of a dis-entrail'd Hare, and the Hare was delivered to a faithful servant to be carried to *Cyrus* into *Persia*: Nets were also given to him, that under the pretence of hunting, the deceit might be the more conceal'd. The Letters being read, he was commanded in a dream to take the same course, and was forewarned, that whom he first should meet with on the next morning, he should take him as a companion in his enterprizes. Beginning his journey about the break of day, he met with the servant of a *Median*, *Cybaris* by name, who lately had escaped out of prison; his pedigree being demanded, he no sooner understood that he was a *Persian*, but his chains being knocked off, he took him as his companion, and returned to the City of *Persepolis*. The People being there called together, he commanded all of them to be ready with their Hatchets to cut down the wood that did shut up the way ; which when they had cheerfully performed, he invited them on the next day to a dinner ; and when he observ'd them to become more cheerful, he demanded of them, that if a condition were propounded to them, Which course of life they would make choice of, whether of yesterdays labour, or of this days dinner ; as they all cryed out, Of this days dinner : You shall live all your lives, said he, like to yesterdays labour, as long as you obey the *Medes*, but if you will follow me, you shall lead a life like to your present feasting. All of them rejoicing thereat, he made war upon the *Medians*. *Astyages* forgetting what *Harpagus* had deserved

ved of him, did commit the chief command of the war unto him ; he no sooner received the Army, but presently did betray it unto *Cyrus*, revenging the cruelty of the King with the perfidiousness of his revolt ; which when *Astyages* understood, having from all places drawn together new forces, he advanced in person against the *Persians*, and the fight being begun again with great resolution, whilst his men were in the height of the conflict, he placed a part of his Army on their Rear, and commanded them to fall on the flying souldiers with their swords, as on enemies, and proclaimed to those in the Van with him, that unless they overcame, they should find no less resolute men on their Rear than in their Front, therefore he advised them to look to it, whether his Army was to be broken by them flying, or that by them fighting. Admonished by this necessity, his Army did fight with great resolution ; therefore when the Army of the *Persians* (being forced) began to give ground a little, their mothers and their wives did meet them, and desired them to return into the battel ; the souldiers delaying to rally and to charge again, the women pulling up their cloths did shew them the nakedness of their bodies, and asked them if they would fly back into the wombs of their mothers or their wives ; being restrained with this check, they returned into the battel, and having made a violent impresson upon their enemies, they enforced those to fly, from whom before they fled.

In this fight *Astyages* was taken, from whom *Cyrus* took nothing but his Kingdom, and deported himself to him rather like a Grand-child than a Conquerour ; and because he would not return again unto the *Medians*, he made him Governour of the populous Nation of the *Hyrcanians*. This was the end of the Empire of the *Medes*, which continued three hundred and fifty years. *Cyrus* in the beginning of his Reign made *Cybarn* Governour of *Persia*, and gave him his sister to marriage, having according to his vision in the night delivered him from his chains, and made him his companion in

all his enterprizes. But the Cities of the *Medians* which were tributary, thinking their condition changed with their Empire, did revolt from *Cyrus*, which was the cause and original of many wars unto him; but the greatest part of them being at last subdued, when he made war against the *Babylonians*, *Cræsus* the King of the *Lydians*, who in those days was famous for his treasure and rich moveables, did march to their assistance; but being overcome, and solicitous for his own safety, he fled back into his kingdom. *Cyrus* after this victory having settled the affairs in *Babylon*, did carry the War into *Lydia*, where he easily overcame the Army of *Cræsus*; they being discouraged at the fortune of the former fight. *Cræsus* himself was taken; but by how much the war was of the less danger, by so much the milder was the victory. *Cræsus* had his life, and some parts of his Patrimony, and the City *Boree* granted to him, in which although he lived not a kingly life, yet it was next unto kingly Majesty. This clemency was no less profitable to the Conquerour, than the Conquered; for it being known that war was made against him, Auxiliaries came in such great numbers to him out of all *Greece*, as to extinguish a common fire; so great was the love which the Cities in general did profess to *Cræsus*, that *Cyrus* would have pull'd a heavy war from all *Greece* upon himself, if he had determined any thing too cruelly against *Cræsus*.

In the process of time, *Cyrus* being employed in other wars, the *Lydians* again rebelled, who being again overcome, their horses and arms were taken from them, and they were commanded to exercise voluptuous and effeminate arts and employments, by which means that industrious and heretofore powerful and warlike Nation, being weakened by sloth and riot, did lose their ancient virtue; and whom, before *Cyrus* no wars could master, being fallen into luxury, ease and excess, did overcome. The *Lydians* had many Kings before *Cræsus* famous for many adventures; but the fortune of *Candaules* is to be compared unto none, who, when he made his wife the subject of all his discourse, whom he

too much loved for the excellency of her Beauty; and (as if silence were the enemy of beauty) being not content with the tacit conscience of his pleasures, unless he revealed the secrets of wedlock, to add at last a proof to his asseveration, he shewed her naked to his companion *Gyges*, by which fact he made both his friend his enemy, being allured to commit adultery with his wife, and her love being thus betrayed to another, he estranged his wife from himself; for not long after, the murder of *Candaules* was the reward of the marriage. The wife being endowed with the blood of her husband, delivered both her self and the kingdom of her husband to her adulterer: *Cyrus*, *Asia* being overcome, and all the East brought into his power, did make war upon the *Scythians*. In that time *Thomyris* was Queen of the *Scythians*, who being not (like a woman) affrighted at the approach of her enemies, she suffered them to pass over the river of *Araxes* when she might have hindered them, conceiving that the event of the battel would prove more successful to her within the bounds of her own Kingdom, and that the flight would be more difficult to her enemies by reason of the interposition of the River. *Cyrus* therefore when he had passed over his forces, having advanced a little further into *Scythia*, did there pitch his Tents; on the next day dissembling a fear, as if he flying back had forsaken his Camp, he left behind him great store of wine, and of all things necessary for a Banquet, which when it was declared to the Queen, she sent her young son to pursue him with the third part of the Army. When he came to *Cyrus's* Camp, the young man being unexperienced in the affairs of war, forgetting his enemies, and as if he came to feast and not to fight, did permit the *Barbarians*, unaccustomed to wine, to over-burthen themselves with it, and the *Scythians* were overcome with wine before they were overcome in war; for, this being discovered, *Cyrus* returning by night, did defeat them, not thinking of him, and put all the *Scythians* to the sword, together with the son of their Queen. *Thomyris* (so great an Army being lost) and

which is more to be lamented, her only son) did not pour forth her grief into tears that she was childless, but did reserve it unto the comfort of revenge, and with the like policy of deceit circumvented her enemies insulting at their late victory ; for counterfeiting a distrust of her strength, and retiring in some disorder, by reason of the loss received, she brought *Cyrus* into a streight betwixt two hills, where her Ambuscado being lodged, she killed two hundred thousand of the *Persians*, with the King himself. In which victory, this also was memorable, That there remained not a messenger of so great an overthrow. The head of *Cyrus* being cut off, the Queen commanded it to be cast into a tub filled with the blood of men, with this exprobration of his cruelty, *Satisfie thy self with blood which thou thirstedest after, and of which thou hast always been insatiable.* *Cyrus* did reign thirty years, being admirably remarkable not only in the beginning of his reign, but by a continual success of Fortune through all his life. His son *Cambyfes* did succeed him, who added *Egypt* to his Fathers Empire ; but being offended with the superstitions of the *Egyptians*, he commanded the Temples of *Apis*, and of others of their Gods to be demolished : He sent also his Army to destroy the most famous Temple of *Ammon*, which Army was lost, being overwhelmed with tempests, and with hills of sands. After this, he saw in his sleep that his brother *Mergides* should reign ; being affrighted at which Vision, he delayed not to commit fratricide after sacrilege ; for it was not easie for him to spare his own brother, who had committed violence against the Gods. To this so cruel an execution he selected one of his friends, a Magician called *Comaris*. In the mean time, he himself being grievously wounded in the thigh with his own sword, dropping by chance out of his scabbard, dyed of that wound, and endured the punishment either of fratricide commanded, or of sacrilege committed. This being made known by a Messenger, the *Magus* committed the villainy before the death of the King was reported, and *Mergides* being killed, to whom the Kingdom was due, he

he substituted his own brother *Oropastes* in his room ; for he was like unto him in the favour of face, and in the lineaments of body, and, no man suspecting the deceit, *Oropastes* was made King in the stead of *Mergides* ; which was reserved the more private , because amongst the *Persians*, the person of the King under the awful pretext of Majesty is always concealed : Therefore the *Magi* to win unto them the favour of the people, did forbear the Tributes, and granted a vacation from wars for three years, that they might confirm the government to them by favours and largesses which they had obtained by deceit, which was first suspected by *Ortbanes*, one of the Nobility, a man of a most acute apprehension ; therefore by his Agents he enquired of his daughter, who was one of the King's Concubines, whether the Son of *Cyrus* were King or not ; who returned answer, that she did not know it her self, nor could learn it of any other, because every one of them were shut up by themselves. He then commanded her to feel his head being asleep, for *Cambyses* had cut off both the ears of *Magus*. Being then assured by his daughter that the King was without ears, he declared it to the Nobility, and by the Religion of an Oath, did oblige them to the slaughter of this counterfeit King. There were only seven that were conscious of this confederacy, who immediately, that they might not have the leisure to repent and disclose the plot, with swords under their garments did repair to the Court. There those being killed whom they met with in the way, they came unto the *Magi*, who wanted not courage to defend themselves ; for with their drawn swords they killed two of the Conspirators ; howsoever they were apprehended by the greater number, one of whom being fast in the arms of *Gobrias*, his companions doubting lest they should kill him in the stead of the *Magus*, because it was acted in a dark place, he commanded them to make sure work of it, though the sword should pass even through his own body ; but fortune so disposing it, he was preserved, and the *Magus* slain. The *Magi* being destroyed, great was the glory which these Princes did obtain for the Kingdom.

restored

restored; but greater far was their glory in this, that when they were in debate on a Successor, they did so well agree upon it; for they were so equal in vertue and nobility, that the equality could hardly give an advantage to the people in the Election: They therefore of themselves found out a way by which they might commit a trial of themselves both to Religion and to Fortune. They did all agree, that on an appointed morning they should on the break of day come every one on horseback before the Court, and he whose horse was first heard to neigh before the rising of the Sun, should be proclaimed King. For the *Persians* do believe the Sun to be the only God, and that horses are consecrated to him. *Darius* the son of *Hystaspes* was one of their Associates, who being desirous of the Kingdom, the Master of his horse assured him, that if that were all which made the victory doubtful, he should take no more care for it, therefore on the night before the appointed day he brought a Mare to the same place, and did let loose the horse unto her, conceiving by eagerness to the Venerable pleasure that it would so fall out, as indeed it did. On the next day when they all met on the prefixed hour, the horse of *Darius*, the place being known unto him, did presently neigh aloud; out of his desire to the Mare, and the other horses being dull, and heavy, did give a happy auspication to his Master. So great was the moderation of the rest of the Nobility, that, this auspication being heard, they rather leaped than alighted from their horses, and saluted *Darius* King. The people also, following the approbation of the Princes, did constitute him King. Thus the Kingdom of the *Persians* being recovered by virtue of leueh of the most noble of the Princes, in so short a space, was converted into the power of One. It is altogether incredible to consider with what a pious gallantry this was done, insomuch that they refused not to die themselves to pluck the Kingdom from the *Magi*; howsoever *Darius*, besides his personall nobleness and his vertue, worthy of the Empire, was of near relation in blood to the ancient Kings; therefore in the
begin-

beginning of his Reign, to confirm it with Royal Nuptials, he took to wife the daughter of *Cyrus*, that so the Kingdom might not seem to be translated to a stranger, but to be returned into the Family of *Cyrus*. In process of time, when the *Assyrians* revolted, and had possessed themselves of *Babylon*, and the King being in a passion by reason of the difficulty of the Siege, *Zopyrus* one of the seven Confederates, gave command that his body at his own house should be torn all over with rods, and that his nose, lips, and ears should be cut off, and in this posture he unexpectedly presented himself to the King, *Darius* being amaz'd and demanding the cause of so foul and deformed a violence, he secretly informed him to what purpose it was done, and prepar'd with counsel for the design, he posted away to *Babylon* under the Title of a Renegade. There he shewed unto the people his dismembered body; He complained of the cruelty of the King, by whom he was over-reach'd in his share of the Kingdom, not by veritas, but by auspice; not by the judgment of men, but by the neighing of a horse; he advised them to take an example from his friends, what his enemies must expect; he exhorted them not to trust unto their walls more than to their Arms. And that they would suffer themselves to manage the common war with fresh and doubled resolutions. The Nobility and virtue of the man was known to them all, neither did they doubt of his fidelity, having wounds on his body, and those marks of injury as the pledges of it. He was therefore made Captain by the consent of all, and came and again the *Persians* on purpose giving back, he made with a small party successful encounters. At last when the whole Army was committed to his charge, he betrayed it to the King, and reduced the whole City into his power. After this, *Darius* made war against the *Sythians*, which shall be declared in the following volume.

The Second Book of JUSTIN.

IN this relation of the achievements of the *Scythians*, which were of large extent and magnificence; we must derive their Pedigree from their first original; for they had beginnings as illustrious as was their Empire, and were no less famous under the government of women than of men; for the men did found the Kingdom of the *Parthians* and the *Bactarians*, and the women did erect the Kingdom of the *Amazons*; if you consider the deeds done both by the men and women, it will be uncertain to determine which of their Sexes were most glorious. The Nation of the *Scythians* was always esteemed to be of all most ancient; although for a long time there was a contention betwixt the *Scythians* and *Egyptians*, concerning the Antiquity of their Nations. The *Egyptians* alledging that in the beginning of all things, when other Lands did burn with the immoderate heat of the Sun, or were frozen with the extremity of cold; and were not only incapable to produce natives, but could neither receive or entertain strangers, before habiliments for their bodies were found out, to defend them from the violence of the heat or cold; or the intractableness of the places were made more tolerable by remedies procured by Art: *Egypt* was always so temperate, that neither the heat of the Summer, nor the cold of the Winter, did oppress her inhabitants. The soil was also so fruitful, that no place did more abound with nourishment for the use of mankind; therefore it, in reason, may appear that men were first born there, where they could most easily be brought up. On the other side, the *Scythians* conceived the temper of the Heavens to be an Argument of no force to prove Antiquity; for when Nature did first distribute

tribute the beginnings either of heat or cold unto Countries, the straightways, not only produced creatures to endure the constitution of that Clime, but divers kinds of Fruits and Trees, aptly qualified and suitable to the condition of the Countries. And by how much the Climate of the *Scythians* is more sharp than the *Egyptians*, by so much their bodies and their understandings are more solid. But if the world was ever entire in one piece, as it is now divided into many : or if in the beginning of things the Deluge of waters did overwhelm the earth, or if the fire which begot the world did possess all things ; the *Scythians* in every respect were most ancient in their original : for if the fire first possessed all things, which by degrees being extinguished gave place unto the earth ; there was no place that was sooner severed from the fire than the North, by reason of the cold ; as to this day it is to be seen, that no Clime is more stiff with Winter ; but *Egypt* and all the East received long afterwards their temper, seeing it doth still burn with the violent heat of the Sun. On the other side, if all Lands were heretofore drowned in the Deeps, no doubt but every highest part (the waters flowing down) was first uncovered, and that the water stayed for a long time in the lower Countries ; and the sooner that any part of the earth became dry before the other, the sooner it began to bring forth creatures. But *Scythia* is so high in her situation above all other Lands, that all Rivers which have their beginnings there, do flow down first unto the *Mæotick*, then into the *Pontick*, and afterwards into the *Egyptian* Sea : but *Egypt* (whose fences have been made at the care and charges of such great Kings, and so many ages, and provided with so many Banks, against the force of the falling Rivers, and cut into so many Ditches, that when the waters are drained from one place they are received into another ; and yet for all this cannot be inhabited, unless *Nilus* too be excluded) cannot appear to pretend to any antiquity, which both by the exaggeration of her Kings, and of *Nilus* drawing so much mud after it, doth seem of all Lands

to be the last inhabited. The *Egyptians* being overcome with these Arguments, the *Scythians* were always esteem'd the more Ancient. *Scythia* being extended towards the East, is enclos'd on one side with *Pontus*, and on the other with the *Riphean* mountains, on the back thereof with *Asia*, and the River *Phacis* or *Tanaïs*. The men have no limits to their possessions, they Till not the ground, nor have any house of shelter, or place of Residence; being accustomed to wander through waste and unfrequented places, as they drive and feed their Cattel: They carry their wives and children with them in Waggon, which (being covered with the Hides of Beasts to defend them from the showers and tempests) they do use in the stead of houses. The Justice of the Nation is more beautified by the simplicity of their Conversation, than by their Laws. There is no crime amongst them more capital than Theft; for having flocks and droves without any house or fence, what would be safe amongst them, if it were lawful for them to steal? They despise Gold and Silver as much as other men do covet it. They feed on milk and honey. The use of Wooll and of Apparel is unknown unto them; and, because they are pinched with continual cold, they are cloathed with the skins of wild beasts, great and small. This their continence hath endued them with such a righteousness of Conversation, that they covet not any thing which is their neighbours; for there is the desire of riches where is the use of it; and it were to be wish'd that in other men there were the like moderation and abstinence; surely not so many wars should be continued through all ages, almost in all Lands, neither should the Sword devour more men than the natural condition of Fate. It is wonderful indeed, that Nature hath granted that to these, which the *Grecians* could not attain unto by the repeated instructions of their wise men; and the Precepts of their Philosophers, and that their refined Manners should stoop, in the comparison, to unrefined Barbarism; so much the ignorance of Vices hath profited more in them, than doth in others the knowledge

ledge of Vertue. The *Scythians* thrice attempted the chief command of *Asia*, they themselves did always remain either untouched or unconquered by the Armies of others. By a shameful flight they removed from *Scythia*, *Darius* King of the *Persians*. They destroyed *Cyrus* with all his Army; and in the same manner they overthrew *Zopyron* one of the Commanders of *Alexander* the Great, with all his power : They heard of, but not felt, the Arms of the *Romans*. They erected the *Parthian* and *Bactrian* Kingdom, a Nation proud of war and labour. The strength of their bodies is great, they lay up nothing which they are afraid to lose, and where they are Conquerours, they desire nothing but glory. *Vexorès* King of *Egypt*, was the first that made war upon the *Scythians*, having first by Ambassadors sent a Summons to them to obey him ; But the *Scythians* being before advertised by their Neighbours of the coming of the King, made answer, We wonder that the Commander of so rich a People should so foolishly make war against poor men, having more reason to look to his Affairs at home; for here the event of the war is uncertain, the rewards of the Conquest are none, and the losses are apparent ; therefore they would not attend till he should come to them, when in so great and rich an Enemy there was more by them to be expected, and therefore of their own accord they were resolved to meet him. Their deeds did jump and overtake their words ; and the King understanding that they advanced towards him with so much speed, he turned his back upon them, and, his Army with all the Bag and Baggage being left behind, he timorously escaped into his Kingdom. The Marshes did hinder the *Scythians* from the pursuit. Being returned from thence they subdued *Asia*, and made it tributary, a small tribute being imposed rather to shew their titular Command, than for any reward of their victory. Having stayed fifteen years in establishing the Affairs of *Asia*, they were called back by the importunity of their wives, it being assured them by their Ambassadors, that unless they did return with more speed,

speed, they would seek for issue from their Neighbours, nor ever suffer, through their default, that the Nations of the *Scythians* should have no name in posterity. *Asia* was tributary to the *Scythians* for the space of one thousand and five hundred years : *Ninus* King of the *Assyrians* did put a period to the tribute : But in this interval of time, two young men of Royal blood amongst the *Scythians*, *Plinos* and *Scolopythus* being driven from their own Country by the fastion of the Nobility, did draw with them a gallant and numerous train of young men, and sitting down in the coast of *Cappadocia*, near unto the River of *Thermodoon*, they did intablic the *Themiscyrian* Plains which they had Conquered to obedience : Being unaccustomed there for the space of many years to plunder their Neighbours, they were at last slain through treachery, by the conspiracy of the people. Their wives when they observed, the punishment to be without children, to be added to their banishment, did put on arms ; and first by removing, and afterwards by commencing wars, they did defend their own Territories. They also did forbear the desire of marriage with their Neighbours, calling it Slavery, not Matrimony ; a singular example to posterity. They did increase their Commonwealth without men, at the same time when they did defend themselves with the contempt of them ; And lest some women should seem more happy than others, they killed those men who did remain alive amongst them, and afterwards prosecuted the revenge of their slaughtered husbands on the destruction of their Neighbours. Peace then being obtained by war, lest their Nation should fail, they mingled in copulation with their Neighbours ; If any male-children were born, they were killed ; They exercised their Virgins in the same way of education as they were bred up themselves, not in sloth, or the manufactures of wooll, but in arms, horses and hunting ; the right breasts of every Infant Virgin being burned off, that afterwards, by not drawing of it home, it should not hinder the force of the arrow from the Bow ; from whence

whence they are called *Amazons*. They had two Queens, *Marthesia* and *Lampedo*, who, their forces being divided into two parts, being now renowned for their wealth, did make war by turns, carefully defending their Territories; and because authority should not be wanting to their successes, they declared that they were begotten of *Mars*. The greatest part of *Europe* being conquered, they seized on several Cities in *Asia* also, and having there builded *Ephesus* and many other Towns, they sent home one part of their Army laden with a mighty booty; the rest who stayed behind to defend what they had got in *Asia*, were overcome by the concourse of the *Barbarians*, and were killed with their Queen *Marthesia*; in whose place her daughter *Orithuya* succeeded in the Kingdom, who, besides her singular industry in the war, hath been admirable through all Ages for the preservation of her Virginity. By her prowess so much fame and glory was derived to the *Amazons*, that the King who imposed the twelve labours upon *Hercules*, did command him as a task impossible, to bring him the Arms of the Queen of the *Amazons*; therefore he sailing, thither with nine long ships did unexpectedly assault them, the youth of the Princes of *Greece* accompanying him. Two sisters of the four did then govern the Kingdom of the *Amazons*, *Antiope* and *Orithuya*; *Orithuya* was then employed in the wars abroad. When *Hercules* did steer towards the *Amazonian* shore, there were but a small and unusual number with *Antiope* the Queen, fearing no invasion of an enemy; wherefore it came to pass, that a few being awakened by the sudden Alarm had recourse to Arms, and became an easie victory to their Enemies; many were slain and taken prisoners, amongst whom were the two sisters of *Antiope*; *Menalippe* who was taken by *Hercules*, *Hippolyte* by *Theseus*, who having made his prisoner his reward, did afterwards take her into marriage, by whom he begat *Hippolytus*.

Hercules after the victory restored *Menalippe* to her sister, and took for his reward the Armour of the Queen; and having performed what he was commanded, he returned,

returned to the King. But *Orithuya* returning, when she found that a war was made upon her sisters, and that the Prince of the *Athenians* was the chief actor, she persuaded her companions to Revenge, alledging that *Pontus* and *Asia* were subdued in vain, if they still lay open not only to the wars, but to the rapines of the *Gracians*. She desired aid of *Sagillus* King of the *Scythians*, representing that she was of the same generation with him; she made apparent to him the destruction long before of all the husbands of the *Amazons*; the necessity that first made the women to take Arms, and the causes of the war, and that they had purchased by their virtue that the *Scythians* should not be found to have women less industrious than were the men. He being moved by the temptation of domestick glory, did send his son *Penaxagoras* to her aid with a very great body of Horse. But some difference being occasioned before the Battel, she being abandoned of her Auxiliaries was overcome by the *Athenians*. Nevertheless she had the Tents of the *Scythians* for her receptacle, by whose assistance, being untouch'd by other Nations, she returned into her Kingdom. After her, *Penthesilea* enjoyed the Kingdom; who bringing aid against the *Greeks*, and fighting in the *Trojan* war amongst the most valiant men, did give many demonstrations of her singular valour; but she being kill'd at last, and her Army consumed, these few that were left behind being hardly able to defend themselves against their Neighbours, did continue unto the time of *Alexander* the Great; Their Queen *Antiochus* or *Thalestis* having obtained of *Alexander* for thirteen days together, to enjoy his company to have issue by him, being returned to her Kingdom, not long after was extinguished, and with her, the whole name of the *Amazons*. But the *Scythians* in their third *Asian* expedition, when they were seven years absent from their wives and children, were received on their return by a war from their own slaves; for their wives being wearied with the long expectation of their husbands, and believing that they were not detained by the

the war, but destroyed, did marry their servants, left behind to have a care of their cattel, who being new armed did prohibie their Masters like strangers from their own Territories, being returned with victory, The fight being doubtful, the *Scythians* did admonish one another to change the manner of the war, and to remember that they did not now encounter with enemies but with servants, and that they must not overcome now by the Law of Arms, but by the Authority of Masters, and not use weapons, but scourges; and, the sword being laid by, that rods and whips, and such other instruments of servile fear were to be provided; The Counsel being approved, and all well appointed as it was prescribed, as they made their approach unto their enemies, they held out the last unto them not thinking of it; which strack so sudden and deep impression into them; that they overcame them with the fear of stripes, whom they could not with the Sword, and they fled away not like to conquered enemies, but a pack of fugitive slaves; whosoever of them were taken were fastened to the Cross. The women, also being conscious to themselves, what they had done, did end their own lives with their own hands, some with knives, and some with halters. After this, the *Scythians* had peace until the time of King *Lanthius*, against whom *Darius* King of the *Persians*, when he could not obtain of him his daughter in marriage, did commence a War, and invaded *Scythia* with seven hundred thousand armed men; but his enemies declining the fight, he fearing that the bridge of *Ister* being broken down, he should be stopped in his return, did timorously fly back, having lost ninety thousand men in the expedition; which bruish, in so vast a multitude of men, was hardly reputed as any loss at all. After that, he subdued *Asia* and *Macedonia*; and overcame the *Ionians* in a fight at Sea; and it being known that the *Athenians* did bring aid to the *Ionians* against him, he turned all the force and fury of the war against them. And now because we are come to the wars of the *Athenians*, which were managed not only beyond hope,

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but above belief; and because the Atchievements of the *Athenians* were greater in effect, and higher than their wishes, I will in a few words give you the Original of them: and the rather because they rose not as other Nations from small beginnings to their height of glory; for they (besides those additions which by degrees they purchased by their valour) did also much boast of their Original; for they were not Aliens; neither did a collected Refuse of people give an Original to this City, but they were born in the same Soil which they did inhabit, and where was their seat there was also their Original. They first taught the manufacture of Wooll, and the use of Oil and Wine, and shewed to those who fed on Acorns, how to plow and sow. Without all doubt good Letters and Eloquence, and the order of civil Discipline have *Athens* as their Temple. Before the days of *Deucalim* they had *Cecrops* for their King, whom Antiquity did feign to be of two forms, he being the first who in marriage joined the male unto the female. *Cranamus* succeeded him, whose daughter *Athis* did give a name to the whole Country. After him *Amphytrion* reigned, who first of all did consecrate the City to *Minerva*, and called it by the name of *Athens*. In his time a Deluge of water overwhelmed the greatest part of *Greece*; those only were preserved alive whom the tops of the mountains received into protection, or who were transported in ships to *Deucalim* King of *Thessaly*, for which cause he is said to restore mankind. By order of Succession the Kingdom descended to *Erietheus*, in whose Reign the sowing of Corn was found out by *Triptolemus* at *Eleusinum*; for the honour of which gift were the nightly devotions celebrated by women, called *Eleusina sacra*. *Ægeus*, the father of *Theseus*, possessed also the Kingdom of *Athens*, from whom *Medæa* being divorced and departing from him, by reason of the full age of her Stepson, she did return to *Colchos* with her son *Medus*, begotten by *Ægeus*. After *Ægeus*, *Theseus*; and after *Theseus*, *Demophoon* (who assisted the *Greeks* against the *Trojans*) did possess the Kingdom of *Athens*. There were

were some old grudges betwixt the *Athenians* and the *Dorians*, which the *Dorians* intending to revenge, asked counsel of the Oracle concerning the event of the war; it was answered, that the *Dorians* should have the better if they killed not in the Battel the King of the *Athenians*: When the Armies therefore were to join in Battel, the *Dorian* Souldiers received Orders, above all things to be careful of the person of the *Athenian* King; *Codrus* at that time was King of the *Athenians*, who (the answer of the Gods, and instructions of the enemies being understood) having put off his Royal habiliments came all in rags (carrying on his neck a bundle of Vines) into the Camp of the *Dorians*, where in the throng of those that did oppose him, he was slain by a Souldier whom he purposely wounded with his hook. The body of the King being known, the *Dorians* marched back without any engagement at all: By this means the *Athenians* were deliver'd from the war by the virtue of their King, who, for the safety of his Country, did devote himself to destruction. After *Codrus* there was no King of *Athens*, which is added to the memory of *Codrus* his name. The administration of the Commonwealth was transmitted to yearly Magistrates; but the City had then no Laws at all, because the will of the Rulers did pass for Laws. *Solon*, therefore was chosen, a man famous for Justice, who with his Laws did as it were erect a new City, and did deport himself with so great a temper between the Senate and the People, that when he propounded something for one order, which might seem to displease the other, he received equal thanks from both. Amongst many excellent things of this man, this doth most prefer it self to observation. The *Athenians* and the *Megarans* did contend with Arms for the propriety of the Isle of *Megara*, almost to the utter destruction of both parties. After many overthrows, it began to be a capital offence amongst the *Athenians*, if any one had but propounded the vindication of their right to the Island; *Solon* being therefore perplexed, lest by his silence he should be unprofitable to the Commonwealth, or by his

his speech he should endanger his life, he disguised himself into a madness, by the liberty whereof he could not only speak, but do things that were prohibited. In a torn unfashioned habit, just like a mad-man, he came into the publick, where a great assembly being drawn together, that the better he might dissemble his counsel, he began to perswade the people in Verses, unaccustomed to him, to that which was forbidden, and so possessed the minds of them all, that immediately war was decreed against the *Megarans*. In the mean time, the *Megarans* being mindful of the war which was made against them by the *Athenians*; and fearing lest they should seem in vain to have attempted war against them, did repair to their ships, having a design to oppress by night the *Athenian* Matrons at their *Eleusine* devotions. Which being understood, *Pisistratus*, Captain General of the *Athenians*, did lay an ambush for them, and commanded the Matrons to celebrate their Devotions with their accustomed noise and clamour on the very approach of their enemies, that they might not perceive they were discovered; and *Pisistratus* having unexpectedly set upon them, as they came down from their ships, he easily overcame them; their Fleet being taken, he immediately did set sails for *Megara*, the women above the Decks being mixt with the men, that they might pretend a shew of the captive Matrons. The *Megarans* when they observed the form and building of the ships, and the booty that was purchased, ran down to the shore to meet them, where being all slain, *Pisistratus* became almost Master of the City it self. Thus the *Megarans* by their own deceit did give a victory to their enemies; but *Pisistratus*, as if he overcame for himself, and not for his Country, did by subtilty invade the sovereign Authority; for having afflicted himself at home with voluntary stripes, his body being torn with rods, he came forth into the Market-place, and, an Assembly being called, he shewed his wounds unto the people; he complained of the cruelty of the Rulers, by whom he dissembled that he suffered this opprobrious injury; tears were added

added to his complaints, and by his envious words the credulous people were incensed ; he affirmed that he was hated by the Senate for his love unto the people ; and obtained a Guard for the preservation of his person : by the power of whom being established in his Tyranny, he reigned three and thirty years. After his death, *Diocles*, one of his Sons, having ravished a Virgin, was killed by the Brother of the Maid. His other Brother *Hippias* being settled in his Fathers Government, did command the killer of his Brother to be apprehended, who when by torments he was enforced to name those who were guilty with him of the murder, he named all the friends of the Tyrant : who being put to death, the Tyrant demanded if there were any yet remaining of them ; He answered, there are no more whom I now desire should suffer death, but the Tyrant himself ; by which words, after the revenge of his Sisters chastity, he shewed himself to be a Conquerour of the Tyrant himself. By his vertue the City being admonished of her liberty, *Hippias* at last was driven from his Kingdom into banishment, who repairing to the *Persians*, did offer himself as a Guide unto *Darius* in his War against his Country. Therefore the *Athenians* (the approach of *Darius* being understood) desired aid of the *Lacedaemonians*, a City then in friendship with them, and finding that by reason of some Religion they demanded the respite of four days, their assistance being not regarded, with ten thousand of their own Citizens, and a thousand Auxiliaries of the *Platensians*, they advanced unto the fields of *Marathon*, against six hundred thousand of their Enemies ; *Miltiades* was Captain General of the War, and the General of the *Athenians* not expecting the *Lacedaemonians* aid ; who was armed with so great a confidence, that he believed there was more advantage in the swiftness of the march, than in the assistance of his friends. Great therefore was the cheerfulness & courage of their minds, which they shewed in their eager running to the battel, insomuch that when there was the space of an mile betwixt both Armies, in full speed, and before the flight of their arrows,

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they came up unto the faces of their enemies; neither was success wanting to their boldness : for they fought with so much courage, that you would take these to be Men, and the other Sheep.

The *Persians* being overcome, did fly into their ships ; many of which were sunk, and many taken.

In this Fight so great was the prowess of every one, that it is hard to judge whose praise was the greatest : But the glory of young *Themistocles* did apparently shine forth amongst the rest, in whom his *Imperatorious* Honours to come, were then easily to be seen. The glory also of *Cynegirus*, an *Athenian* Souldier, is celebrated by the praises of many Writers ; who after innumerable slaughters in the fight, when he had driven the flying enemies to their ships, he took hold of a ship laden with men with his right hand, nor did he let loose his hold till he lost that hand : His right hand being cut off, he fastened upon the ship with his left hand : And having lost that also, he took hold of the ship with his mouth ; so great was his courage, that being not wearied with so many slaughters, nor (both his hands being lost) being yet overcome ; at the last, thus dismembered as he was, and like an enraged wild beast, he fought even with his teeth. In that battel the *Persians* lost two hundred thousand men, besides those that perished at Sea. *Hippias* the *Athenian* Tyrant was also slain, the Author and Promoter of the War ; the Gods the revengers of his Country, taking punishment of his treachery. In the mean time, *Darius*, when he would renew the War, died in the very preparation of it, many children being left, begotten both before and after his being King. *Artobazanes* being the eldest, by the privilege of his age did challenge the Kingdom, which the right, and order of birth, and Nature her self, prescribeth unto Nations : but *Xerxes* did make his plea not in relation to the order, but to the happiness of his birth. It was true indeed, he said, that *Artobazanes* was the first-born, but when *Darius* was a private man : But he was born when *Darius* was a King ; therefore his brothers who were born to

Darius

Darius being but a private man, could not challenge to themselves the Kingdom, but only that private Fortune which *Darius* had before he was a King. He was the first whom his Father, being a King, did beget and brought up to inherit the Kingdom. To this it was added, that *Artobazanes* was born when not only his Father but his Mother also were of a private Fortune: But he was born, his Mother being a Queen, and that he never saw his Father but when a King: Moreover, that King *Cyrus* on his Mothers side was his Grandfather, not only the heir, but the erecfor of so great an Empire: Therefore if the Father had left both Brothers endued with equal right, yet he should carry it, both by the right of his Mother, and his Grand-father. This strife, with concurring affections, they did refer to their Uncle *Artaphernes*, as to a Domestick Judge, who, the cause being examined, made *Xerxes* King; and so brotherly was the contention, that neither the Conquerour did insult, nor the conquered repine; and in the very height of the contestation they sent presents to one another, and had not only undistrustful, but delightful feasting together. The Judgment it self was also given without arbitrators, and without reproaches; so much more moderately did Brothers then divide great Kingdoms amongst themselves, than they do now share but small Patrimonies. *Xerxes* made preparations five years together for the War against the *Grecians*; which when *Demaratus* King of the *Lacedaemonians*, who lived as a banished man in the Court of *Xerxes*, understood, being more friendly to his Country after his flight, than to the King after his benefits, lest they should be oppressed by an unexpected War, did certify the particulars to the Magistrates in Tables of wood, and covered the Letters with wax spread over them, that neither the Characters might be read, which would have been, if they had nothing to cover them, nor the fresh wax betray the deceit; he then gave them to a faithful servant to be carried, and did command him to deliver them to the Magistrates of *Sparta*, which being brought unto them,

them, it held them long in suspense at *Lacedæmon*, for they saw nothing written, and yet believed that they were not sent in vain, and that the business was so much the greater, by how much it was the more concealed. The men not knowing what to conjecture, the Sister of King *Leonides* found out the design of the writer; the wax therefore being taken off, the Advertisements of the War were discovered, *Xerxes* had by this time armed seven hundred thousand men out of his own Dominions, and had three hundred thousand sent to his assistance; that it is not undeservedly recorded that Rivers were drank up, and that all *Greece* was hardly able to contain his Army; he was also said to have one hundred thousand Ships. To this so great an Army a General was wanting; for if you look upon the King, you will not extol his conduct but his wealth, of which there was such abundance in his Kingdom; that when Rivers were consumed with his multitudes, yet his Exchequer was still full. He was always seen the last in the fight, and the first in the flight; humble in dangers, and when the occasion of fear was over, extremely high-minded. Before the trial of the War, as if he were Lord of Nature her self, by the confidence of his number; he levelled mountains and raised the vallies unto one height; some Seas he covered with Bridges, and contracted others, for the advantage of the Sailors. His entrance into *Greece* as it was terrible, so was his departing shameful and dishonourable. For when *Leonides* King of the *Lacedæmonians* had secured the Streights of *Thermopylae* with four thousand men; *Xerxes* in contempt of their powers, commanded those of his Soldiers to encounter them, whose kinsmen were slain in the *Marathonian* Plains: who whiles they began to revenge their friends, were the beginning of the overthrow; and these being followed by an unprofitable multitude, a greater slaughter was occasioned. Three days together there they fought, to the great grief and indignation of the *Persians*; on the fourth, when it was reported to *Leonides*, that the tops of the Streights were

were possessed by twenty thousand of the enemy, he exhorted his associates to draw back, and to reserve themselves for some better service for their Country ; He would try his own fortune, he said, with the *Lacedamonians*, being more indebted to his Country than to his life ; the residue were to be preserved for the general defence of *Greece*. The command of the King being heard, the rest were dismissed, and the *Lacedamonians* only remained. In the beginning of the War, counsel being asked at the Oracle of *Delfbos*, it was answered, That either the King of the *Lacedamonians*, or the City must fall ; therefore when King *Leonides* did set forth to the War, he so confirmed the resolution of his own Souldiers, that they all knew he advanced with a mind resolved to die. He therefore did possess himself of the Streights, that he might overcome with a few with greater glory, or fall with less damage to the Common-wealth. His companions therefore being dismissed, he exhorted the *Spartians* to remember, that, howsoever they did fight, they must fall ; and that they should take heed lest they might seem to have more courageously stood to it, than to have fought it out ; therefore, he said, they were not to attend to be invironed by their enemies, but, as soon as night should administer the opportunity, they should fall unexpectedly upon them secure, and hugging an abusing joy. The Conquerours, he said, could never die more honourably than in the Tents of their enemies. It was no hard task to persuade those who were resolved to die : they presently buckled on their Arms, and six hundred men did beat up the quarters of five hundred thousand ; immediately they advanced to the Pavilion of the King to die with him, or if they were over-powred to die, especially in his Tent and Sight. The Alarm was heard all over the Camp, The *Lacedamonians* after they could not find out the King, did fly up and down as Conquerours all over the Camp, and killed or overthrew whatsoever did oppose them, as knowing that they did not fight in hope of victory, but to revenge their own deaths. The fight was continued from

the beginning of night unto the greatest part of the next day ; at the last not overcome, but being weary with overcoming, they fell upon the great heaps of the car-kasses of their enemies. *Xerxes*, having received two Overthrows by land, was determined to try his fortune on the Sea. But *Themistocles* the General of the *Athenians*, when he understood that the *Ionians*, for whom the King of the *Persians* had undertaken this war, had set forth to Sea with a Navy to his assistance, he resolved to solícite them to take part with him ; and because he could not have the opportunity to confer with them, he provided that Symbols should be provided, and left written on the stones, by which they were to sail, in these words : What madness hath possessed you, O *Ionians* ? What crime is this which you undertake ? Did you before make War upon us your Founders, and do you now intend it again upon us your Defenders ? Did we therefore build your Walls, that they should be those who must overthrow our own ? What, was not this the cause that at first made *Darius*, and now *Xerxes*, to make War against us, because we would not forsake you rebelling ? Come away from that Siege into our Tents, or, if you think this Counsel not safe, the battels being joined, withdraw you selves by degrees, keep back your Oars, and depart from the War. Before the Battel at Sea was fought, *Xerxes* had sent four thousand men to plunder the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*, as if he would wage War not with men only, but also with the immortal Gods : but these men were all destroyed with tempests and thunders, that he might understand that by how much the greater the anger of the Gods and the trespass against them is, by so much there is no power of men that is able to stand against them. After this, he set on fire *Theſſia* and *Platea*, and *Athens*, destitute of inhabitants ; and because with his sword he could not destroy the men, he did devour their houses with fire ; for the *Athenians* after the Battel of *Marathon* (*Themistocles* forewarning them that the victory over the *Persians* would not be the end, but the cause of a greater War) did build two hundred

hundred Ships, and having asked counsel of the Oracle on the approach of *Xerxes*, the answer was, that they should defend themselves with walls of wood. *Themistocles*, conceiving that by the Oracle, a defence of Shipping was implicitly understood, did persuade them all, that their Country was their confines, and not their Walls, and that the City did consist not in the houses but the Citizens; therefore they should better commit their safety to their Ships, than to their City, and that God was the Author of this Counsel. This Counsel being approved of, and the City being abandoned, they lodged their wives and children with their most precious moveables in the close Islands; they themselves being armed, did repair unto their Ships. There were other Cities also that followed the example of the *Athenians*. When all their Fleet was united and resolved for a Sea-fight, and had possessed themselves of the Streights of *Salamis*, that they might not be circumvented by the multitude of *Xerxes's* Fleet, there did arise a dissension amongst the Princes, who having called a Council to retreat from the War to defend their own possessions, *Themistocles* fearing that by the departure of his confederates his strength should be diminished, did acquaint *Xerxes* by a faithful servant, that he might now with ease surprise all *Greece*, being drawn up into one place. But if the strength of the Cities, which were now marching homeward, should be scattered he must pursue after them one by one with greater labour.

By this artifice, he prevailed upon the King to give a sign and to sound to the Battel: The *Greeks* also being busied at the advance of their enemies, did prepare for the Fight with their united power. The King in the mean time (one part of his Ships not far from him) did stand upon the Shore as spectator of the Fight; but *Artemisia* Queen of *Halicarnasses*, who came to the aid of *Xerxes* in her own person, did fight most gallantly amongst the foremost of the Commanders; for as you might here behold a womanish fear in a man, so in a woman you might see a manly courage. When the fight was doubt-

ful, the *Ionians* according to the instructions of *Themistocles*, did by degrees withdraw themselves from the fight, whose revolt did alter the resolution of their companions: therefore looking round about them where to fly, they were at a stand, and presently after being overcome, they were all put to flight. In the violence of this fear, many Ships were drowned, and many taken, and many dreading as much the anger of their King, as the fury of their Enemies, did steal away into *Persia*. *Xerxes* being amazed at this overthrow, and uncertain what to resolve upon, *Mardonius* came unto him, and did exhort him that he would return into his own Kingdom, lest the report of the unprosperous war might occasion some Sedition at home; and, as the custom is, making the best of all things, he desired that he would leave to him the Command of three hundred thousand of selected Men, with which he would either to his glory overcome all *Greece*, or, if the event did stamp it otherwise, he should fall before his Enemies without the infamy of his Master. This counsel being applauded, the Army was delivered to *Mardonius*, and the King himself intended to lead back the remainder of them into his own Kingdom. But the *Grecians* having notice of the Kings retreat, did take Counsel to break down the bridge, which *Xerxes*, as if he had been Conquerour of the Sea, had made at *Abydos*, that his passage being hindred, he should either be destroyed with his Army, or through desperation of success, be enforced to sue for Peace. But *Themistocles* fearing lest the enemies being shut up in *Greece*, it might raise their desperation into resolution, and enforce them with their Swords to open that way which was obstructed to them; he declared that there already were too many Enemies left in *Greece* behind, and that their numbers ought not to be encreased by obstructing them in their return. When he could not prevail by his counsel, he sent the same servant to *Xerxes*, and did thoroughly inform him of it, and perswaded him by a swift flight to make sure his Passage. He being amazed at the information of the Messenger, left all his Soldiers
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to be commanded by his Captains, and himself with a small retinue did make all haste unto *Abydos*: where when he found the bridge to be loose and broken by the Winter storms, in a great fear he passed over in a Fishers Sciff: it was a sight worthy Observation, and in the estimation of affairs to be admired, for the uncertainty of humane Condition, to behold him hiding himself in a small Vessel, whom not long before scarce all the Sea was able to contain: and that he should be without the attendance of Servants, whose Armies by reason of their multitudes were a burden grievous to the Earth to bear them. Neither had his Armies by Land, which he assigned to his Captains, a more happy expedition; for to their daily travel (there being no rest to the fearful) famine was joined, and the want continuing many days did bring the Plague upon them; and so great was the noisomness of the dying Men, that the highways were filled with Carcasses; and beasts, and Birds of Prey did follow the Army, being tempted to it by the multitude of the Carcasses. In the mean time *Mardonius* did sack *Olynthus* in *Greece*, and did solícite the *Athenians* to the hope of Peace, and to the friendship of the King, promising them to build again their City that was burned, and to make it greater than before; when he found that they would sell their liberty at no price, having burned what he began to rebuild, he marched with his Army into *Besia*; thither the forces of the *Greeks* did follow him, which consisted of one hundred thousand Men.

The battel there being fought, the fortune of the King was not changed with the General; *Mardonius* being overcome, did fly as out of a wreck at Sea, with a few Men; his Tents full of Princely wealth were taken, and, the *Persian* Gold being divided amongst them, the luxury of Riches did there first sieze upon the *Grecians*. On that day in which the Forces of *Mardonius* were overthrown, there was a Fight also at Sea against the *Persians* under the Mountain of *Mycale* in *Asia*. There, before the engagement, when the two Fleets stood opposite to one another, it was with Confidence reported to

both Armies, that the *Gracians* on land had obtained the Victory, and that the Army of *Mardonius* was utterly overthrown ; so great in this was the celerity of Fame, that when in the morning the Battel was fought in *Boeotia*, in a few hours through so many Seas, and so many hills and vallies, it was brought by noon into *Asia*.

The War being ended, there was a Council called concerning the rewards of the Cities ; and by the judgment of all, the virtue and the prowess of the *Athenians*, was preferred above the rest ; and, by the attestation of all the Cities, *Themistocles* being judged to be the most meritorious amongst the Commanders, did increase the glory of his Country.

The *Athenians* therefore being enlarged both by the rewards of the War, and by the glory of it, did begin again to build their City ; and because their Walls were stronger, and of a greater compass than they were before, they began to be suspected to the *Lacedamonians*, wisely fore-seeing that if the Ruines of their City could give them so great additions, what would they now purchase, the City being enlarged and walled about ? They therefore did send Ambassadors to admonish them, not to build again Fortifications for their Enemies, and the Receptacles of a War to come. *Themistocles* observing that they envied the increasing glory of the City, yet determining not to deal abruptly with them, did answer the Ambassadors that they would send messengers of their own to *Lacedamon*, who should debate with them concerning the same subject. The *Spartans* being dismissed, he exhorted the *Athenians* to make haste of the work, and not long after he did go himself as an Ambassador to *Lacedamon* ; and sometimes in his journey counterfeiting an indisposition in his body, and sometime accusing the sloth of his fellow Ambassadors, without whom nothing could be concluded ; he from day to day so long delayed the time, that he gave them at *Athens* the leisure to accomplish the work.

In the mean time it was told the *Spartans* that the buildings at *Athens* were almost finished, whereupon they sent Ambassadors again to look upon the work. *Themistocles* hearing of it, did write unto the Magistrates at *Athens* to keep the Ambassadors of *Lacedamon* in safe custody, and to detain them as a pledge, lest any thing should be determined too cruelly against himself. He then addressed himself to the Senate of the *Lacedemonians*, where he declared that *Athens* was fenced round about and that they were able now to sustain a War, not only by their Walls, but by their Armies: And if for that they would make him suffer, he told them that their Ambassadors were detained at *Athens* as a pledge of his safety. He then did sharply reprehend them, for that they sought to increase their own power, not for the strengthening but for the weakening of their Associates. Being dismissed to *Athens*, he was received by the Citizens as if *Sparta* had been triumphed over. After this, the *Spartans* (that their Army might not be corrupted with sloth, and to revenge the War which the *Persians* had made on their City and on *Greece*) did of their own accord make incursions into, and plundered the Confines of *Persia*. They chose *Pausanias* to be General both for their own Army, and the Army of their Associates; who for his Conduct affected the whole Kingdom of *Greece*, as the Reward of his treachery; and contracted with *Xerxes* for the marriage of his daughter, to which purpose he restored the prisoners, that by some benefit he might oblige unto him the belief of the King. He also wrote to *Xerxes*, that whatsoever Messengers he sent unto him, he should put them to death, lest the negotiation betwixt them should be betrayed by their tongues; but *Aristides* the Captain of the *Athenians*, being chosen his companion in the War, by crossing the designs of his Colleague, and wisely providing for the imminent danger, did find out the Treason; and not long after *Pausanias* being accused was condemned.

Xerxes when he found the Plot discovered; made War again upon the *Grecians*, who elected for their Captain

Captain *Cimon* the *Athenian*, the Son of *Miltiades*; a young Gentleman, the example of whose piety did declare his greatness to come. For to give it Funeral Rites, he redeemed the body of his Father out of prison, where he died, being accused to have purloined from the publick Treasury, and took his Fathers bonds and fetters on himself. Neither did he deceive in War the expectation of his Friends; for being not inferiour to the valour of his Father, he enforced *Xerxes* to fly back with fear into his Kingdom, having overcome him both by Sea and Land.

The Third Book of *JUSTIN*.

X *erxes* the King of the *Persians*, the terrour before of the Nations, the Wars being unfortunately managed abroad, began at last to be despised at home; for the Majesty of the King daily diminishing, his Lieutenant *Artabanus* having flattered himself with the hope of the Kingdom, did come in an evening with seven of the stoutest of his Sons into the Court, which by the interest of friendship lay always open to him, where having slain the King, he by policy did attempt to take away his two sons who opposed his design; and not much mistrusting *Artaxerxes*, being very young, he reported that the King was slain by his own son *Darius*. That he might the sooner enjoy the Kingdom: He perswaded *Artaxerxes* by fratricide to revenge parricide, and coming to the house of *Darius*, they killed him, as if, being guilty, he had counterfeited himself to be asleep on purpose.

After this, when *Artabanus* saw that one of the Royal issue was yet remaining and did out-live his villany, and withal feared the contention of the Nobility concerning the possession of the Kingdom, he assumed *Baccabassus* into the society of his counsels, who being contented with his

his present condition, did reveal to *Artaxerxes* by what means his Father was slain, and his Brother murdered upon a false suspicion of Parricide, and that Treason was plotted against himself.

This being understood, *Artaxerxes* fearing the number of the Sons of *Artabanus*, did command that his Army should be mustered on the next day, that he might take into his Observation the number of his Soldiers, and their particular industry and experience in their exercise of Arms: Therefore when among the rest *Artabanus* was present and in Arms, the King dissembled that his Coat of Mail was not fit for him, and desired *Artabanus* to make an exchange, who being busie to disarm himself, and unprepared for defence, the King did run him through with his Sword.

After this he commanded the Sons of *Artabanus* to be apprehended; and at once this excellent young Man did revenge the slaughter of his Father, and the death of his Brother, and delivered himself from treachery. Whilst these things were thus managed in *Persia*, all *Greece* being divided into two parts by the *Lacedaemonians* and *Athenians*, they from foreign Wars did convert their Swords into their own Bowels: Therefore of one People there were constituted two bodies; and Men heretofore of one and the same Camp, were now divided into two hostile Armies. The *Lacedaemonians* did draw into their Party the common Auxiliaries heretofore of both Cities; but the *Athenians* being as renowned for their Antiquity as their achievements, did trust in their own strength; and so these two most powerful People of *Greece*, equal by the Institutions of *Solon*, and by the Laws of *Lycurgus*, did throw themselves into a War through the emulation of greatness. *Lycurgus* when he succeeded his Brother *Polybites* King of *Sparta*, and could challenge the Kingdom for himself, did with great fidelity restore it to his Son *Charilaus* (born after his Fathers death) when he came unto age, to give an example to Posterity, how much the Rights of Piety among all good Men should prevail

vail above the temptation of Riches, therefore in the Parenthesis of time, whilst the Infant grew up, he being his Protector, made Laws for the *Spartans*; Laws not more famous for their Justice, than for the example of the Law-giver; for he ordained nothing in any Law for others, of which he first of all had not made a rule of it in himself. He confirmed the People in their obedience to their Governours, and the Governours to Justice in the execution of their places of Command. He perswaded Parsimony to all, believing that the Labours of the War would become more easy by the daily exercise of frugality; he commanded all things to be bought, not with Money, but with exchange of Wares; he took away the use of Gold and Silver as the occasion of all wickedness: he divided the administration of the Commonwealth by orders; he gave to their Kings the Power of the Wars; to the Magistrates the Seats of Judgment and annual Successions; to the Senate the custody of the Laws; to the People the substituting of the Senate, and the power of creating such Magistrates whom they pleased; he made an equal division of Land to all, that their Patrimonies being alike, no Man might be made more Powerful than his Neighbour, he commanded all Men to keep their Feasts in publick; that no Man's riches or Luxury should be concealed. It was permitted to young Men to wear but one suit of apparel during the space of one whole Year, and that no Man should be cloathed better than another, nor feast more voluptuously, lest the imitation should be turned into Luxury. He instituted that boys of fourteen years of Age, should not be brought up in the City, but in the Field, that they might lay forth their first Years not in riot, but in Labour: They were permitted neither Bed nor Pillows to lie upon, nor to eat any warm things, nor to return into the City until they were at Mans Estate. He ordained that the Virgins should be married without Portions. He commanded that Wives should not be chosen for their Money; for he said that Husbands would more severely observe the Laws of Matrimony when they were oblig'd by

by no respect of Dowry. He ordained that the greatest reverence should not be given to Men rich or powerful, but to those who were of the greatest age; and to speak the truth, Age had no where in the World a more venerable respect; and because their manners before being dissolute, these Laws at first might appear to be harsh and hard, he dissembled that *Apollo* of *Delphos* was the Author of them, and that he received them from his Instructions, that so the fear of Religion might take away all tediousness from the obedience of them. Lastly, that he might give eternity to his Laws, he did oblige the City by Oath, that they should change nothing in their Laws till he returned, and counterfeited that he would go to the Oracle at *Delphos*, to consult what should be taken away, or added to them. But he travelled not to *Delphos*, but to *Creet*, and lived there in perpetual Banishment, and dying he commanded that his bones should be cast into the Sea, lest being brought to *Lacedæmon*, they should think themselves discharged of the Religion of their Oath, and dissolve their Laws. With these Laws the City so flourished in a little time, that when they made war with the *Messenians* for defiling their Virgins in a solemn sacrifice of the *Messenians*, they bound themselves by a great Oath, that they would never return until they had levelled *Messenia* to the ground, so much did they promise to themselves either by their strength or by their fortune. Therefore when, contrary to their confidence, they were detained ten years in the siege of the City, and after so long a Widow-hood were called back by the complaints of their Wives, they fearing that by this continuation of the War, they should endamage themselves more than the *Messenians*; for what young men the *Messenians* lost in the War; could be supplied again by the fruitfulness of the Women; but unto them their losses in the War were daily, and the Husbands being absent, there could not be any fruitfulness of their Wives; therefore they did chuse young men out of that number of the Souldiers, who after the administra-

tior

tion of the Oath, did come as Recruits unto the Army; who being sent back to *Sparta*, a promiscuous copulation with all women was permitted, thinking that the Conception would be the more perfect, if the women did deserve for it by the tryal and use of several Men. The Children born from these were called *Parthenians*, in reflection on their Mothers Chastity; who when they arrived to thirty years of Age, for the fear of Penury (having no Father, into whose Patrimony a Succession might be hoped) did chuse for their Captain *Phalantus* the Son of *Aratus*, who was Author to the *Spartans* of sending home the young Men for the propagation of Children; that as they had his Father the Author of their Original, so they might have his Son the Original of their Hopes and Dignity. Not taking leave of their Mothers, by whose loofness they thought they had contracted infamy, they travelled to seek out new habitations, and through many adventures having been tossed long upon the Seas, they arrived at last, in *Italy*, where the Tower of *Tarentum* being taken, and the ancient Inhabitants forced from it, they there made a Plantation for themselves. But after many years, their Captain *Phalantus* being by Sedition driven into Banishment, did repair unto *Brundisium*, to which place the ancient *Tarentines* retired, being (as I have said) forced from their own habitations. He dying, did perswade them that they should beat his bones and last Reliques into dust, and privately strow them on the publick place of meeting of the *Tarentines*; for *Apollo* at *Delpbos* did by this means promise that they should recover their City and Country again: they, conceiving that to fulfil his revenge, he had revealed the fate of the Citizens, did obey his Instructions. But the sence of the Oracle was contrary: for it promised by this deed, a perpetuity to them, and not an amission of their City. Thus by the Counsel of the banisht Captain, and the officiousness of its Enemies, the City of *Tarentum* was through all ages possessed by the *Parthenians*; In the memory of which benefit, divine honours were decreed to *Phalantus*. In the mean time, the *Messenians* when they could

could not be overcome by prowess, were circumvented by deceit, and having for fourscore years endured the grievous scourges, and for the most part the bands, and other calamities of a conquered City; after a tedious patience of punishments they renewed the War, and the *Lacedæmonians* did so much the more eagerly combine themselves unto Arms, because they were to fight against their own captives: therefore when injury on this side, and indignity on the other side, did exasperate their swords, the Oracle at *Delphos* being consulted, the *Lacedæmonians* were commanded to fetch a Captain for their War from *Athens*.

The *Athenians* when they understood the Answer of the Oracle, in the disgrace of the *Lacedæmonians*, did send *Tyrtaeus* the Poet, a man lame in feet, who being overthrown in three battels, did bring down the *Spartans*, to so much desperation, that they set free their servants for recruits of their Army; and the Widows of the slain were promised to them in marriage, that they might succeed not only in the number, but also in the dignity of the Citizens that were lost. But the Kings of the *Lacedæmonians*, lest by fighting against Fortune, they should bring more disadvantages to their City, would have marched back with their Army, had not *Tyrtaeus* intervened, who at a full Assembly recited to the Army some Verses he had made, by which he inspired so great a heat of courage into the breasts of the Souldiers, that, more mindful of their burial than of their safety, they fastened Medals on their right Arms, in which their own and their Fathers Names were engraven, that if the fury of the battel should have devoured them all, and by the length of time the lineaments of their bodies should lay confusedly together, yet by the observation of their Titles they might be discovered, and delivered unto burial.

When the Kings perceived the Army to be thus encouraged, they sent a Messenger to inform the Enemy with their Resolutions, which possessed the *Messenians* not with any fear but a mutual emulation; they fought therefore with such height of Courage that there was scarce
ever

ever seen a bloody battel ; the *Lacedamonians* at last did obtain the victory.

In the process of time , the *Messenians* commenced the third War , at which time the *Lacedamonians*, amongst their other Associates did call the *Athenians* to their aid ; but suspecting their fidelity, and pretending their assistance to be supervacaneous, they dismissed them from the service, which left so deep an impression in the hearts of the *Athenians*, that they translated the money (which was collected over all Greece for the *Persian War*) from *Delos* unto *Athens*, lest it should be a prey to the *Lacedamonians* : But the *Lacedamonians* were not contented with it; for being engaged themselves in the *Messenian War*, they sent to the *Peloponnesians* to invade the *Athenians*, whose Forces at that present were but small, their Fleet being commanded into *Aegypt* ; therefore fighting at Sea, they were easily overcome, but by the return of their Associates, being increased both in ships and men, they renewed the War, and now the *Lacedamonians* giving some respite to the *Messenians*, did turn themselves and their arms against the *Athenians* ; the Victory was a long time doubtful, at last they left off with equal loss ; and the *Lacedamonians* being called back to the War again of the *Messenians*, lest in the mean time they should leave the *Athenians* idle, they bargain'd with the *Thebans* to restore unto them the Government of *Boeotia*, which they lost in the times of their troubles with the *Persians*, if they would undertake the War against the *Athenians* ; so great was the fury of the *Spartans*, that being involved in two Wars, they refused not to undertake the third, if they could get any to assist them that was an enemy to their Enemies; therefore the *Athenians* against so great a tempest of the War did chuse two Captains, *Pericles* a man of approved vertue, and *Sophocles* the Writer of Tragedies ; who having divided their Army, did waste the Fields of the *Lacedamonians*, and added many Cities of *Achaia* to their Government; with which misfortunes the *Lacedamonians* being discouraged, did make peace with the *Athenians* for thirty years:

but

but their enemies could not endure so tedious a truce ; therefore in the space of less than fifteen years they invaded the borders of *Athens*, and plundered the Countrey in despite both of the gods and men. And that they might not seem to desire a prey rather than an encounter, they challenged the *Athenians* to battel ; but by the counsel of *Pericles*, the *Athenians* deferr'd the injury of the loss sustain'd to an apt time of revenge, thinking it not good discretion, to join in Battel with the Enemies, when without danger they could be revenged of them. Certain days being pass'd, they went aboard their Ships, and, the *Lacedamonians* not thinking of it, they plunder'd all *Sparta*, and brought away far more than before they lost, and in reference to this booty taken, the revenge was above the anger. This Expedition of *Pericles* was famous, but much more famous was the contempt of his private Patrimony: for the Enemies when they made havock of the rest, did leave his Fields untouched, hoping by that means to pluck upon him either danger by envy, or the infamy of treachery by suspicion; which *Pericles* foreseeing, did both declare it unto the People, and, to decline the assault of Envy, did give away those Fields to the Common-wealth, and so from his greatest danger he produced his greatest Glory. Not long after, there was another Battel at Sea, in which, the *Lacedamonians* being overcome, were put to flight : neither did they afterwards desist, but by various fortune of the War, either by Sea or Land, they destroyed one another. At the last, being wearied by so many calamities, they made a Peace for fifty years, which they observed but six Years: for the Articles which they signed in their own names, they did break in the Persons of their Associates, as if they were guilty of less Perjury by bringing aid to their Confederates, than if they had proclaimed open War themselves. The War was hence translated into *Sicily* : which before I shall declare, some few things are to be first spoken concerning the situation of that Island.

The Fourth Book of JUSTIN.

IT is reported, that *Sicily* by some narrow necks of Land was heretofore joined to *Italy*, and that it was torn from it as from the greater Body by the impetuosity of the upper Sea, which is carried that way with all the weight and eddy of the Waves. The Earth it self is light and brittle, and so full of holes and flaws, that it lies almost all open to the gusts of the Winds; and there is a natural virtue and faculty in it, both for the begetting and nourishing of Fire; for it is reported that within, it is full of the veins of Pitch and Rozen, which is the cause that the wind in the Bowels of the Earth wrastring with the Fire, it often and in several places doth belch forth sometimes Fire, sometimes vapours and sometimes smoak; and from hence, through so many Ages the fire of *Etna* doth continue; and where the winds do work more strong through the spiraments of the Caves, heaps of Sands are cast forth. The Promontory next to *Italy* is called *Rhegium*, which (the *Greeks* having given it a name according to the situation of the place) doth signifie *Abrupt*. Neither is it a wonder, that the Antiquity of this place should be so fabulous, in which so many wonderful things do meet together. First, there is no where a more violent Sea, and not only with a rapid but a cruel force, and terrible not only to the Saylor but to the Spectators afar off: so great also is the combate of the Waves tilting one against another, that you may behold some of them as it were turning their backs to dive into the bottom of the Gulph and others in foaming triumph to ride aloft as Conquerors over them; you may hear the roar of their rage in the height, & the groans again of their fall into the deeps.

To

TO this may be added, the neighbouring and perpetual fires of the Hill of *Ætna* and of the *Æolian* Islands: which are such, that you would think the very fire is nourished by the water; for otherwise in so narrow a compass, so great a fire could never continue so many Ages, if it were not fed by the nutriture of the moisture: From hence the Fables did produce *Scylla* and *Carybdis*; from hence were those supposed barkings heard; from hence were those strange shapes of the Monster believed, when the Sailors by being affrighted with the great noise and swallows of the Whirl Pools, did conceive those Waves did bark, which the voraginousness of the devouring Sea did commit and clash together. The same cause makes the fire of the Mountain *Ætna* to be perpetual; for, this concourse and wrastring of the water doth take down with it into the bottom of the deeps the enforced spirit, and there suffocates and keeps it down so long, until diffused through the pores of the Earth, it kindles the nutriment of the Fire. The nearness of *Italy* and *Sicily*, and the height of their Promontories is so equal, that it gives no less admiration to us, than it did terrour to Antiquity, who did believe (the Promontories seeming both to meet, and to unite themselves into one, and by and by again to divide themselves) that Ships oftentimes were by them intercepted and consumed. Neither was this invented by the Ancients for any delightfulness of the Story, but by the fear and the wonder of the Sailors; for such is the condition of the place to those who at distance do observe it, that they would believe it to be rather a Harbour than a thorow Passage, to which when you are arrived, you would think that the Promontories did cleave asunder and divide themselves, which before were joined into one. *Sicily* was first called *Trinacria*, and afterwards *Sicania*: At the beginning it was the Country of the *Cyclopes*, who being extinguished, *Æolus* possessed himself of the command of the Island; after whom every one did stoop to the Government of Tyrants, there being never any Land more fruitful of them. In the number of whom when *Anaxilans* with

with Justice and Mercy contended with the cruelty of others, his moderation gain'd him no small advantage ; for when dying he left many Children, and committed the Tutelage of them to *Micythus* a Servant of his of approved Fidelity, so great was the love which they did all bear unto his Memory, that they chose rather to obey a Servant, than to abandon the Children of the King: and the Governours of the City forgetting their dignity, did permit that the Majesty of the Kingdom should be administered by a Servant.

The Government of *Sicily* was heretofore attempted by the *Carthaginians*, and with various success they for a long time, did fight with the Tyrant ; but their General *Hamilcar* being lost at last with his whole Army, the conquered were quiet for a Season: In the mean time, when the Inhabitants of *Rhegium* did labour with discord, and the City was divided into two parts, the old Soldiers who combined all together being called by the Inhabitants of the City of *Imera* to their aid, having relieved the City, did fall upon their Friends whom they came to assist, and not only seized upon their City, but took their Wives and Children Captives, their Fathers and Husbands being slain who did oppose them : A villainy by no Tyrants to be paralleld. How much more honourable were it for those of *Imera*, in this cause to be conquered than to conquer ? For although by the Laws of War they had served the Authors of their Captivity, or, their Country being lost, they were necessitated to be banished, yet they should never have left their City nor their Wives and Children as a Prey to the most barbarous of Tyrants, nor be sacrificed themselves amongst their own Altars, and in the Presence of the gods of their Country.

The *Catarians* also, when they found the *Syracusians* too heavily to oppress them, distrusting their own Strength, desired aid of the *Athenians*, who whether out of the desire to encrease their Dominions, being masters already of *Greece* and *Asia*, or whether for fear that the *Lacedaemonian* Forces should be added to the *Syracusan*

sian Navy, sent *Lamponius* their Captain with a Fleet into *Sicily*, that under pretence of assisting the *Catanians*, they should endeavour to possess themselves of the whole Island. And because their first beginnings were prosperous enough, their Enemies being often slain or routed, with a great Navy and a stronger Army, they came again to *Sicily*, under the Command of *Lachetes* and *Cariades* : But the *Catanians* either through fear of the *Athenians*, or the tediousness of the War, made Peace with the *Syracusians*, the Auxiliaries of the *Athenians* being dismissed : Not long after, when this Covenant of Peace was ill observed by the *Syracusians*, they sent their Ambassadors again to *Athens*, who in old and ragged Habili-ments, their Hair both of Head and Beard being of an unsightly length, and in a most slovenly and deformed Posture, to move Compassion, did address themselves to the Assembly. Tears were added to their Prayers, and their supplications so prevail'd upon the People inclin'd to Pity, that they condemned their Captains, who brought back their Auxiliaries from them. Hereupon a great Navy was prepared ; *Nicias*, and *Alcibiades* and *Lamachus* were made Captains, and so formidable an Army was sent into *Sicily*, that they became a terrour to those unto whose aid they marched. Not long after *Alcibiades* being called back to answer to a Charge that was brought against him, *Nicias* and *Lamachus* did obtain two Victories by Land, and with a close siege having begirt their Enemies, they blocked up all the passages, which brought them their relief from Sea. The *Syracusians* labouring under the burden of these necessities, desired aid of the *Lacedæmonians*, which was dispatched to them but with one Captain, *Gylippus* by name, but such a one that no assistance could be comparable to his. He (the nature and course of the War being understood, and that, almost in a lost Condition, they had drawn together some few inconsiderable Forces out of *Greece* and *Sicily*) did in the first place possess himself of some places of reserve fit for the carrying on of the War: After this being twice routed, in the third encounter

ter, he slew *Lamachus* one of the Commanders of the *Athenians*, and having put his Enemies to flight, he reliev'd his besieged Friends. On this the *Athenians* transferred the War from Land to Sea, which being suddenly known, *Gylippus* sent to *Lacedæmon* for the Fleet to his assistance, and for some recruits, if need were, for service of the Land. The *Athenians* also sent *Demosthenes* and *Euremedon* in the place of their Captain that was killed, with supplies both of Men and Money. And by the Common decree of the Cities, the *Peloponnesians* sent Auxiliaries in great numbers to the *Syracusians*; and as if that the War of *Greece* was translated into *Sicily*, they did fight on both sides in the height of resolution with all the Powers they could make. In the first encounter at Sea the *Athenians* were overcome, who lost all, and all their Moneys both publick and private : This distress at Sea was seconded by a distress at Land, and being routed there also, it was the counsel of *Demosthenes*, that they should remove themselves, and the War from *Sicily*, whilst their affairs, though shaken and ruinous, were not quite lost, and that they ought not to persevere any longer in a War unluckily begun ; he alledged that there may be more grievous and more unfortunate Wars at home, for which they ought to reserve the Forces of their City. But *Nicias*, whether through shame of the ill success, or through fear to leave destitute the hopes by abandoning the cause of his Associates, or fate so ordaining it, was resolved not to stir. Therefore the Fight again at Sea was renewed, and they were called back from the storm of their former misfortune, to some hope of Victory; But by unexperience of their Captains who assaulted the *Syracusians*, defending themselves in the Streights of the Sea, they were easily overcome. *Euremedon* their Captain fighting most bravely amongst the foremost, was the first that was slain ; the thirty Ships which he commanded were all immediately devoured by Fire. *Demosthenes* and *Nicias* being themselves also overcome, did convey their Army to the Shoar, thinking their flight would be more safe by Land, whereupon *Gylippus* seized upon one hundred

dred and thirty of their Ships which they had abandoned, and pursuing the *Athenians* in their flight, he took many Prisoners, and put many to the Sword. *Demosthenes* (the Army being lost) did with his Sword by a voluntary death redeem himself from Captivity : But *Nicias*, who would not be admonished by the Counsel of *Demosthenes* to provide for himself, did encrease his overthrow with the dishonour of Captivity.

The Fifth Book of JUSTIN.

WHILES the *Athenians* for two years together did make War in *Sicily* more eagerly than happily; one of their Generals, and a contriver of that War, *Alcibiades* by name, being absent, was accused at *Athens* for having divulged the Mysteries of *Ceres*, which were solemnized by nothing more than silence; and being called back from the War to his Tryal, either not enduring the consciousness, or the indignity of the Charge, conveyed himself away into private Banishment at *Elis*, where he perswaded the King of the *Lacedaemonians* (the State of the *Athenians* being sorely shaken by the adverse War in *Sicily*) to invade their Territories at home; whereupon all the Cities of *Greece* did come of their own accord to his assistance, as to put out a common fire; so general a hatred the *Athenians* had contracted by their cruelty, through their immoderate desire of Sovereignty. *Darius* also King of the *Persians*, being not unmindful of the ancient enmity of this City to them, (a league being made with the *Lacedaemonians* by *Tissaphernes* Governour of *Lydia*) did promise to assist the *Grecians* in all the charges of the War. This was his pretence to comply with the *Grecians*; but he feared in earnest, lest, the *Athenians* being overthrown, the *Lacedaemonians* should transfer the War on him. Who would there-

fore wonder that so flourishing an Estate as was this of *Athens*, should fall to the ground, when, to oppose it alone all the Powers of the East did unite themselves together? But they fell not in a sluggish or an unbloody War, but fought to the last Man; and being sometimes Conquerors, they were not overcome but rather worn out by the variety of their Fortune. In the beginning of the War, all their Confederates revolted from them; as commonly it is seen, that where fortune, thither also the favour of Men does incline; *Alcibiades* also did help on the War made against his Country, not with the industry of a common Soldier, but with the power of a Commander: For having received a Squadron of five Ships, he sailed into *Asia*; and by the Authority of his Name, compelled the Cities which paid tribute there to *Athens*, to rebel against them; for they knew that he was famous at home, and saw him not made less by banishment; and he being a Captain not so much taken from the *Athenians*, as offered to the *Lacedaemonians*, they weighed the Government he had gotten with that which he had lost: But his Valour contracted amongst the *Lacedaemonians* more Envy than Favour; therefore when the Rulers had commanded that by treachery he should be slain, being one that did emulate their Glory, it being made known to *Alcibiades* by the Wife of King *Agis*, with whom he was too familiar, he fled to *Tissaphernes* the Lieutenant of King *Darius*, in whom he quickly did insinuate himself by the officiousness of his Courtship and his eloquence; for he was in the flower of his youth and beauty, and famous also amongst the *Athenians* for his Oratory, more happy in procuring friendships than in preserving them; for the Vices of his manners did lie hid under the shadow of his Eloquence. He perswaded *Tissaphernes* that he should not contribute so much in money to the Fleet of the *Lacedaemonians*, alledging that the *Ionians* were to pay part of it, for whose liberty being tributary to *Athens*, the War was undertaken; neither were the *Lacedaemonians* (he said) too prodigally to be seconded with Auxiliaries; for he ought to consider that he provided a Victory

victory for another, nor for himself; and so far only the
 weak were to be relieved, that it might not for want be
 abandoned. For in this discord of the *Greeks*, the King of
Persia might stand as an Arbitrator both of Peace and
 War, and overcome them by their mutual Arms whom
 he could not by his own; and the War being ended, it
 was none to his turn afterwards to fight with the Con-
 querors; Greece therefore he said, was to be over-run with
 Domestic Wars, that they might not have the leisure to
 look abroad; and the Powers of the Parties were to be
 kept equal, and the weaker to be relieved with aid; for
 he may be sure, that the *Lacedaemonians* who profess
 themselves to be the Defenders of the Liberty of Greece,
 will not be quiet after this victory. This speech was agree-
 able to *Assassins*; therefore the promised provisions for
 the War were sent but slowly in; he sent also but part of
 the Royal Navy, lest he should compleat the Victory, and
 lay a necessity on the other side to lay down their Arms.
Alcibiades in the mean time did make this known to the
 Citizens of *Athens*, unto whom when their Ambassa-
 dors did arrive, he promised them the friendship of the
 King; if the command of the Common-wealth were tran-
 slated from the People to the Senate; hoping that either
 by the agreement of the City he should be chosen Gene-
 ral by all; or a difference being made betwixt the Peo-
 ple and Senate, he should be called by one of the parties
 to their assistance; but by reason of the imminent danger
 of the War, the *Athenians* had a greater care of their
 safety than their dignity. Therefore the People giving
 way unto it, the Government was translated to the Senate,
 who when they deported themselves with great cruelty
 to the People, according to the pride inherent to that
 Nation, every one by himself exercising the Power of a
 Tyrant, *Alcibiades* was called from his Banishment by
 the Army, and chosen Admiral of the Navy: He imme-
 diately sent word to *Athens* that he would make haste
 unto them with an Army; and if they would not restore
 it, he would by force take from the four hundred,
 the privileges of the People. The Rulers affrighted

with this Remonstrance, did attempt in the first place to betray the City to the *Lacedæmonians*; which when by the vigilance of the Army, it could not be effected, they undertook a wilful Banishment. In the mean time *Alcibiades*, his Country being delivered from the intestine trouble, with great Care and industry, equipped his Fleet, and lanch'd forth against the *Lacedæmonians*; and being expected by *Mindarus* and *Pharnabazus*, the two Admirals of the *Lacedæmonians* with a gallant Fleet, the Battel being begun, the *Athenians* had the Victory. In this Battel, the greatest part of the Army, and almost all the Commanders and Officers of the *Lacedæmonians* were slain; Not long after, when they translated the War from Sea to Land, they were overcome again; being discouraged with these Losses, they desired a Peace, which, that it might not be obtained, was procured by their Policy who knew which way to make a mercenary advantage of it. In the mean time, the *Gorthaginians* having made war in *Sicily*, the Auxiliaries that were sent to the *Lacedæmonians* from the *Syracusians* were called back; and the *Lacedæmonians* being left destitute, *Alcibiades* with his Conquering Navy did make spoil in *Asia*, and fought many Battels in many places, and being everywhere a Conqueror, he reduced the Cities which revolted, he subdued some others, and added them to the Commonwealth of *Athens*. And thus having vindicated the ancient glory of the *Athenians* by Sea, and made himself more famous by some other Conquests by Land, being much desired by the Citizens, he returned to *Athens*. In these encounters he took two hundred Ships from the Enemy and a great Booty: The Army returning in triumph, the people in throngs came forth to meet them, and with wonder they gaze upon all the Soldiers in general, but on *Alcibiades* in particular: The whole City did fasten their Eyes upon him: They extolled him as sent from Heaven, and beheld him as Victory her self: They repeated what he had atchieved for his Country, and what, being a banished Man, he had acted against it, excusing him

him that he was incensed and provoked to it ; So much of high concernment there was in this one man, that he was both the Author of their large Dominions subverted and again restored. They said that what side he took Victory took always the same side with him, and there was a wonderful Inclination of Fortune to him. They did prosecute his merits not only with all humane, but with divine honours, and contended with themselves whether they more contumeliously expelled him, or more honourably received him; they brought those gods to gratulate him, to whose execrations they had before devoted him, and they would now place him in Heaven to whom before they had denied the society of men. They made satisfaction for disgrace with honours, for losses with rewards, and for execration with prayers. They discoursed not of the adverse fight in *Sicily*, but of the Victory of *Græce* ; not of the Fleets he lost, but of those he won ; not of *Syracuse*, but of *Ionis* and *Helleſpont*. This was the Fortune of *Alcibiades* who never knew mean either in the favours or the displeasure of his Citizens. While this was done at *Athens*, the *Lacedæmonian* made *Lysander* General both by Sea and Land, and *Darius* King of the *Persians* had made his Son *Cyrus* Governour of *Lydia*, and *Ionis*. in the place of *Tiſſaphernes*, who with men and money did raise up the *Lacedæmonians* to the hope of their former fortune; Being increased in their strength with the suddenness of their approach, they suppressed *Alcibiades* being sent into *Asia* with one hundred Ships, and spoiling the Country made rich with long peace ; his Soldiers in the desire of the booty being dispersed, and not suspecting the coming of an Enemy, so great was the slaughter which the *Lacedæmonians* made, that in this Fight the *Athenians* received a greater wound than they did give in the former; and so great was their desperation that immediately they changed their General *Alcibiades* for *Conon*, believing they were overcome, not by the fortune of the War, but by the deceit of *Alcibiades*, on whom the former injuries more prevailed than the latter benefits ; they alledged that in the former War, he over-

came only to show the Enemies what a general they had despised, and that he might sell the Victory more dear unto them; for, the vigour of his youth, his love of riches, and the luxury of his manners, made all things probable in *Alcibiades*: Fearing therefore the violence of the People he betook himself to a willing Baniſhment. *Conon* ſucceeding *Alcibiades* in the Government of the Army, having before his Eyes, how great a Captain he was that was before him, did make the Navy ready with the greateſt induſtry; but Men were wanting to the Ships, the moſt valiant being ſlain in taking the ſpoils of *Aſia*. Boys therefore and old Men were armed, and great was the number of the Soldiers, but weak was the ſtrength of the Army. The *Lacedæmonians* made no longer work of them; for being unable to reſiſt, they were every where either killed or taken Priſoners; and ſo great was the overthrow, that not only the Common wealth, but even the name of the *Athenians* did ſeem to be extinguished; ſo loſt and deſperate was their condition, and ſo great an exigence were they brought unto, that for want of Soldiers, they gave the Privilege of the freedom of the City to Strangers, liberty to ſlaves, and impunity to the Condemned; and with this conſtrained Army compoſed of Outlawries, and the outcaſts of Men, the late Lords of Greece did defend their Liberties. Nevertheleſs they had once more a Mind to try their Fortune at Sea, and they were poſſeſſed with ſuch a ſudden height of courage, that when they before deſpaired of their lives, they were now even confident of Victory. But theſe were not the Soldiers who ſhould uphold the name of the *Athenians*, nor theſe the Forces with which they were accuſtomed to overcome; neither could any military abilities be expected from theſe Men, who were inured to Bonds and not to Tents: They were all therefore either killed or taken; *Conon* their General only remained alive; who fearing the cruelty of the Greeks, with eight ſhips did repair unto *Evagoras* the King of *Cyprus*. But the General of the *Lacedæmonians*, the War happily being managed, did inſult over the fortune of his Enemies:

Enemies : He sent the Ships he took, the booty being laid forth upon the Decks, in the way of triumph to *Lacedæmon*, and received the Cities into his Protection which payed tribute to *Athens* ; the fear of the doubtful fortune of the War detaining them till then in their Fidelity; the *Athenians* had now nothing left them but the City it self; when this was reported at *Athens*, they all, abandoning their honours, did traverse the streets of the City in great fear ; they demanded the news of one another, and examined the Authority of the Messengers; imprudency kept not at home the young, nor debility the old, nor the weakness of their Sex the women: So much the Sense of the calamity had possessed every Age. Late in the night they assembled in the Market-places, and began to lament the publick misfortune ; some bewailed their Brothers, some their Sons, some their Parents, some their Kindred, some their Friends, dearer than their Kindred, and with private mischances they intermingled the publick losses ; sometimes thinking of the ruine of themselves, sometimes of the ruine of their Country ; sometimes conceiving the fortune of the living, to be more miserable than the fortune of the dead ; they did every one propound unto themselves, siege and famine; and the proud conquering Enemy, the destruction, and firing of the City. The general captivity, and most miserable slavery did still present it self before their Eyes, believing that the ruines of the former City were far more happy, when their Sons and Fathers being alive, they were only punished with the destruction of their walls and houses: They had now no Fleet, to which as before they might repair, nor had they any Army, by whose valour being preserved, they might build greater Walls. In this manner lamenting the condition of their City, their Enemies came upon them, and at once did invade them with an Army, and besieged them with hunger : They knew, that not many of their old forces remained ; and they provided that no new should be brought in : with which growing miseries the *Athenians* being discouraged, after a long famine

mine attended with a great mortality, they desired peace : And a long debate there was amongst the *Lacedamonians* and their Associates, Whether it were expedient that it should be vouchsafed them or not. When many were of judgment that the very name of the *Athenians* was to be extinguished, and the City utterly to be destroyed with fire ; the *Lacedamonians* denying that of the two eyes of *Greece*, one of them was to be plucked out, did promise peace unto them, if they would pull down their walls towards *Pyraeum*, and surrender the ships unto them which were left, and withal, receive thirty of their Delegates to govern their Commonwealth. The City being delivered upon these conditions, the *Lacedamonians* did commit unto *Lyfander* the charge of it.

This year was remarkable for the besieging and taking of *Athens*, and for the death of *Darius* King of the *Persians*, and for the banishment of *Dionysius* the great Tyrant in *Sicily*. The State of *Athens* being altered, the condition of the Citizens was changed with it : Thirty Rulers were set over the Commonwealth, who became all Tyrants. For at their entrance into their Government, they did take unto themselves a Guard of three hundred men, there scarce remaining so many Citizens by reason of so many overthrows ; and as if this number were too little to secure the City, it received a Garrison of seven hundred Souldiers of the *Lacedamonians* ; after this, they began the slaughter of the Citizens with a design upon *Alcibiades*, lest he should invade the Commonwealth again under a pretence to deliver it. When they found that he was fled to *Artaxerxes* the King of the *Persians*, they sent in full speed to intercept him in the way, and having found where he was, when they could not openly put him to death, they burned him alive in the chamber where he slept. The Tyrants being delivered from this fear of their Revenger, did fill the wretched Reliques of the City with slaughters and rapines ; which cruelty when they found it did displease *Themmenes*, who was one of their number, they did put him

him to death to be a terrour to the rest: whereupon they fled all out of the City, and Greece was filled with the *Athenian* Exiles; which being all the security they had, that also was taken from these miserable men: for by an Edict of the *Lacedamonians*, the Cities were prohibited to receive the banished; on this, they all conveyed themselves to *Argos* and *Toebe*; where they not only lived in banishment, but entertained some thriving hopes to be restored to their Country. Amongst the number of the banished, there was one *Thrasibulus*, a man of great vigour both in body and in mind, and of noble Parentage, who propounding to himself, that something, although with danger, ought to be undertaken for the publick safety, having drawn the banished men together, he seized upon *Phyle* a Castle on the Borders of *Athens*; neither was the favour and assistance of some other of the Cities wanting, who had in compassion the extremity of their sad condition: Therefore *Hisamenias* the Prince of the *Thebans* did assist them with private, although he could not with publick helps: And *Lyfias* the *Syracusan* Orator, being also a banished man, did send at his own charge five hundred Souldiers to assist them in this recovery of the Country, of the common Eloquence. The encounter was sharp, the *Athenians* exercising all their courage for the recovery of their own Country, and the *Lacedamonians* fighting more securely for the possessions which belonged to others; the Tyrants at last were overcome, who flying into the City, having in revenge filled it with slaughter, they did also dispoil it of Arms; and suspecting all the *Athenians* to be guilty of treachery, they commanded them to depart out of the City, and to live in the ruins of the Suburbs, which were pulled down, and in the mean time they defended themselves with foreign Souldiers. After this, they attempted to corrupt *Thrasibulus*, and to promise him a share in the Government, which he refusing to accept, they desired aid of the *Lacedamonians*, which being sent unto them they renewed the encounter, in which *Critias*

and *Hippomachus* two of the most cruel of all the Tyrants were killed; the others being overcome, when their Army (which for the greatest part consisted of the *Athenians*) did fly away, *Thrasybulus* with a loud voice did cry out unto them, and demanded, What made them to fly from the Conqueror, whom they ought rather to assist as the Defender of their common liberty? He told them that his Army was composed of their own Citizens, and not of Enemies; neither did he take up Arms to force any thing from them, but to restore unto them what they had lost; he made War, he said, on the thirty Tyrants, and not on the City of *Athens*; he did admonish them that they were all of one blood, of one Law, of one Religion, and of one *Militia*, through the course of so many Wars: He did implore them to have compassion on their banished Citizens; and though they themselves would be patient slaves, yet they should restore their Country unto them, that they might receive their liberty. With these words he so prevailed upon them, that the Army being returned into the City, they commanded the Tyrants to remove to *Eleusina*, ten being substituted who should govern the Commonwealth: who being nothing terrified with the example of the former Tyrants, did tread in the same paths of cruelty.

While these things were thus managed at *Athens*, it was informed at *Lacedamon*, that the *Athenians* had taken Arms again; whereupon *Pausanias* their King was sent to suppress them, who being touched with compassion, did restore the banished Citizens to their City, and commanded the ten Tyrants to abandon the City, and to get their companions to *Eleusina*. Peace being made, not many days after, the Tyrants on a sudden resenting with indignation, that the banished were restored, and that they were condemned to banishment, as if the liberty of the Citizens were their slavery, they did make a new War upon the *Athenians*: But a Treaty being had, as if they were to receive again their Domination (being in the way by policy intercepted) they were all

all put to death, and made the sacrifices of the publick peace. The people whom before they commanded to live about the ruines of the remotest walls, were called back into the City; and the City, dispersed into many members, was reduced again into one body; and, that no dissention should arise concerning any thing committed in the time of War, they all did oblige themselves by oath, that there should be an oblivion of all former differences. In the mean time the *Thebans* and *Corinthians* did send Ambassadors to *Sparta*; to demand their proportion in the spoils of the common War and danger: which being denied, they did not openly declare a War against the *Lacedamonians*, but with silence did conceive so great an indignation, that all might understand that a War was designed. Much about that time, *Darius* the King of the *Persians* dyed, leaving behind him two Sons, *Artaxerxes* and *Cyrus*. His Kingdom he bequeathed to *Artaxerxes*, and to *Cyrus*; the Cities of which he was before Lieutenant: This Legacy of the Father, did seem to *Cyrus* to be unequal; he therefore privily prepared War against his Brother, which when it was told to *Artaxerxes*: he sent for his Brother; who pretending innocency, did come unto him, and was by him bound with chains of gold; and had been put to death, if his Mother had not commanded him to the contrary. *Cyrus* being dismissed, did now begin to make War against his Brother, not covertly, but openly, not dissemblingly, but professedly, and from all places did draw Auxiliaries to him. The *Lacedamonians* being mindful of the assistance he sent them in their War against the *Athenians*, did decree to send help unto him, but in such a way, as if they did not take notice against whom the War was made; that, if the occasion so required, they might procure unto themselves the favour of *Cyrus*: and if *Artaxerxes* had overcome, they might hope for his Patronage and his pardon, because they determined nothing openly against him. But in the encounter, the chance of the fight having brought both Brothers directly opposite one against another, *Artaxerxes* was first wounded by

his

his Brother, but was delivered from further danger by the swiftness of his horse; *Cyrus* being over-powered by the King's Life-Guard, was slain out-right. *Artaxerxes* being Conquerour, enjoyed the Army, and the spoils of his Brothers War. In that Battel *Cyrus* had ten thousand *Greeks* that came to his assistance, who in that part of the field where they stood did overcome, and after the death of *Cyrus*, could neither be conquered by the power of so great an Army, nor yet be surpris'd by treachery, but returning in so great a March, through so many unconquered Nations, and barbarous people, they with fine valour did secure themselves, even unto the Confines of their own Country.

The Sixth Book of *JUSTIN*.

THe *Lacedæmonians*, after the common condition of men, who the more they have, the more they desire, being not content that their strength was doubled by the access of the *Athenian* power, did begin to affect the Government of all *Asia*: The greatest part whereof being under the command of the King of the *Persians*, *Dercillides* who was chosen General for that War, when he found that he was to fight against two of the Lieutenants of *Artaxerxes*, *Pharnabazus* and *Tissafernes*, who were attended with the powers of formidable Nations, he resolved to make a peace with one of them. *Tissafernes* seemed most fit for his design, being more remarkable for his industry, and more powerful by the Souldiers of the late King *Cyrus*, who being treated with, and conditions being agreed upon betwixt them, he was dismissed; whereupon he was accused by *Pharnabazus* before the King, that he repulsed not the *Lacedæmonians* who had invaded *Asia*,
but

but maintained them at the King's charge, and contracted with them for money to delay the Wars, as if all the loss of the Empire should not be put upon one score. He alledged it to be an unworthy thing, that the War should be bought, and not carried on with resolution, and that the Enemy should be removed with money, and not with Arms: *Tissarfernes* being estranged from the King by these complaints, *Pharnabazus* did perswade him, for the managing of the Wars at Sea, to substitute *Conon* the *Athenian*, Admiral in his place; who, his Country being lost by War, did lead a banished life in *Cyprus*; for the *Athenians*, although they were broken in their fortunes, had yet some strength at Sea; and if one were to be chosen, he alledged that they could not find amongst them all an abler man. Having received five hundred Talents, he was commanded to make *Conon* Admiral of the Fleet: This being known at *Lacedemon*, they by their Ambassadors did desire aid of the King of *Egypt*, and that they might have *Hercimones*. The King, for the carrying on of the War at Sea, did send them one hundred ships, and six hundred thousand measures of corn; and very great aid was also sent unto them from the rest of their Associates: But a worthy Commander was wanting to so great an Army, and against so great a Captain. Therefore their Associates desiring *Agésilas*, King of the *Lacedamonians*, to lead forth their Armies; it was a long time debated, whether they should make him their General or no, by reason of the answer of the Oracle of *Delphos*, which denounced a period to their Government, when the royal Command should halt: for *Agésilas* was lame of his feet. But at last resolving, That it were safer that the King, than the Kingdom should halt; they sent *Agésilas* with a formidable Army into *Asia*: Two such Captains as these to command in this war, could not easily be matched again; for they were equal in age, valour, counsel, providence, and in the glory of their achievement: and when fortune gave them a parity in all things, yet she preserved them unconquered by one another. Great was the preparation.

paration of both, for the War; great were the acts which they performed: But a sedition of the Souldiers (whom the former Lieutenants of the King had defrauded of their pay) disturbed *Conon*; the Souldiers demanding their Arrears the more roundly, because knowing their duties in the War, should be the harder under so great a Captain. *Conon* having a long time wearied the King in vain with Letters, did at the last repair in his own person to him; but being denied either to see him, or to speak with him, because he would not prostrate himself unto him after the custom of the *Persians*, he treated with him by Messengers, and complained, that the Wars of the most mighty King did suffer through indigence; and having an Army equal to his Enemies, he was overcome by the want of money, in which he did exceed them, and was found inferiour in that part of strength, in which he was far superiour. He desired that the monies for the War might be intrusted into his hand, it being dangerous that it should be committed unto many: The monies being received, he returned to the Navy, and made no delay in the prosecution of the War. He acted many things valiantly, and many things happily; he plundered the Fields, he sacked the Cities of his Enemies, and, as a Tempest, did beat down all before him. With which proceedings, the *Lacedaemonians* being affrighted, did determine to call back *Agésilas* out of *Asia* for the defence of his own Country: In the mean time, *Lyfander* being left by *Agésilas* to command the Forces at home in his absence, being resolved to try the fortune of the War by battel, did with great care and industry provide a mighty Navy, and *Conon* being ready to join in battel with the Enemy, did with great judgment assign unto every ship its station, and the emulation of the Souldiers was no less than of the Captains; for *Conon* the Admiral did not so much labour for the *Persians*, as for his Country; and, as in their afflicted estate he was heretofore the Author of their loss, so he would now be the Author of their power restored, and receive that Coun-
try.

try by conquering, which he had lost by being conquered: which would be so much the more glorious; in that he fought not with the forces of the *Athenians*, but of another Nation, and fighting at the charge and danger of the King of *Persia*, he should overcome for the advantage of his own Country; and gain more renown by other acts than the former General of *Athens* had purchased; for, they defended their Country by overcoming the *Persians*, he, by making the *Persians* Conquerours, should restore his Country being lost. On the other side, *Lyfander*, besides his conjunction with *Agessilus*, was also an emulator of his virtues, and did contend that he might not fall short of him in his achievements, and the splendor of his glory, neither in the moment of an hour, by his own fight, subvert the State, gained by so many battels, and continued for so many Ages. The same was the case of the Soldiers, and of all the Commanders, whom a deeper impression did possess, not so much that they should only lose the great riches they had obtained; as that the *Athenians* should again recover them: But by how much the fight was the more perilous, the Victory of *Comm* was by so much more glorious. The *Lacedemonians* being overcome, the Garrisons of the Enemies were drawn away from *Athens*, and the people, being restored to their ancient dignity, were delivered from their bondage, and many Cities were reduced: This was the beginning to the *Athenians* of reassuming their power, and to the *Lacedemonians* of ending theirs; who, as if they had lost their valour with their Dominions, did begin to be dispirited by their next neighbours: First of all the *Thebans*, the *Athenians* helping them, did make War upon them; which City out of the infinite advantages by the virtue of their General *Epimondas*, was raised up to be the Commandress of all *Greece*: The fight was by Land, in which the fortune of the *Lacedemonians* was the same, as it was against *Comm* at Sea: In that battel *Lyfander* was slain, who was General before against the *Athenians*, when they were overcome by the *Lacedemonians*: *Pausanias* also, another Captain of the *Lacedemonians*,

Lacedaemonians; being accused of treachery, did betake himself to banishment. The *Thebans* having obtained the victory, did advance with all their Army to the City of the *Lacedaemonians*, thinking suddenly to become Masters of it, because they were abandoned of all their Associates: Which the *Lacedaemonians* fearing, they sent for *Agésilas* their King out of *Asia*, who did there gallant service for the defence of his own Country; for *Lysander* being slain, they had confidence in no other Commander; and because it was long before he came, with an Army suddenly mustered they adventured of themselves to fight with their Enemies: but being conquered not long before, they had neither strength nor courage to oppose their Conquerours; therefore at their first Encounter they were overthrown; but *Agésilas* came opportunely to their rescue; and, the fight being renewed, he with his fresh Souldiers being all hardened to the services of the War, did with an easie violence pluck the Victory from his Enemies; but he received a dangerous wound himself: which being understood, the *Athenians* fearing lest the *Lacedaemonians* being Conquerours, they should be reduced into their ancient condition of servitude, did levy a new Army, and sent it to the aid of the *Bœotians*, under the command of *Iphirares* a Gentleman of not above 20 years of age, but of a vast expectation: The vertue of this young man was admirable, for amongst so many, and so great Captains, the *Athenians*, had never any General before, of greater hope or forwardness; in whom there were not only all the Arts belonging to a Commander, but to an Orator also. *Conon* having understood of the return of *Agésilas*, did draw back out of *Asia* to spoil the Country of the *Lacedaemonians*, who, the fear of the War growing round about them, were brought almost to the bottom of despair. Having plundered the Country of his Enemies, he marched to *Athens*, where he was entertain'd with great joy of all the Citizens; but he himself was more possessed with grief to see the City burned and pulled down by the *Lacedaemonians*, than he was with joy to see it restored.

red to its freedom : Therefore what places were burned he repaired; and what places were pulled down, he re-edified out of the profit of the booty, & of the Army of the *Persians*: This was the fate of *Athens*, that, being heretofore burn'd by the *Persians*, it was builded up again with their spoils; and being now destroyed by the *Lacedæmonians*, it was restored again with that treasure which was taken from them; and, the condition of the War being changed, they had now those for their Associates who were then their Enemies; and they were now their Enemies, to whom they were then united in the nearest obligations of society. Whiles these things were thus managed, *Artaxerxes* King of the *Persians* sent Ambassadors into Greece, by whom he commanded all to lay down their Arms, and whosoever should refuse so to do, he would esteem them for his Enemies. He restored liberty, and all that belonged to them to the Cities : which he did not to give redress thereby to the labours and the Wars of Greece, occasioned by the growing hatred of the Citizens, but that he himself being wholly employed in the *Egyptian War*, his Armies by reason of the Auxiliaries sent to the *Lacedæmonians*, should not any longer be detained in Greece : The *Grecians* being wearied with many Wars, did readily obey him.

This year was remarkable, not only that a sudden peace was made over all Greece, but that at the same time also the City of Rome was taken by the *Gauls*. But the *Lacedæmonians* being secure, and having treacherously observed the absence of the *Arcadians*, did lay a vigorous siege unto their Castle, and having taken it, they did put a Garrison into it. The *Arcadians* therefore with a powerful Army, taking the *Thebans* unto their aid, were resolved to regain what they lost by War : In the fight, *Archidamus* the General of the *Lacedæmonians* was wounded; who when he beheld the destruction of his men, demanded by a Herald the bodies of the dead to give them burial : For amongst the *Grecians*, this was a sign of victory acknowledged ; with which confession the *Thebans* being contented, they founded a retreat. Some few days,

days after, neither of them exercising hostility against each other, when, as it were, by a silent consent, there was a truce, the *Lacedæmonians* being engaged in another War; the *Thebans* under the command of *Epaminondas*, entertained a sudden hope to become Masters of their City; therefore in the beginning of the night, in a silent march, they did advance to *Lacedæmon*: but they could not take the Citizens unprepared; for the old men, and the other inconsiderable persons (the approach of their Enemies being discovered) did meet them in Arms at their very entrance into their Gates; and not above two hundred men, and those disabled too by their age, did enter into a Fight against fifteen thousand Soldiers; so much strength and courage the sight of their City, and of their household gods did administer, who infused into them greater spirits, as much by their presence as their remembrance; for when they saw, for whom and amongst whom they stood, they were all of a resolution either to overcome or to die; a few old men undertook the whole front of the Battle, unto whom (before, that day appeared,) not all the youth and Army of their Enemies could be equal; in this Fight, two Captains of the Enemies were slain. In the mean time, when the coming of *Agésilæus* was reported, the *Thebans* retreated, and, some few hours after, the Battle again began; for the youth of the *Lacedæmonians* being inflamed with the courage and glory of their old men, could not be kept back, but would throw themselves upon their Enemies; howsoever the *Thebans* had the victory, and *Epaminondas* performing the duty not only of a General, but of a resolute and courageous Soldier, was grievously wounded. Which being understood, the *Thebans* through the excess of grief were possessed with fear; and the *Lacedæmonians* through the excess of joy with a kind of transportation, and so, as it were with a consent on both sides, they departed from the Battle. Some few days afterwards, *Epaminondas* deceased, with whom the whole strength of that Common-wealth died also; for as, if you break or blunt the edge of any weapon,

you

you take from the residue of the steel the power to hurt; so this Captain, who was the edge of their courage, being taken away, the whole strength and vigor of the *Theban* Common-wealth was immediately rebated; insomuch that they did not seem only to lose him, but to have all perished with him: for before this Captain, they did never manage any memorable War; and were famous afterwards, not for their ventures, but their overthrows, so apparent: it was that the glory of his City was born, and died with him. It is hard to say, whether he was a better man or a better Captain; for he fought the Government not for himself, but for his Country, and was so careless of money, that he had not wherewith to defray the charges of his own Funeral: moreover, he was no more covetous of glory, than of money; for the Commands were all thrown upon him, refusing and drawing back from them; and he so deputed himself in his places of honour, that he seemed not to receive, but to give an Ornament to the Dignity in self. So great was his knowledge in Letters and Philosophy, that it may seem wonderful how that excellent experience in the affairs of War, should arrive unto a man born amongst the Arts; neither did the manner of his death differ from the Insultations of his life; for being brought half dead into his Tent, he collecting his voice and spirits, demanded only, if his Enemy had taken his Buckler from him when he fell, which when he understood was preserved, he desired to see it, and it being brought unto him, he killed it, as the companion of his labours, and his glory. He again demanded, Who had obtained the Victory? When it was answered, The *Thebans*; he replied, It was well; and so gratulating his Country, he did give up his last breath. In his grave, the virtues not only of the *Thebans*, but of the *Athenians* also were buried; for he being taken away, whom they were accustomed to emulate, they did degenerate into sloth, and laid forth the publick Revenues, not as before, on Fleets and Armies, but on the celebration of Festival-days, and on the setting forth of Plays; and viewing the Scene oftner than the Camp,

Camp, they only frequented the Theaters, famous with Poets and Actors, praising their Poets and their Orators, more than their Captains; by which means it came to pass, that in these lectures of the Grecians, the name of the Macedons, but ignoble and obscure before, did rise into glory; and that Philip bred up in the vertues and Institutions of Epaminondas and Pelopidas (being three years as an Hostage at Thebes) did impose the Kingdom of Macedonia on the necks of Greece, and Asia, as the yoke of their servitude.

The Seventh Book of JUSTIN.

Macedonia was heretofore called *Emathia*, after the name of their King *Emathia*, the first experiments of whose virtue were extant in those places. Their beginnings were but small, and their bounds but narrow, the people were called *Pelagi*, and the Country *Brotia*. But afterwards by the prowess of their Kings, and the industry of their Nation, having first subdued their borderers, and, after them, other People, and Nations, they extended their Empire to the farthest bounds of the Orient. *Telephus* the Father of *Atrides*, (whose name we have received amongst the most famous Commanders in the Trojan War) was said to reign in the Country of *Pæonia*, which now is a part of Macedonia; On the other side in Europe, *Europus* by name did sway the regal Scepter. But *Caranus* with a vast multitude of the Grecians, being commanded by the Oracle to look out a seat for them in Macedonia, when he came into *Emathia*, he unexpectedly possessed himself of the City of *Edissa*; the Inhabitants not perceiving it by reason of a tempest, and a great mist that did attend it. In this expedition, he followed the conduct of a flock of Goats, who fled towards the Towre from

from the violence of the tempest, and calling the Oracle into his memory, by which he was commanded to seek out a place to Rule in, the Goats being his leaders, he made that City the seat of his Kingdom, and whithersoever afterwards he advanced, he religiously observed to have the same Goats before his Ensigns, to be the Leaders on in his enterprise, who were the Authors of his Kingdom. In the memory of so great a Benefit, he called the City *Edissa Agaa*; and the people, *Agaeades*.

After this, *Midas* being forced away (for he also possessed a part of *Macedonia*) and some other Kings with him, he alone succeeded into the place of them all, and having united the Nations into one, he brought the several people of *Macedonia* into one body, and the Kingdom increasing, he made the foundation strong with an intent to raise it higher. After him *Perdiccas* reigned, whose life was famous, and his last words at his death were as memorable as the precepts of the *Delphian Oracle*; for, full of age, and dying, he shewed to his Son *Argem*, the place where he would be buried, and commanded that not only his own Body, but that the bodies of all who succeeded him in his Kingdom should be interred in the same place, presaging that if the Reliques of his Successors should be buried there, the Kingdom should perpetually continue in that Family; And it is superstitiously believed that the issue failed in *Alexander*, because he changed that place of Sepulchre.

Argem having governed the Kingdom moderately, and with the love of the people did leave *Philip* his Successor, who being taken away by an untimely death, did make *Europus* a little Child his Heir.

At this time the *Macedonians* had daily Wars with the *Thracians* and *Illyrians*, by whose Arms being hardned as with a daily exercise, they became a terrour to their Neighbours by the glory of their achievements. The *Illyrians* contemning the Infancy of their King did make War upon the *Macedons*, who being overcome in the Battle,

Battel, the little Infant their Ring was brought forth in his Cradle, and placed in the front of their Army, where upon they renewed the encounter with greater violence; for they conceived they were beaten before, because in the Fight they had not with them the auspicious presence of their Ring; and should now overcome, because, but of a superstition, they were possessed with a confidence that they should be Conquerours; the compassion also on their Infant Prince did leave an impression on them, whom if they were overcome, they should make of a King, a Captive. The Battels therefore being joined, with a great slaughter they overthrew the *Thrians*, and made it apparent to their Enemies, that in the former encounter the *Macedons* wanted not courage but a King. *Amyntas* succeeded him, famous by his own virtue, but more renowned by the Excellent endowments of *Alexander* his Son, in whose nature the Ornaments of all virtues were so extant, that in the various exercise of sports; he contended at the Olympian Games. In the meantime *Darius* King of the *Persians* being routed, and making haste out of *Scythia* in a dishonorable flight, lest he should grow every where contemptible by his loss, did send *Megabazus* with a part of his Army to subdue *Thrace* and the other Kingdoms adjacent to it, in which number was *Macedonia*, a place then accounted so poor, that it was hardly worth the looking after.

In obedience to the Kings command, *Megabazus* not long after sent Ambassadors to *Amyntas* King of the *Macedons*, demanding that pledges might be given to him as an earnest of the peace to come: The Ambassadors being bountifully entertained, in the height of the banquet, and of Wine, required of *Amyntas*, that to the magnificence of the Feast, they would add the privileges of Familiarity, and send for their Sons, their wives, and daughters, which amongst the *Persians* is the pledge and assurance of entertainment: Who when they came, the *Persians* courting the Ladies with too petulant & wantonness, *Alexander* the Son of *Amyntas* desired his Father in respect of his age and gravity, that he would

would be pleased to depart from the Feast, promising that he would temper the jests and frolics of his Guests. His Father being gone, he not long after, called all the women from the Banquet, in a pretence to dress them finer, and to return them more acceptable to the *Persians*: In their places, he brings in young men disguised in the apparel of Ladies, and commands them to challenge the wantonness of the Ambassadors with the Swords which they carried under their garments. And thus all of them being slain, *Megabarus* being ignorant of the event, and seeing they returned not, did command *Bubaris* thither with part of his Army only, as into a poor and easie War, scorning to go himself, lest he should be dishonoured to make War in his own persons with so contemptible a Nation. But *Bubaris* before the War, being inflamed with the love of the daughter of *Amyntas*, instead of making Wars, did make a Marriage; and all hostility being laid aside, he entered into the obligations of affinity. After the departure of *Bubaris* from *Macedonia*, *Amyntas* the King deceased; to whose Son and Successour, *Alexander* by name, the consanguinity with *Bubaris* not only procured peace in the time of *Darius*, but confirmed *Alexes* to him; insomuch that he endowed him with the command of the whole Country between the *Hills of Olympus* and *Hemus*, where like a Tempest he invaded Greece. But *Amyntas* increased his Kingdom as well by his own valour as by the liberality of the *Persians*. By order of succession, the Kingdom of *Macedonia* came afterwards to *Amyntas*, the Son of his Brother *Menelans*; he also was famous for his industry, and accomplished with all Royal virtues: He begat three Sons on his first Wife *Euridice*; *Alexander*, *Perdiccas*, and *Philip* the Father of *Alexander* the Great, and a Daughter called *Euryone*; and on his second Wife *Cyrea*, *Archelaus*, *Arideus*, and *Menelans*: He made great War, First with the *Olynthians*, and afterwards with the *Egyptians*; and had lost his life by the Treason of his Wife *Eurydice*, who, contracting a marriage with her Son-in-law, had undertaken to kill her Husband, and to deliver the Kingdom

dom unto her Adulterer, which had taken effect) if her daughter had not betrayed the looseness of the Mother. and the counsels of her wickedness. The old man deliver'd from so many dangers, deceased; the Kingdom being left to *Alexander* the eldest of his Sons.

Alexander in the beginning of his reign bought his peace of the *Illyrians*; a sum of monies being agreed upon; and his Brother *Philip* was given them as a pledge; In process of time, he made peace with the *Thebans*, having given the same pledge unto them, which conduced much to the growing fortunes of *Philip*, by the advantage of his education; for being three years a pledge at *Thebes*, he received the first rudiments of his youth in a City of ancient severity, and in the house of *Epaminondas* who was as great a Philosopher, as a General. Not long after, *Alexander* being assaulted by the Treason of his Mother *Eurydice*, was slain. His Father had pardoned her before, being guilty of contriving his death, in relation to the children he had by her, not thinking she would prove as pernicious unto them, as to himself. His Brother *Perdiccas* did also lose his life, being killed by the Treasonable plotting of his Mother: Almost unworthy thing it was, that the children should be deprived of their lives by their Mother for her lust, the consideration of whom had before protected her from the punishment due unto her for her wickedness. This murder of *Perdiccas* seemed the more grievous, because the little Son, whom he left, could not prevail upon her cruelty to take compassion on him. *Philip* a long time did deport himself, not as a King, but as a Guardian to the Infant. But when great Wars did threaten the Kingdom, and that the help would be too late in the expectation of the Infant, he took upon him the Government of the Kingdom, being compell'd unto it by the people. In the beginning of his Reign, the hopes were great that were conceived of him, both for his wit, which promised him to prove a great man, and for the ancient fates of *Macedon*, which sang, That one of the Sons of *Amynas* being King, the state of that Kingdom should be most

most flourishing; And this was the man who was preferred from the wickedness of his Mother, to make good the hopes of the people, and to justify the Oracle. When, on the one side, the most unworthy murder of his Brothers; and, on the other side, the multitude of his Enemies, the fear of new treacheries, the want occasioned by the continual Wars, and the Kingdom exhausted of Soldiers did much distract him, and the Wars of many Nations from several places did at once conspire to oppress *Macedonia*; (because he could not answer them all at once) he thought it expedient to dispense with some, for a while. He therefore upon an agreement did compound for a peace with some; others he overcame with easie assaults, by the conquest of whom he confirmed the doubtful minds of his Soldiers, and took from himself the contempt of his Enemies. His first War was with the *Athenians*, who being overcome by an Ambuscado, he without ransom (for fear of a great war) did permit them all to go safe away, when it lay in his power to have put them all to the Sword: The War being afterwards carried against the *Thyrians*, he slew many thousands of his Enemies; Afterwards he took the famous City of *Larissa*, from whence he unexpectedly advanced against the *Thessalians*, not for the desire of prey but that he might add to his Army the strength of the *Thessalian* Cavalry, by which means (the body of their Horse being join'd to his Foot) he made his Army invincible. The event of these things answering his expectation with success, he took to Wife *Olympias*, the Daughter of *Neoptolemus* King of the *Molossians*; his Brother's Son *Arymbas*, who was her overseer, and was then King of the *Molossians*, did make the marriage, having himself married *Troas* the Sister of *Olympias*, which was the cause of his destruction and of the manifold calamities which afterwards fell upon him. For while he hoped to make some additions to his Kingdom by the affinity of *Philip*, he was depriv'd by him of his own Kingdom, and grew old in banishment. These

things being thus passed, *Philip* being not contented only to remove the Wars, did now provoke and challenge other Nations of his own accord. As he was besieging *Methona*, an arrow from the walls, as he was riding not far from them, did put out his right eye; for all which wound, he became not the slower in the prosecution of the War, nor was he made more angry by it, against his Enemies, who some days afterwards having supplicated for peace, he did grant it to them, and was not only moderate, but also merciful unto the Conquered.

The Eighth Book of *JUSTIN*.

WHILES the Cities of Greece fought every one to one for joy, they all of them lost the Sovereignty of Greece; for restlessly running thro' mutual destruction they perished, being overcome of one another: and never until they were oppressed, did they find what every one did lose: For, *Philip* lying in wait in *Macedonia* (as in a Watch-Tower) for the liberties of them all, whiles he did foment their divisions by sending aid to the weaker parties, he made both the Conquerours and Conquered to undergo the yoke of servitude. The *Thebans* were the cause and the beginning of this calamity, who when they were masters of all, and carried their good fortune with too impotent a spirit, they did publicly before a general Council at Greece accuse the *Lacedaemonians* and *Phocensians*, as if they had endured too small punishments for the slaughters and the rapines which they committed: It was laid to the charge of the *Lacedaemonians*, that they had seized upon the Tower of *Thebes* in the time of truce, and to the *Phocensians* that they had plundered *Baotia*, as if in the licentiousness of Arms and War, there were a place left for the Execution of the Laws: When the judgment

ment was cartied according to the pleasure of the Conquerors, they were condemned in a greater sum of money than they were able to pay. Therefore the *Phocensians* when they were deprived of their wives and children, and possessions, in a desperate condition (*Philomelus* being their Captain) they seized upon the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*, and being angry with men, they would be revenged on the god: Being made rich with the Gold and Silver which there they found, they made War upon the *Thebans* with a mercenary Army; and though all abhorred this act of the *Phocensians*, by reason of the sacrilege, yet the *Thebans* contracted more envy by it, by whom they were enforced to this necessity; therefore both the *Lacedæmonians* and *Athenians* sent aid unto them. In the first encounter, *Philomelus* became Master of the Camp and Tents of the *Thebans*; but in the second Battel he fell first of all, fighting in the front and amongst the deepest files of his Enemies, and with the forfeit of his impious blood he did answer for the crime of his sacrilege. *Onomarchus* was made Captain in his place, against whom the *Thebans* and *Thessalians* chose not a Captain of their own Citizens, for fear of his domineering, if he should prove a Conquerour, but elected *Philip* King of the *Macedonians* to be their General; and of their own accord they did fall into that usurping Domination in another Commander which they feared in their own. *Philip* therefore, as if he were rather a revenger of the Sacrilege, than of the *Thebans*, commanded all his Soldiers to wear wreaths of bays on their brows; and thus, as if the god was his conduct, he advanced to the Battel. The *Phocensians* seeing the Ensigns of the god, being affrighted with the conscioulness of their offence, throwing down their Arms, did fly away, and with their own slaughter did expiate the violation of Religion. It is incredible, what glory this achievement brought to *Philip* amongst all Nations. Him they extoll'd as the vindicator of Sacrilege, the Revenger of Religion which the world with all its power was obliged to keep undefiled; the only man who was thought worthy to exact a Piacle for the sin committed to plunder the god. He next

nato the gods was esteemed, by whom the majesty of the gods was vindicated : But the *Athenians*, the event of the War being understood, did seize upon the streits at *Thermopyla* to keep *Philip* from *Greece*, as they did heretofore the *Persians*, but not with the same courage, nor the same cause ; for then, they fought for the liberty of *Greece*, now for publick Sacrilege ; then, to vindicate the Temples from the violent profanation of the Enemies, now to defend the violent Profaners, against the Viadicators of them, and they deported themselves as defenders of that wickedness, in which it was a shame to be Connivers, being altogether unmindful that in the uncertainty of their affairs they had heretofore repaired to that god as to the Author of their Counsel : and he being their conduct, they had undertook so many Wars, and formerly erected so many Cities, and obtained so great a Sovereignty both by Sea and Land, and managed nothing either publick or private without the majesty of his divinity. Who would imagine that wits, adorned with all variety of learning, and brought up under such excellent Laws and Institution, should commit so horrible an impiety, that after it, they had nothing left, of which they might justly accuse the *Barbarians* ? But *Philip* observed no more faith himself towards his Associates ; for fearing, lest he should be overcome himself by his Enemies in the impiety of sacrilege, in a hostile manner he seized upon those Cities, of which but immediately before he was Protector ; those Cities which fought under his conduct, those Cities which gratulated both him and themselves for the Victory they had obtained, he in a scornful manner sold not long afterwards ; and both the wives and children of them all : he spared not the Temples, nor the consecrated houses, nor the publick, nor the private gods, whom not long before he had adored : Infomuch that he seemed not to be the Revenger of sacrilege, but to grant a liberty for sacrileges. After this, as if he had done admirably well, he marched into *Cappadocia*, where having managed the War with

with the like perfidiousness; and the neighbouring Kings being taken and slain by treachery, he joined the whole Country of *Cappadocia* to the Kingdom of the *Macedons*: After this, to take away the infamy of envy, with which at that present he laboured above other men; he sent several persons through several Kingdoms and most flourishing Cities, to plant a belief amongst them, that King *Philip* had laid up a great bank of money for the erecting of new walls through their Cities, and for the building of Fanes and Temples; and made Proclamations by Heralds, to the end that Workmen might come in to undertake the building: who when they came to *Macedonia*, being frustrated by long delays, they departed home in silence, fearing the anger of the King. After this, he invaded the *Olynthians*, who after the slaughter of one of his Brothers, did in compassion entertain the two other, whom *Philip* resolved to put to death, pretending they desired to partake with him in the Kingdom, being the children of his Mother-in-law, for this only cause, he utterly destroyed this ancient and noble City, and his Brothers being delivered to their destined destruction, he enjoyed a great booty, together with the desires of his parricide. After this, as if all things were lawful which he had a mind to do, he seized upon the golden Mines in *Thessaly*, and on the silver Mines in *Thrace*, and that he might leave nothing inviolated, he at last resolved to exercise Piracies on the Seas: These things in this manner managed, it came to pass that the two Brothers of the King of *Thrace* did make choice of him as an Arbitrator of their differences; not out of any contemplation of his justice, but both of them fearing lest by his assistance he should add more strength, and quite over-balance the cause and power of the other. But *Philip*, (according to the versatility of his wit) did come with a gallant Army, the two Brothers unsuspecting it, not as an Arbitrator, but a General, and deprived them both, of the Kingdom by force; not like a Judge, but as a Thief, and a Plunderer. While these things were in

agitation, the *Athenians* sent Ambassadors to him to desire a peace; who having had audience, he sent himself Ambassadors to *Athens* with the conditions of it, and a Peace was concluded for the advantage of them both. There came also Ambassadors from the other Cities of *Greece*, not so much for the love of peace, as for the fear of War; for the fire of their rage being not to be extinguished but by blood, the *Thessalians* and *Bœotians* did desire that he would vouchsafe to profess himself to be the General of *Greece* against the *Phœcians*; they being possessed with so great a hatred against the *Phœcians*, that, forgetful of their own ruine, they desired rather to perish themselves, than not to destroy them; and to endure the known cruelty of *Philip*, than to pardon their Enemies. The Ambassadors of the *Phœcians* on the other side (the *Lacedæmonians* and *Athenians* being joined with them) did crave that the War might not proceed; this being the third time, that they bought with moneys a forbearance of it.

A vile thing it was, and shameful to behold, that *Greece*, being at that time the Mistress of the World, both in strength and dignity, and always the Conqueress of Kings and Nations, and at that time the Commandress of so many Cities, should humble her self at the doors of a stranger; and, either craving, or deprecating War, should put all her hopes in the assistance of another. The Revengers of the World were brought so low by their own discords, and by civil Wars, that of their own accord they flattered a sordid party, not long before of their own clientry; and this especially was done by the *Thebans*, and the *Lacedæmonians*, before emulous, which of them both should enjoy the absolute command of *Greece*, as *Greece* at this present would have the command of them. *Philip*, in these dissensions, for the ostentation of his glory, did ride as it were in triumph, over the tops of so many and so great Cities, and did deliberate with himself, which part was most worthy of him. Having given audience in private to the Ambassadors on both sides, to the one side he did promise the forbearance
of

of the War, having obliged them by an Oath not to divulge his answer; unto the others he gave assurance, that he suddenly and powerfully would assist them; he commanded both, neither to prepare for War, nor to fear it; and thus with a dubious answer both sides being secure, he seized upon the streights of *Thermopyla*. Then the *Phocians* finding themselves circumvented by the treachery of *Philip*, had their recourse to Arms, but they had not the leisure to prepare an Army, nor to draw unto them any Auxiliaries: and *Philip* threatened utterly to destroy them, if they would not surrender themselves unto him. Therefore, being overcome by necessity, they yield up themselves. But there was no more trust in his composition, than there was in his promise, that the War should be forborn: They were therefore every where put to slaughter, and violated; the children were plucked from their Parents, the Wives from their Husbands, and the Images of the gods were not safe, nor left in their own Temples. This was all the miserable comfort which they enjoyed; that, when *Philip* had defrauded his Associates in the distribution of the booty, and ingrossed it all to himself, they could find nothing of their own goods, amongst their Enemies. Being returned into his Kingdom, he drove Cities and People as Shepherds do their Flocks, sometimes into their Summer, and sometimes into their Winter Pastures: He would have them peopled, or left desolate; lamentation was the face of all things, and like unto an utter ruine. There was no fear of any invasion of the Enemy, no hostile rushing up and down of insulting Conquerors in the streets, no tumult of Arms, no plundering of goods, nor forcing men into Captivity; but a silent grief and sadness did possess them, and a fear, that even the very tears in their eyes should be censur'd for delinquency: Their griefs did increase in their counterfeiting, and in their concealing of them; sinking so much the deeper, by how much they were the less seen to express them: Sometimes they revolved in their minds the Sepulchers

of their Ancestors, sometimes their old household-gods, sometimes their own houses in which they begot their Children, and in which they were begot themselves; Sometimes, they lamented their own misfortune, that they lived to see that day; sometimes the misfortune, of their children, that they were not born after it. *Philip* in the mean time did remove some of them into the frontier Garrisons, and set them before the faces of their Enemies; others he did dispose of into the farthest bounds of his Kingdom: Some whom he had taken Prisoners in the War, he reserved at home to people his Cities; and so out of many Countries and Nations he constituted one Kingdom and People. The affairs of *Macedonia* being set in order, he became Master of the *Dardanians*, and other neighbouring places, taken by deceit. Neither did he abstain from those who were most near unto him; for he determined to drive *Arymbas* out of his Kingdom who was King of *Epirus*, and in the nearest consanguinity obliged to his wife *Olympias*; and for this purpose he sent for *Alexander* the Brother of his wife *Olympias*, a boy of a sweet and lovely countenance to come in his Sister's Name to *Macedonia*, and with all his art having solicited him into the hope of his Father's Kingdom, dissembling his lust, he enforced him to grant him the unlawful use of his body, thinking that he would be more obsequious to him either through this familiarity of unlawful love, or through the hope of his Kingdom; therefore when he arrived to the age of 20 years, he took the Kingdom from *Arymbas*, and gave it unto him, being unrighteous in both, for that he observed not the rights of consanguinity in him, from whom he took the Kingdom; and for that he made the other, to whom he gave the Kingdom, to become his Prostitute, before he made him a King.

The Ninth Book of JUSTIN.

WHEN *Philip* had advanced into *Greece*, being solicited to it by the plundering of a few Cities, and finding by their riches how great was the wealth of them all, he intended to make War upon all *Greece*; and thinking that if he could be Master of *Byzantium*, a famous Sea Town, it could much conduce to his affairs, it being a gallant Reserve both by Sea and Land, he laid a Siege unto it, shutting her Gates against him: This City was first builded by *Pausanias* King of the *Spartans*, and possessed by him for the space of seven years. Afterwards, by the several inclinations of Victory, it was sometimes in the power of the *Lacedamonians*, and sometimes of the *Athenians*: which uncertain possession was the cause, that neither of them helping it, with their Auxiliaries, she did more constantly maintain her own liberty: *Philip* therefore being weary, and his stock exhausted with the long delay of the Siege, made use of Piracy for the purchase of monies; and having taken one hundred and seventy ships, he refreshed his Army distracted, and languishing through want. And that so great a power might not be held in a Leaguer before one Town, taking with him the most valiant of his Soldiers, he besieged many Cities of the *Chersonesians*, and sent for his Son *Alexander*, being then eighteen years of age, to come unto him, that he might learn under him the first rudiments of the War.

He marched also into *Scythia*, to see what plunder he could get there, and like a Merchant he maintained one War by the profits of another. At that time *Matthæus* was King of the *Scythians*, who being oppressed by the War of the *Istrians*, did desire the assistance of *Philip* by the *Apollonians*, promising to adopt him into the

succession of the Kingdom of *Scythia*. In the mean time the King of the *Istrians* dying, delivered the *Scythians* both from the fear of the War, and the need of assistance. Therefore *Matthæus* having dismissed the *Macedonians*, commanded them to acquaint *Philip*, that he neither desired his aid, nor did intend his adoption: for the *Scythians*, he said, did not need the assistance of the *Macedonians* to be revenged on their Enemies, being better Souldiers than themselves; neither, his Son being alive, did he want an Heir. This being understood, *Philip* sent Ambassadors to *Matthæus*, desiring of him to lend him some moneys towards the charge of the Siege, lest through want he should be enforced to forsake the War, which the more readily he said he ought to do, because he had not paid the Soldiers whom he sent unto his aid; who received nothing for their service, nor for their charges of their march in the way. *Matthæus*, excusing himself by reason of the unkindness of the heaven, and the barrenness of the earth, that neither enriched the *Scythians* with Patrimories, nor allowed them sustenance; made answer, that he had no wealth wherewith to satisfy so great a King, and therefore it were more honourable for him to deny him altogether, than to contribute but a little to him; the *Scythians* he said, were esteemed not by their wealth, but by the vertues of their mind, and by the strength and hardness of their bodies. *Philip* finding himself derided, having raised the Siege before *Byzantium*, did advance against the *Scythians*, who to make them the more secure, did send Ambassadors to inform *Matthæus*, that, when he besieged *Byzantium*, he had vowed a Statue to *Hercules*, and that he now came to erect it at the mouth of the River of *Ister*; he therefore desired, that, coming as a friend to the *Scythians*, he might be allowed a peaceable entrance to perform his religion to his god: *Matthæus* made answer, that if he would perform his vows, he should send the Effigies unto him, and promised that it should not only be erected accordingly as he desired, but that it should stand inviolated. He sent him
word,

words, that he could not give way that his Army should enter into his Dominions, and if he should erect any Statue, the *Scythians* being unwilling, they would cause them to pull it down again; when he was departed, and convert the bras of the Statue into heads for arrows. With these passages the minds of both being much exasperated, the battel was begun.

The *Scythians* excelled in vertue and valour; howsoever they were overcome by the policy of *Philip*. There were taken twenty thousand women and children, and a vast booty of Carrels, but of gold and silver nothing at all. And although he were before reported, it was, at this time, first of all believed, how poor a Nation the *Scythians* were. Twenty thousand of their Mares of a brave race were sent into *Macedonia* for breed. But the *Triballians* did meet with *Philip* on his return from *Boothia*; they denied to give him passage, unless they received part of the prey. From hence began the quarrel, and by and by, the fight, in which *Philip* was so sorely wounded in his thigh, that through his body his horse was killed; when all conceived him to be slain, the booty was all lost; therefore the devoted spoils of the *Scythians* were to be lamented, rather than enjoyed by the *Macedons*; as soon as he began to recover his wound, he brought upon the *Athenians* his long dissembled war; to whose cause the *Thebans* did join themselves, fearing lest the *Athenians* being overcome, the flames of the neighbouring War should whirl upon themselves.

A League being therefore made betwixt the two Cities, that not long before were at the greatest enmity, they wearied *Greece* with their Ambassadors, alledging that the common Enemy was to be repelled by the common strength; for they said that *Philip* would not leave off, if the affairs at first succeeded according to his mind, until he had subdued all *Greece* unto him. Some Cities being perswaded by the *Athenians*, did unite themselves unto them, but the fear of the War did draw many unto *Philip*: the battel being begun, when the

the *Athenians* did much exceed in the number of the Soldiers ; they were overcome by the valour of the *Macedons* inured to daily Wars ; howsoever they fell not unmindful of their ancient glory ; for, with honourable wounds they dying, did all of them cover that place of the field with their bodies, which their Captains did assign them to fight in.

This day did set a period to all *Greece*, in the respect of their ancient liberty, and the glory of the Sovereignty of their command, the joy of this victory was craftily dissembled by *Philip* : for he did not observe it as a day consecrated to Triumphs, he was not seen to laugh at the banquet ; he neither crowned his head, nor anointed his body, and, as much as in him lay, he so overcame, that no man could perceive him to be a Conquerour : He commanded that he should not be called the King, but the Captain of *Greece* ; and he so tempered himself betwixt a silent joy, and the publick grief of his Enemies, that his Soldiers could not observe him to rejoice, nor his Enemies to insult. And though the *Athenians*, were always most pernicious to him ; yet he sent home their prisoners without ransom, and restored the carcases of the dead to burial, and of his own accord gave order that they should be carried to the Sepulchers of their Fathers : Moreover, he sent his Son, *Alexander*, and his friend *Antipater* to *Athens*, to establish a firm friendship and peace betwixt them. But he was not so indulgent to the *Thebans*, for he not only sold their Captives, but also the carcases of their slain. Some of the Rulers of that City he beheaded, some he forced into banishment, and seized on all their goods, and restored those into their Country, who had been banished from it : out of which number, he appointed three hundred to be the Judges and Rulers of the City, by whom, when some of the most powerful of the Citizens were accused, that unjustly they had driven them into banishment, they were of that constancy, that in general they confessed they were all the Authors of it, and with confidence affirmed, that
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it was better by far with the Common-wealth, when they were condemned persons, than it could be now, when they were restored.

A wonderful confidence it was; they passed a sentence, as well as then they could, on the Judges of their lives, and deaths; and did condemn that absolution which their Enemies could give them; and because they could not revenge by deeds, they assumed to themselves a liberty by words.

Affairs being thus composed in Greece, Philip commanded that Ambassadors out of all the Cities, should be called to *Corinth*, to consider on the present occasions, and to provide for the future: He there appointed to all Greece a condition of Peace, according to the merits of every City, and chose to himself a Council, and as it were a Parliament out of all. The *Lacedæmonians* only did despise both the Law and the Law-giver, affirming that it was a slavery, and not a peace, which was imposed upon them by the Conqueror, and did not proceed from the Cities. After this the Auxiliaries of every City were listed, by whom the King was to be assisted against any invasion, or, he being their General, was to make War himself with them, and to lead them forth against any Nation; for it was not to be doubted, but that the Empire of the *Persians* was the design of these great preparations. The number of his Auxiliaries of foot were two hundred thousand, and fifteen thousand horse: Besides these, there was the Army of the *Macedonians*, and an Army of the barbarous Nations who were conquered, and contiguous to them. In the beginning of the Spring, he sent three of his chief Commanders into that part of *Asia*, which was under the power of the *Persians*, *Parmenio*, *Amyntas* and *Attalus*, whose Sister he had lately married; *Olympias* the Mother of *Alexander* being repudiated upon the suspicion of incontinence. In the mean time, until the Auxiliaries of Greece might be drawn into one body, he did celebrate the Nuptials of his Daughter *Cleopatra*, and of *Alexander* whom he had made King of *Epirus*. The day was remarkable.

markable for the magnificence of the two Kings, the one marrying, the other giving his Daughter in marriage; Neither was there wanting the delightfulness of *Enochlides*, to the beholding whereof, when *Philip* passed without a guard between the two *Attalides*, his Son-in-law, and his own Son, *Pausanias* one of the Nobility, being suspected by no man, did kill King *Philip* as he was passing through the crowd, and made the day destined to mirth and marriage, black with the lamentation of a Funeral: This *Pausanias* about the fourteenth year of his age, was forced to be a prostitute to *Antisthenes*, to which indignity this youngling was added, that *Antisthenes* having afterwards brought him into the Banquet, and made him drunk with Wine, did not only expose him to his own lust, but to the lust of all his guests, and rendered him a common laughing-stock amongst them all: Which *Pausanias* with great indignation resenting, did oftentimes complain of it to *Philip*; And finding that he was both deluded, and delayed in his just complaints, and that his Adversary moreover was honoured, with a new addition of power and greatness, he converted his anger against *Philip* himself, and that revenge which he could not have on his Adversary, he took on his unrighteous Judge. It is also believed that he was encouraged to it by *Olympias* the Mother of *Alexander*, and that *Alexander* himself was not ignorant of the murder of his Father; for *Olympias* was no less troubled at her divorce, and that *Cleopatra* was preferred above her, than *Pausanias* was at the violation of his honour. It was conceived also, that *Alexander* suspected that his Brother, begot of his Step-mother, did aspire unto the Kingdom; and so far the jealousy did advance it self, that at a former Banquet he first quarrelled with *Attalus*, and afterwards with his Father; insomuch that *Philip* did follow him from the Table with a drawn Sword, and was hardly detained by the intreaties of his friends from the slaughter of his Son. Wherefore *Alexander* did first convey himself with his Mother to his Uncle in *Epirus*, and from thence to the King of the *Illyrians*, and was hardly

hardly afterwards reconciled to his Father, and with much difficulty was perswaded by his Kins-men to return unto him. *Olympias* also did sollicit her Brother *Alexander* the King of *Epirus* to undertake the War, and had perswaded him to it, if the Father had not preserved his Son-in-Law by the collocation of his Daughter to him. With these provocations of jealousy and anger, it is believed, that both of them did incite *Pausanias* to the commission of so desperate an act. Sure it is, that *Olympias* had Horfes ready for *Pausanias*, if it had been his fortune to have escaped; and she her self, the death of the King being understood, when under the pretence of duty, she came in great haste that night to attend his Hearse, she did impose, in the very same night, a Crown of Gold on the Head of *Pausanias* then hanging on the Cross, which none but she would have been so bold to have adventured, the Son of *Philip* being alive. Some few days after, she caused his Body to be taken off from the Cross, and burned; and in the same place she did erect him a Monument. And to such a superstition she induced the People, that she provided, that for the honour of his memory, there should be yearly made a parentation to him. After this, she caused *Cleopatra* (for whose sake she was divorced from *Philip*, having first in her own Lap killed her Daughter) to end her Life by hanging, and satisfied her revenge by beholding her in that lamentable posture swinging on the Tree. Last of all, she consecrated that sword with which the King was slain to *Apollo*, under the name of *Myrtalis*; for so *Olympias* was called when she was a little one. All which was done so openly, that it may be feared, lest the fact committed by her, were not approved by others: *Philip* deceased about the seven and fortieth year of his age, after he had reigned five and twenty years. He begat on *Larissa* the Dancerefs, *Aridaus*, who reigned after *Alexander*. He had also many other Sons from divers other marriages, it being then the custom of Kings to take unto them in marriage as many as they pleased; but they all dyed, some by natural deaths, and some by the sword.

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He was a King more studious of the preparations of Arms than Feasts ; his greatest riches were the utensils of War : and yet he was more cunning to get riches, than to preserve them, which made him always poor, though he was always plundering : Mercy and Treachery were in him equally beloved : No way whatsoever to overcome his Enemies did appear sordid to him. In his discourse he was both pleasing and deceitful, and one who would always promise more than he would perform ; he was master of his Art both in jest and in earnest : He observed his friendships not by faithfulness, but by profit : to dissemble love in hatred, to plant sedition amongst friends, and to insinuate himself both with friends and foes, was his daily Custom : Excellent he was in Eloquence ; and in the acuteness of a fine flourish in his words ; full of delicate composures, that neither facility was wanting to the ornament nor the ornament of invention to facility. *Alexander* did succeed him, greater than his Father both in vertues and in vices. Their way was different in the Conquests they obtained : The Son managed his Wars by apparent Valour, the Father by deceits : The Father gloried in his Enemies, being surprized ; the Son being openly overcome : The Father more subtle in Counsel ; the Son was more magnificent in mind ; the Father would commonly dissemble his passions, and overcome them ; The Son inflamed with rage, knew neither how to delay, nor moderate his revenge. Both of them were too greedy of wine, but their vices in the excess were different. It was the Custom of the Father from the Banquet to advance against the Enemy ; to encounter him, and unadvisedly to expose himself unto all dangers ; *Alexander* was more furious against his own friends, than against his Enemies ; Wherefore the Battles have oftentimes sent back *Philip* wounded, and his Son hath often come from the Banquet the killer of his Friends ; This would not reign over his Friends, the other would exercise a Dominion over them ; The Father, did chuse rather to be loved ; the Son to be feared : The love to Learning was equal in them both : The Father was more full of Policy,

Policy, the Son of Fidelity; The Father more moderate in his speech; the Son in his actions; for he had always a more ready, and a more honourable mind to be merciful to those whom he overcome. The Father was addicted to thrift, but the Son to excess: By these Arts the Father laid the foundation for the Conquest of the World, and the Son accomplished the glory of the Work.

The Tenth Book of JUSTIN.

Artaxerxes King of the Persians had one hundred & fifteen Sons by a hundred Concubines; but he had only three begotten in lawful Marriage; *Darius*, *Ariates*, and *Ochus*. Of these, against the Laws of the Persians; amongst whom the Kingdom suffered no change but by death, *Artaxerxes* being alive, did out of his Fatherly indulgence, make *Darius* King, thinking that there was nothing taken from the Father which was conferred upon the Son, and that he should take a sincerer joy in his paternal Interest, if he alive did behold the resemblance of his Majesty in his son. But *Darius* after these unaccountable examples of indulgence, took counsel to kill his Father. He had been wicked enough, if he only had conceived the parricide in his mind; but so much the more wicked, that into the Society of the villany he took fifty of his Brothers to be partakers of it; prodigious it was, that in so great a number, the parricide could not only be contracted but concealed, and that amongst fifty of his Children there was not one found, whom neither the Majesty of the King, nor the reverence of an ancient Man, nor the Indulgence of a Father, could recal from so horrible an act. What was the name of a Father so vile amongst so great a number of his Sons, that he who should be safe even against his Enemies by their defence, being circumvented.

circumvented by their Treason, should now be ~~after~~ amongst his Enemies than amongst his own Children? The cause of the Parricide was far more wicked than the Parricide it self, for *Cyrus* being slain in his Brothers War; as mention above is made, *Artaxerxes* the King took his Concubine *Aspasia* into marriage; *Darius* demanded, that as his Father had delivered up his Kingdom, so he should also with the Kingdom deliver her unto him; he being too indulgent to his Children, did promise at first that he would do it, and not long after repenting himself, and honestly denying what rashly he had promised, he made her a Prioreis, in the Temple of the Sun, whereby a perpetual abstinence from all men was religiously imposed on her. The young Man being much incensed at it, did first quarrel with his Father; and not long after having made a Conspiracy with his Brothers, whilst he sought to betray his Father, he was discovered and apprehended with his Associates, and they expiated with their Blood the designed Parricide; and did punishment to the gods; the Revengers of Paternal Majesty. The Wives also of them all with all their Children were put to death, that there should not be so much as a shadow to be seen of so great a villainy. ~~After this, Darius having contracted a disease by the excess of grief deceased himself, a happier King than a Father.~~

The Inheritance of the Kingdom by order of succession was devolved on *Sirus*, who fearing the like Conspiracy, did fill the Court with the slaughter of his kinsmen, and the ruins of the Princes; being touched with no compassion in respect either of Blood, or Sex, or Age: belike, that he might not be more innocent than the Parricides his Brothers.

And having thus, as he thought, purified his Kingdom, he made War upon the *Armenians*, in which a Champion of the Enemies having sent a Challenge to try his force in Arms with any in a single Fight, *Codman*, with the good opinion of all, advanced to encounter him, who, the Enemy being slain, did restore both victory

to the *Persians* and almost their lost Glory. For this achievement so gallantly performed, he was made Governour of the *Armenians*, and in process of time, after the death of *Ochus*, in the memory of his ancient valour, he was chosen King by the people; and, that nothing might be wanting to the regal Majesty, he was honoured with the name of *Darius*; he a long time managed the War with great Courage and various fortune against *Alexander* the Great; but at the last, being overcome by him, and slain by his own Kinsmen, he ended his Life with the Empire of the *Persians*.

The Eleventh Book of JUSTIN.

AS there were divers Nations in the Army of *Philip*; so, he being slain, there were divers agitations of minds in his Army: Some being oppressed with the injury of servitude did advance themselves to some hope of Liberty; others not pleased with the tediousness of so remote a War, did rejoice that the expeditions should be remitted: Some there were, who dissented that the Torch lighted for the Marriage of the Daughter should be now employed to be put under the pile of the Father. And no small fear it was that possessed his Friends at so sudden a change of the affairs, revolving in their Minds how much *Asia* was provoked before *Europe* was subdued, and how unfaithful and uncertain were the *Illyrians*, the *Thracians* and *Dardanians*, and others of the barbarous Nations that were adjacent to them; which people if they should all revolt together, it was impossible to resist them.

In these distractions the coming of *Alexander* was as a Sovereign remedy, who in a set speech did for the present so perswade and comfort the Soldiers, that he took off all fear from the timorous, and did raise the opinion of

of all into a great hope of him: He was then but twenty years of Age, in which he so moderately promised so much that it might appear to all that he reserved more for the Proof. He gave to the *Macedonians* the immunity of all things, unless a discharge from the Wars: by which he so much attracted their Love, that they said, they had changed only the Person, but not the Vertue, nor the valour of the King. The first care he had, was for his Fathers obsequies; at which he gave a charge, above all things, that all who were guilty of his Fathers death should be slain before the Tomb of his Father; he only reprieved *Alexander* the Brother of the *Lyncestæ*, preserving in him the inauguration into his dignity; for he was the first that did salute him King. He also took care that his Brother *Caranus* born of his Step-mother, who aspired to the Kingdom, should be put to death.

In the first beginning of his Reign he awed many Nations that were about to rebel, and appeased divers seditions in the *East*: and joyful at the success of his proceedings he march'd privately into *Greece*, where having called all the Cities to *Corinth* after the example of his Father, he was made General in his place. After this, he did go on with the preparations for the *Persian War*, which was begun by his Father; and being altogether employed to make Provision for it, he was informed that the *Athenians*, *Thebans* and *Lacedæmonians* had revolted from him to the *Persians*, and that the Author of that treachery was *Demosthenes* the Orator, who was corrupted by the *Persians* with a great sum of Gold: He alledged that all the forces of the *Macedonians* were overthrown by the *Triballians* with their King, and in his Speech, composed for that purpose, he produced his Author before the People, who affirmed that he was wounded in the same Battel wherein the King was slain: by which report the resolutions of almost all the Citizens being startled, they resolved to shake off the Garrisons of the *Macedons*; therefore to meet with, and to prevent these difficulties, he marched into *Greece* with so much speed, and with so gallant and so prepared an Army, that

that whom, they knew not of, to come, they could hardly believe they saw. In his way, he exhorted the *Theſſalians*, and did put them in mind of the Benefits of *Philip* his Father to them, and of the near relations of his Mother descended from the generation of the *Æacids*. His Exhortation was agreeable to the *Theſſalians*; they created him General of *Greece* after the Example of his Father, and delivered to him all their tributes and revenues. But the *Athenians* as they were the first in the revolt, so they began to be the first in repentance, and turning the contempt of their Enemy into their admiration of him, they extolled the youth of *Alexander*, despised before, above the vertue of the ancient Commanders. Ambassadors therefore being sent, they besought a forbearance of the War; *Alexander* having heard them and severely reprehended them, did remit the War. After this he advanced against the *Thebans*, and would have exercised the same indulgence towards them, if he had found the same repentance; but the *Thebans* were resolved to make use of their Arms, and not of Entreaties, or deprecations. Being overcome, they endured the heaviest punishments of a most miserable captivity: When a Council was called to debate on the utter destruction of the City, the *Phocians*, and *Platæans*, the *Theſſians* and *Orchomenians*, the associates of the *Macedonians*, and the partakers with *Alexander* in this Victory, did demonstrate to him the ruins of their own Cities, and cruelty of the *Thebans*, charging them with their Inclinations towards the *Persians* against the Liberty of *Greece*, not only for the present, but for the continuation of many Ages, they alledged that the hatred of all People against them was manifest, by having all bound themselves by an oath, the *Persians* being overcome, to pull down *Thebes*. To this they added the fables of their former impieties, with which they have filled all Scenes, insomuch that they are to be abhorred, not only for their present treachery, but for their ancient infamy. *Eleadas* one of the Captives having obtained liberty to speak, did alledge that they did not revolt from the King whom they

they heard to be slain, but from the heirs of the King; and what by them was committed, was not so much by the guilt of Treachery as by the provocation of cruelty, for which already they had endured grievous punishments; their youth being overthrown, there remained only, he said, a company of old Men and Women, who were as weak as they were harmless, & were so vex'd with adulteries & reproaches, that they never endured any thing more grievous; He intreated not, he said, for the Citizens who were so few; but for the innocent ground of his Country, & for the City which had not only brought forth men, but gods: He superstitiously conjured the King by the remembrance of *Hercules*, who was born amongst them, and from whom the Nation of the *Æacids* did derive their Original, that he would forbear all further execution: He besought him (his father *Philip* having had his education in that City) that he would vouchsafe to spare it, it being the City which adored some of his Ancestors, being born gods amongst them, and which saw others, who being there brought up, were Kings of supreme dignity. But anger was more powerful than prayer; the City therefore was levell'd to the ground: the Fields were divided amongst the Conquerors; the Captives were sold, whose prizes were set not for the profit of the Buyers; but at the rate of the hatred of the Enemy. Their sad condition was lamented by the *Athenians*, who opened their Gates to receive them against the mandate of the King: which *Alexander* took so grievously, that the *Athenians* by a second Ambassy beseeching him to forbear the War; he did remit it on that condition, that their Orators and Captains, by whose confidence they so often had rebelled, might be deliver'd to him; into so great a strait the *Athenians* were brought, that rather than undergo the War, their Orators being retained, their Captains were sent into Banishment, who immediately going to *Darius*, were of no small moment in the Army of the *Persians*; *Alexander* being now wholly design'd on the *Persian* War, did put to death those kindred of his Stepmothers, whom *Philip* advancing to the places
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of greatest dignity had set over the Kingdom: neither was he more indulgent to those who were more near unto him, if they nourished aspiring thoughts, and were fit for Government, than no occasion of sedition might call him back, being employed in his War in Asia, and he took into the War those Pensioners of the King with him, the abilities of whose understandings were more eminent than their fellows, leaving those who were of any age and gravity behind him for the defence of his Kingdom. After this having drawn his Army all into one Body, he speedily imbarbed them, and being come into the sight of Asia, being inflamed with an incredible ardor of spirit, he erected twelve Altars, where he made his vows to the gods of War: He divided all his Patrimony, which he had in Macedonia and in Europe amongst his Friends, alledging that Asia was sufficient for himself. And before that any of his Ships put forth to Sea, he offered sacrifices desiring victory in this War, in which he was to be the revenger of Greece so often invaded by the Persians, whose Empire was grown old, and ripe for change: it being now high time that the Turn again should come about, and that it should receive others, who could do better. Neither were the preceful resolutions of his Army less than his own, for all of them forgetting their Wives and Children, and the War that was to be managed so far from their own Country, did propound unto themselves the Persian Gold, and the Riches of all the East as already their own Body, when they drew near unto the Continent, Alexander first of all did throw a dart as into the hostile Land, and in his Armour leaping on the shore and vaulting aloft, did cut a fine Caper or two: He there offered sacrifices, praying that those Countries would not unwillingly receive him as their King: In Ilium also he did parate to the Tombs of those who fell in the Trojan War: Advancing afterwards towards the Enemy, he caused a Proclamation to be published, forbidding his Soldiers to plunder, alledging that they must spare their own goods, and not destroy those things which they came to possess. In

In his Army there were two and thirty thousand Foot, and four thousand and five hundred Horse, and a Fleet, consisting of one hundred fourscore and two ships. With this so inconsiderable an Army, it is hard to say whether he more wonderfully did overcome all the Eastern World, or that he durst undertake to do it, especially when to so dangerous a War he chose not an Army of robustous Men, or in the first flower of their youth, but old Soldiers, and some who by the Laws of War were to be dismissed by reason of their Age, and who had served in the Wars of his Fathers and his Grandfather, that you would have taken them to be selected masters of the War, rather than Soldiers; neither in the first files or ranks was any a leading Man who was not threescore years of Age, insomuch that, had you beheld the order of their Camp, you would have said, that you had seen a Senate of some ancient Commonwealth. Therefore in the Battell he had thought of flight but of Victory, neither did they put any hope in the humbleness of their Feet, but in the strength of their Arms. On the other side, *Darius* King of the *Persians* in the confidence of his strength, affirmed that nothing was to be done by Circumvention, and that the stratagems of a stolen Victory was not suitable to his greatness: he thought it more honourable to drive back the War than not to admit it, and to prohibit the access of the Enemy into his Confines, but to receive him into his Kingdom. The first Battell was in the Plain of *Adrastum*, where there being six hundred Thousand in the Army of the *Persians*, they were put to flight, being overcome as much by the Policy of *Alexander*, as by the courage of the *Macedons*; great was the slaughter of the *Persians*; in the Army of *Alexander* there were slain but nine Footmen, and one hundred and twenty Horse, whom for the encouragement of their Fellows, the King caused to be honourably interred, and commanded Statues to be erected for them, as for some memorable Commanders, and gave privileges of immunity to all their Kindred. After this Victory, the greater part of these

Asia did submit unto him ; He also made many Wars with the Lieutenants of *Darius*; whom he overcame not so much by Arms as by the terror of his Name. While these things were thus managed, he understood by one of his Captives, that a treason was plotted against him by *Alexander* of the *Lyncesta*, the Son-in-law of *Antipater*, who was the Kings Lieutenant in *Macedonia*, and fearing that if he should put him to Death; it might occasion some tumult in *Macedonia*, he only confined him to imprisonment and Bonds. After this, he advanced to the City of *Gordium*, which is situated between both the *Phrygia's*, which City he desir'd to be master of, not so much for the Booty, as for that he understood that in that City, in the Temple of *Jupiter*, there was consecrated the Plough of *Gordius*, the knots of whose cords if any could unloose, the oracle did presage of old that he should reign over all *Asia*. The cause and original was from this, when *Gordius* was ploughing in his Country with his Oxen, great flights of Birds of all sorts did fly round about him; and repairing to the *Augurs* of the next City to know the reason of it, he met in the Gate of the City a Virgin of an excellent Beauty, and having demanded of her to what *Augur* he should more particularly address himself: she having understood the occasion, and having some knowledge her self in the Art, by the instructions of her Parents, did make answer that the Kingdom was presaged to him, & did offer her self the companion of his hope, & to be his companion in Marriage. So fair a condition did seem to be the first felicity of the Kingdom. After the Marriage, there did arise a sedition amongst the *Phrygians*; & Counsel being asked, what period should be put unto their differences: and when the Oracle did answer, that to end the discord there was need of a King; It being demanded again, who should be King: they were commanded to make him King, whom they should find with a Plough entering into the Temple of *Jupiter*. *Gordius* was the man whom presently they saluted as their King. He consecrated to regal Majesty, in the Temple of *Jupiter*, the Plough by which the Kingdom was conferr'd on him. After him

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there reigned his Son *Midas*, who being instructed by *Orpheus* in the solemnities belonging to the Worship of their Gods, did fill all *Phrygia* with Religion, and Ceremonies; by which, during the whole course of his Life, he was safer than by his Arms.

Alexander therefore, the City being taken, when he came into the Temple of *Jupiter*, he demanded where the Plough was, which being shewed unto him, when he could not discover the ends of the Cords lying hid amongst the multiplicity of the foldings, he gave a violent interpretation to the sense of the Oracle, and cutting the Cords asunder with his Sword the Knots were undone, and he found the ends lying undiscovered in the mystery of the Twists. Whilst this was in agitation, he was informed that *Darius* was approaching to give him Battel with a formidable Army. Therefore fearing the danger of the streights, he in a swift March did lead his Army over the Mountain of *Taurus*; in which expedition, his infantry without any respite did run five hundred Furlongs. When he came unto *Tarsus*, being taken with the pleasantness of the river *Cydnus*, running through the midst of the City, having unbuckled his Armour, and being covered with sweat and dust, he threw himself into the River which was extremely cold. On a sudden, so great and so chilling a benumbedness did possess every joint, that being speechless, the danger could neither be deferred, nor any hope of remedy admitted. There was one of his Physicians, *Philip* by name, who promised to give a redress unto his evil; but some Letters sent the day before by *Parmenio* from *Cappadocia* did render him suspected to the King, who not knowing of *Alexander's* sickness did write unto him to have a careful Eye on *Philip* his Physician, because he was corrupted by *Darius* with a great sum of money. Howsoever thinking it safer to commit himself in the doubtful trust of his Physician, than undoubtedly to perish by his disease, having received the Cup, he delivered the letters to him, and stedfastly did behold him as he drank the Physick. Having observ'd him

him to be not moved at the sense of the letter, he became more cheerful, and on the fourth day afterwards was recover'd. In the mean time, *Darius* advanced towards him with an Army of three hundred thousand Foot, and one hundred thousand Horse. The multitude of his numbers did trouble *Alexander* in respect of the fewness of his Soldiers, but computing with himself what great achievements he had performed by that paucity, and how many Nations he had overthrown, his hope did overcome his fear, and thinking it dangerous to delay the Battel, lest some desperation should grow upon the Minds of his Soldiers, being he did ride about his Army, and by several exhortations did inflame the courage of the several Nations; he stirred up the *Illyrians* and the *Thracians* with the ostentation of the wealth of the *Persians*: the *Grecians*, with the memory of their former Wars, and with their perpetual hatred against the *Persians*: He put the *Macedonians* in Mind of *Europe* overcome, and of *Asia* desired by them; and that the World had not any Soldiers that were comparable unto them: This Battel, he said, would put an end unto their labours, but no end to their Glory. As he delivered these words, he did once & again command his Army to stand, that by that delay they might the better observe and sustain the unwieldy numbers of the Enemies; neither was *Darius* less industrious in the marshalling of his Army; for, omitting no office of a General, he in his own person did ride about the Army, and did exhort every one, and admonish them of the ancient Glory of the *Persian* Empire, and of their everlasting possession of it, which was granted to them by the immortal Gods. After this, the Battel was fought with great resolution, in which both Kings were wounded, and the Fight was doubtful until *Darius* fled, whereupon there followed a great slaughter of the *Persians*; there were slain of their Foot threescore and ten thousand, and ten thousand of their Horse, and forty thousand were taken Prisoners. Of the *Macedons* there were slain one hundred and thirty Foot, and a hundred and fifty Horse. In the Camp of the *Persians*, there was

found much Gold, and other rich Movables. Amongst the Captives there were the Mother, and the Wife, who was also the Sister of *Darius*, and his two Daughters; To visit and to comfort whom, when *Alexander* came in Person with some Men in Arms, they, imbracing one another, as if immediately they were to die, did make a skreeking Lamentation; then humbling themselves at the Knees of *Alexander*, they desired not life, but only a respite from Death so long, until they had buried the body of *Darius*. *Alexander* being moved at their so great a Piety, did both give them an assurance of the Life of *Darius*, and withal took from them the fear of Death, and did command that they should be esteemed, and saluted as Queens, and commanded the Daughters of *Darius*, to look for Husbands suitable to the dignity of their Father. After this, taking into his observation, the riches and precious Furniture of *Darius*, he was possessed with admiration at it; he then first began to delight himself with luxurious Banquets, and the magnificence of Feasts, and to be tempted by the beauties of *Barsine* his Captive, on whom having afterwards begot a Son, he did call him *Hercules*. But remembering that *Darius* was yet alive, he commanded *Parmenio* to seize upon the *Persian* Fleet, and send some others of his friends to take possession of some Cities in *Asia*, which, the fame of his Victory being understood, came presently into the hands of the Conquerors; the Lieutenants of *Darius* delivering themselves with vast sums of gold unto them. After this, he advanced into *Syria*, where many Kings of the East with Fillets and Miters did meet him; of whom, some he received into the society of his friendship according to their merits, and from others he took their Kingdoms, new Kings being chosen in their places. Amongst others, *Abdolomenes* chosen King of *Sidonia* by *Alexander*, was remarkable, who living but miserably before (all his employment being either to scour ditches, or to water gardens) was ordained King by him, the Nobility of that Kingdom being rejected, lest they should impute their royalty to their birth, and

and not to the benefit of the giver. When the City of Tyre, had sent to *Alexander* by their Ambassadors a Crown of Gold of great weight in pretence of gratulation; the gift being gratefully accepted, *Alexander* did declare unto them that he would repair himself unto Tyre to pay his Vows to *Hercules*: The Ambassadors replying; that he might perform that better in the old Town of Tyre, and in the more ancient Church, and desiring withal, that he would forbear to enter into their new City, *Alexander* was so incensed at it, that he threatened utterly to destroy their City: and immediately drawing his Army to the Island, he was not less resolutely received by the *Tyrrians*, thro' the confidence they had of being assisted by the *Carthaginians*. The example also of *Dido* did confirm them in their resolution, who, *Carthage* being builded, were Masters of the third part of the World, thinking it dishonourable, if their Women, had more resolution to subdue foreign Kingdoms, than they had to defend their own liberty: Those therefore who were unfit for the service of the War, being removed to *Carthage*, and the aid of that City desired to be hastened, they were not long after surprized by treachery: After this, he took *Rhodes*, *Egypt*, and *Cilicia* upon composition, and was resolved to go to *Jupiter-Hammon* to ask counsel of him concerning the event of things to come, and concerning his own Original; for his Mother *Olympias* had confessed to his Father *Philip*, that *Alexander* was not begot by him, but by a Serpent of a vast extent and bulk, and *Philip* not long before his death did openly confess that *Alexander* was not his Son, and caused *Olympias* to be divorced from him, as being guilty of incontinence; *Alexander* therefore desiring to know the divinity of his original, and to deliver his Mother from infamy, did send some before hand to suborn the Priests what answers they should give unto him. Entering into the Temple, the Priests immediately did salute him as the Son of *Ammon*; He being joyful of this his adoption by the god, did command that *Jupiter-Hammon* should be esteemed as his Father: After this he demanded, whether he had taken full revenge on

all the Murtherers of his Father : It was answered, that his Father could neither be Killed, nor die ; but the revenge for King *Philip* was fully performed. After which having propounded a third demand unto them : It was answered, That both Victory in all Wars, and the possession of all Lands was granted to him. His Companions also were enjoined by the Priest to worship him as a God, and not as a King. From hence he was possessed with a strange insolence, and a wonderful pride of mind being altogether estranged from that familiarity which he had learned by the Letters of the *Grecians*, and the institutions of the *Macedons*. Being returned from *Hammon*, he builded *Alexandria*, and commanded that a Colony of the *Macedons* should be the chief Seat of *Egypt*.

Darius flying into *Babylon*, desired *Alexander* by letters, that he might have the Liberty to redeem the Captive Ladies, and promised him a vast Sum of Money. But *Alexander* returned answer, That to redeem those Captives, he must not only have his Money, but all his Empire. Not long after, *Darius* did write again to *Alexander*, and in his Letter he offered him the Marriage of his Daughter, and a great part of the Empire ; but *Alexander* did write back unto him, that he gave him but that which was his own before, and commanded him, to come as a suppliant to him, and to permit the Conqueror to dispose of the Kingdom at his own pleasure. Wherefore having abandoned all hope of Peace, *Darius* did prepare again for the War, and advanced against *Alexander* with four hundred Thousand Foot, and one hundred thousand Horse. In his March he was informed that his Wife was dead in her extremity of pain by an abortive birth, and that *Alexander* did lament her death, and assisted at her burial, which Civilities he used towards her, not out of any heat of vain love, but by the obligations of humanity ; for he was assured that *Alexander* did never see her but once, when he oftentimes repaired to comfort his Mother, and his Daughters ; *Darius* thus confessing that he was truly conquered, when after so many Battels, his Enemy in
courtesies

courtesies did overcome him, and that it was not altogether unpleasing to him, that himself was not victorious, especially when he was conquered by such an Enemy, did write the third time unto *Alexander*, and gave him thanks for his civil respects unto his Family, and offered him his other Daughter to Wife, and the greater part of his Kingdom even to the River of *Euphrates*, and thirty thousand Talents for the other Captives. *Alexander* returned answer, That the giving thanks of an Enemy was superfluous, neither had he done any thing in flattery of him, or in the distrust of the event of the War, or to complement for conditions of Peace; but out of the greatness of his Mind by which he had learned to contend against the Forces, but not the Calamities of his Enemies: he promised that he would allow the same Grants to *Darius*, if he would be his Second, and not his Equal: But as the World could not be governed by two Suns, no more could it endure the Government of two such great Empires in a safe condition: Therefore he should come, he said, and make a surrender of himself on that present day, or prepare for the Battel on the next; nor promise to himself any other Fortune, than of what before he had the Experience.

On the next day their Armies stood both in Battel array; Immediately before the fight began, a deep sleep invaded *Alexander*, possessed with too much care; who being only wanting in the Battel, he was with much ado awakened by *Parmenio*: All Men demanding the cause of so sound a sleep in such apparent danger, when in his greatest leisures he was always but little inclined to it; He made answer, that being delivered from a great fear, the suddenness of his security was the occasion of it, for he might now fight at once with all the Forces of *Darius*, being afraid before, that the Wars would be delayed, if the *Persians* should have divided their Army. Before the Battel did begin, both the Armies made a stand, and did look on one another. The *Macedons* did wonder at the multitudes of their Enemies, at the greatness of their Bodies, and the Beauty of their

their Armour : The *Persians* were amazed, that so many thousand of their Soldiers had so often by so few been overcome. The two Kings did ride round about their Armies ; *Darius* assured his, that if the division were made throughout his Army, he had ten men in Arms to fight against but one of his Enemies. *Alexander* admonished the *Macedonians* not to be troubled with the multitudes of their Enemies, nor with the greatness of their bodies, or the novelty of their complexion ; he commanded them only to remember that this is the third time they fought with them, and to consider that they were become never the better men by their so often flying away, but carried always with them the sad remembrance of their former overthrows, and of so much blood they had lost before in the two other battels. He assured them that as *Darius* did exceed in men, so did he in strength : He perswaded them to despise that Army shining with Gold and Silver ; in which there was more booty than danger ; the Victory being not to be purchased by the glittering of ornaments, but by the edge of the Sword.

After this, both Armies were joined in battel ; The *Macedonians* in contempt of the Enemy so often overcome, did throw themselves upon the swords of the *Persians*. And the *Persians* desired rather manfully to die, than to be overcome ; seldom more blood in any fight was shed. *Darius* when he saw his Army overthrown, would willingly have died himself : But those who stood next unto him, did compell him to fly : Some, perswading him to break down the Bridge of the River *Cydnus*, to stop the passage of his Enemies ; he made answer, That he would not so dishonourably provide for his own safety, by exposing so many thousands of his Soldiers to the fury of their Enemies, and that the same way of fight should lie open to others, which lay open to himself. *Alexander* in his own person was always present in the greatest difficulties, and where he saw his Enemies in their thickest squadrons to fight most bravely, he clapped in upon them, and would have all the dangers to be

be wholly his own, and not his Soldiers. In this battle he gained unto himself the whole Empire of *Asia*, in the fifth year of his reign, and so great was his felicity that after this no man durst to rebel; and the *Persians* after the Empire which continued so many years, did patiently endure the yoke of Servitude. His Soldiers being rewarded and refreshed; so great was the Booty, that it took up three and thirty days to receive the full account of it; he found hid in the City eleven thousand Talents, after this, he took *Persepolis* the chief seat of the *Persian Empire*; a City that had been renowned for many years, and full of the spoils of the World, which now first appeared at the destruction of it.

As these things thus passed, eight hundred *Greeks* did come unto him, who with dismembred Bodies did endure the punishment of their Captivity, beseeching him, that as he had delivered *Greece*, so he would deliver them also from the cruelty of their Enemies. The King having granted them leave to return to their own Country, they made choice to be seated rather in a Plantation abroad; lest instead of Joy they should present unto their Parents the lamentable and loathed spectacle of themselves. In the mean time, *Darius* to purchase favour of the Conquerour, was bound by his Kinsman in golden Chains in a Town of the *Parthians*, called *Tanæos*. I believe the immortal gods so ordained it, that the Empire of the *Persians* should have its end in their Land who were afterwards to succeed in the Government. *Alexander* pursuing the chase in a full gallop, came to the same town on the next day. He there understood that *Darius* in a close Waggon was carried away by night; his Army therefore being commanded to follow, he pursued him with only seven thousand Horse, and in the way had many and dangerous encounters; and having in the chase nimbred many Miles, when he could not receive the least notice of *Darius*, he respited a little to breath and bait his Horses. As one of his Soldiers did go unto the next Spring, he found *Darius* bleeding through many Wound, but yet alive; where-

upon he made use of his Captive to be his Interpreter, whom when *Darius* found by his Voice to be a *Persian*, he said, that this brought some comfort to him in his present misfortunes, that he should speak to one who understood him, and should not in vain Breath forth his last words. He desired that it might be represented to *Alexander* that he died much in his debt; being obliged to him for many favours, having never the happiness to return any: he was much to thank him that he deported himself towards his Mother and his Children, not like an Enemy, but a King; and was more happy in his Adversary, than in his own Kindred; for the lives of his Mother and his Children were given to them (he said) by his Enemy, but his own Life was taken away by his Kinsmen, to whom he had given both Life and Kingdoms, for which he should receive that recompence, which he, being a Conquerour, should be pleased himself to take: All the thankfulness which he, being a dying Man, could return unto him, was to beseech the powers above and the powers below, and the Gods that dispose of Scepters, that they would grant him the Empire of all the World; For himself he desired to have rather a solemn than a sumptuous Funeral. As for what pertained to the revenge of his Death, it ought, he said, to be made Exemplar, it being not only *Alexander's*, but the common cause of all Kings; which to neglect, would be as dishonourable as it were dangerous; for as in the one, the example of his Justice, so in the other, the care of his future safety would be declared; for which purpose he gave him his Right Hand, the only pledge of the Faith of a King.

Having spoken these words, and stretched forth his hand, he dyed, which when it was reported unto *Alexander*, having beheld him, he with tears prosecuted his death so unworthy of that height wherein he lived; and commanded that his Body should be buried after the manner of their Kings, and be conveyed to the Tombs of his Predecessors.

The Twelfth Book of JUSTIN.

Alexander after this, with great Funeral Expences, did honour those Soldiers whom he lost in the pursuit of *Darius*, and divided fifteen thousand Talents amongst their Fellows, who did accompany him in that Expedition. The greatest part of their Horses were lost by the excessive heat, and those which remained alive, were made unserviceable. The treasure consisting of one hundred and fifty four Thousand Talents, was brought all into one Exchequer, and *Parmenio* was made Chancellor of it. In the mean time, Letters were received from *Antipater* in *Macedonia*, in which the War of *Agis* King of the *Lacedaemonians* in *Greece*, the War of *Alexander* (King of *Epirus*) in *Italy*, and the War of *Zopyron* his Lieutenant in *Scythia* were contained : with which news he was diversly affected, but received more joy by the death of the two Kings that did emulate his Glory, than he expressed grief for the loss of *Zopyron* with his Army : For after the departure of *Alexander*, almost all *Greece*, taking advantage of his absence, did combine to take Arms for the recovery of their Liberty ; in which, they followed the authority of the *Lacedaemonians* who alone despised the Peace with *Philip* and *Alexander*, and refused the Conditions of it. The General of this War was *Agis* King of the *Lacedaemonians* ; which insurrection *Antipater* having drawn his Forces together, did suppress in the very beginning of it. The slaughter howsoever was great on both sides : *Agis* when he beheld his Soldiers to turn their Backs, having cleared himself of his Guard, that he might be equal to *Alexander*, though not in Fortune, yet in Courage, did make so great a slaughter of his Enemies, that sometimes he drove whole Troops

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Lucanians, and took many of their Cities; afterwards he made peace with the *Metapontinians*, the *Rutilians*, and the *Romans*. But the *Brutians* and the *Lucanians* having the assistance of their Neighbours, did renew the War with greater courage, in which the King near unto the City of *Pandosia*, and the River *Achexon* was killed, the name of the fatal place being not known until he fell; and dying, he understood that the danger of death was not in his own Country, for the fear of which, he did abandon it. The *Tyrrians* having at the publick charge redeemed his Body, did commit it unto Burial. While these things were done in *Italy*, *Zopyron*, who was made Lieutenant of *Pontus* by *Alexander* the Great, conceiving he should be esteemed but as an idle person, if he should do nothing memorable himself, having drawn together an Army of thirty thousand men, did make War upon the *Scythians*, being slain with all his Army, he suffered for the rashness of making War on that innocent Nation: When these things were brought to *Alexander* in *Parthia*, having dissembled a sorrow for the death of *Alexander* his kinsman King of *Epirus*, he commanded his Army to quarters for the space of three days; And all men suggesting to themselves, that in *Darius's* death the War was ended, and expecting now a speedy return into their own Country, and in their imagination already embracing their Wives and Children, *Alexander* did call them forth to a general Convention, and declared unto them, That nothing was as yet achieved by so many famous battels, if the more Eastern Enemies should remain untouched; neither did he make War for the Person, but for the Empire of *Darius*; those he said were to be pursued, who fled away and revolted from him. Having with his speech given new heat to the courage of his Soldiers, he subdued the *Mardians* and *Hircanians*. In that place, *Thalestris* or *Minothaa* Queen of the *Amazons*, did address her self unto him, attended with three hundred thousand women, having travelled five and twenty days through most hostile Nations, to have issue by him, her countenance, and

Troops of them before him:—At the last, though he was overborn by the multitude, yet he overcame them all in Glory. And *Alexander* King of *Epirus* being called into *Italy* by the *Tarentines*, desiring aid against the *Brutians*, did march with so much resolution, that if in the division of the World, the West by lot had fallen to him, and the East to *Alexander*, the Son of *Olympias* his Sister, he might have found no less a subject of glory in *Italy*, *Africk*, and in *Sicily*, than the other in *Asia*, and amongst the *Persians*. To this may be added, that as the Oracles at *Delfos* did forwarn *Alexander* the Great of Treachery in *Macedonia*; so he was advised by *Jupiter* of *Dodona* to take heed of the City of *Pandosia*, and of the *Achebusian* River, which being both in *Epirus*, he being ignorant that they were both in *Italy* also, did more readily undertake a foreign War; to decline the danger which was threatned by the destinies as he conceived at home.

Being advanced in *Italy*, he first of all made War with the *Apulians*; the fate of whose City being understood, He not long after made Peace and Friendship with their King. At that time *Brundisium* was the City of the *Apulians*, which the *Ætolians* (following the Conduct of their Captain *Diomedes*, renowned for his achievements at the siege of *Troy*) did build. But being forced away by the *Apulians*, it was told them by the Oracle, that perpetually they should possess the place which they first found out: wherefore by their Ambassadors they demanded of the *Apulians*, that their City should be restored to them, and threatned to bring a War upon them, if they should detain it. But the *Apulians* having notice of the Oracle, did put the Ambassadors to death, and did bury them in their City, to have there their perpetual residence. And being thus discharged of the Oracle, they for a long time did possess the City, which when *Alexander* of *Epirus* understood, in reverence to the Antiquity of the place, he did abstain from making War upon the *Apulians*. But he made War against the *Brutians* and *Lucanians*.

Lucanians, and took many of their Cities; afterwards, he made peace with the *Metapontinians*, the *Rutilians*, and the *Romans*. But the *Brutians* and the *Lucanians* having the assistance of their Neighbours, did renew the War with greater courage, in which the King near unto the City of *Pandofia*, and the River *Achexon* was killed, the name of the fatal place being not known until he fell; and dying, he understood that the danger of death was not in his own Country, for the fear of which, he did abandon it. The *Tyrians* having at the publick charge redeemed his Body, did commit it unto Burial. While these things were done in *Italy*, *Zopyron*, who was made Lieutenant of *Pontus* by *Alexander* the Great, conceiving he should be esteemed but as an idle person, if he should do nothing memorable himself, having drawn together an Army of thirty thousand men, did make War upon the *Scythians*, being slain with all his Army, he suffered for the rashness of making War on that innocent Nation: When these things were brought to *Alexander* in *Parthia*, having dissembled a sorrow for the death of *Alexander* his kinsman King of *Epirus*, he commanded his Army to quarters for the space of three days; And all men suggesting to themselves, that in *Darius's* death the War was ended, and expecting now a speedy return into their own Country, and in their imagination already embracing their Wives and Children, *Alexander* did call them forth to a general Convention, and declared unto them, That nothing was as yet atchieved by so many famous battels, if the more Eastern Enemies should remain untouched; neither did he make War for the Person, but for the Empire of *Darius*; those he said were to be pursued, who fled away and revolted from him. Having with his speech given new heat to the courage of his Soldiers, he subdued the *Mardians* and *Hircanians*. In that place, *Thalestris* or *Minothra* Queen of the *Amazons*, did address her self unto him, attended with three hundred thousand women, having travelled five and twenty days through most hostile Nations, to have issue by him, her countenance, and

and the cause of her coming, was the subject of much wonder, both for the strangeness of her habit, and the strangeness of her desire. To satisfy which, the King took the leisure of thirty days, and when she thought that her womb was pregnant, she departed. After this, *Alexander* assumed the habit and the diadem of the Kings of *Persia*, before not used by the Kings of *Macedon*, as if he had translated himself into the customs and fashions of those whom he had overcome; which that it might not more enviously be beheld in him alone, he commanded his friends also to take unto them the long robe of gold and purple. And that he might imitate as well their riot as their habit, he divided the nights by turns amongst the flocks of his Concubines, as remarkable for their birth, as for their beauty; to which he added, the magnificence of banquets, lest otherwise his luxury should not seem compleat. And according to the vanity of royal pomp, he made his Feasts more delightful with Enterludes, being altogether unmindful that so great wealth, with such profuseness, is accustomed to be consumed, and not enlarged. Amongst these things, great was the indignation of all, over all the Camp, that he so degenerated from his Father *Philip*, that he cared not for the name of his own Country, and followed the dissoluteness of the *Persians*, whom for such dissoluteness he overcame; and that he might not only seem to addict himself to the vices of those whom with Arms he had subdued, he permitted his Soldiers to marry those female Captives, with whom they had been familiar themselves, politicly conceiving that having in their Tents a representation of their houses and Families at home, the labour of the War would be more pleasant by the company of their Wives; and their desires to return into their own Countries, would be more moderate: And that *Macedonia* also should be less exhausted with recruits, if young Soldiers should succeed in their old Fathers places, and fight in the same Camp in which they were born, being likely to be more constant upon duty, exercising

cising not only their youth and child-hood, but having their cradles also rocked in the Camp. This Custom remained afterwards amongst the Successors of *Alexander*, and maintenance was provided for them being Infants; and Arms, and Horses when they came to riper Age: their Fathers had allowances appointed them according to the number of their Children, and, although their Fathers died, nevertheless the Children had the Pensions of their Fathers, their child-hood amongst so many Expeditions being as a continual warfare. Therefore from their minority being inured to labour and to dangers, their Armies were unconquerable; for they thought no otherwise of their Tents than of their Country, and that an encounter was always nothing else than a Victory.

This is that Off-spring which were called *Epigoni*: The *Parthians* being overcome, *Andragoras* one of the most noble of the *Persians*, was made Governor of them, from whom the Kings of *Parthia* did afterwards derive their Original. In the mean time, *Alexander* did begin to exercise his rage on his own men, not like a King, but like an Enemy: Nothing more incensed him than that he was upbraided by them, that he had subverted the Customs of his Father *Philip*, and of his own Country, for which offence old *Parmenio* next unto the King in Dignity, and his Son *Philotas* (being questioned for other pretences) were both put to death. On this there did arise a murmur over all the Camp, in compassion of the condition of the innocent old man and of his Son, and sometimes they were heard to speak, that they could not any of them hope for any better for themselves; which when it was reported unto *Alexander*, fearing lest the same reproach should be divulged in *Macedonia*, and that the glory of his Victories should be eclipsed by the ignominy of his cruelty, he disssembled that he would send some of his friends into his own Country, who should be the Messengers of his Conquests. He desired the Soldiers to write freely unto their friends, being but seldom to enjoy such

an opportunity again, by reason of the more distant remoteness of the War. This being done, he commanded the packet to be brought up privately unto him, by which having discovered what every one thought of him, he reduced them who had written to their friends more hardly of him into one Company, either with an intent to destroy them, or to distribute them into Colonies in the farthest parts of the World. After this he subdued the *Dracans*, *Evergetans*, *Parimans*, *Paropamisfidans*, *Hyduspians*, and the other Nations which live at the foot of *Caucasus*. In the mean time, *Bessus*, one of the friends of *Darius*, was brought bound in chains, who had not only betrayed; but also killed the King, whom *Alexander* delivered to the Brother of *Darius* to be tormented, in revenge of his Treason, thinking *Darius*, was not so an Enemy to himself, as he had been a friend to him by whom he was slain: And that he might give a name to those Lands, he builded the City of *Alexandria* on the River of *Tanais*, within seventeen days; having made a Wall about it six miles in compass, and translated thither the people of three Cities which *Cyrus* had erected. He builded also twelve Cities amongst the *Bactrians* and the *Sogdians*, having distributed those amongst them whomsoever he had found to be seditious in his Army: After this upon a holy day, he called his friends together to a Banquet, where mention being made by them in their Wine, of the deeds performed by *Philip*, *Alexander* preferr'd himself above his Father, and extoll'd unto the Skies the greatness of his own achievements, the greatest part of his Guests assenting to him: Therefore when *Chitus* one of the old men tempted by the confidence of his friendship with the King, did advance the memory of *Philip*, and the Battels which he fought; he so inflamed *Alexander*, that a spear being snatched from one of the Guard, he killed him at the Banquet, and insulting over him, he objected to him, being dead, how bravely he defended his Father *Philip*, and how highly he praised his Wars. After his passion was blown over, and he was satisfied with

with his blood, the consideration of his reputation succeeded into the room of his anger, and he pondered with himself sometimes the person of him who was slain, and sometimes the cause of his being slain; inso-much that he began truly to repent of what he had done and that he gave so discontented an ear to the praises of his Father, which he ought to have given to his reproaches, and lamented that his old friend, and one so innocent, was slain by him, being full of Wine and Meats; and by the same fury being hurried into repentance, as he was into passion, he would have kill'd himself: Melting into tears, he did embrace the body of the dead, he did handle his wounds, and did confess his madness to him, as if he had heard him; and taking the Spear again into his hand, he turned the point of it to himself, and had done a through execution with it, if his friends had not prevented him: This resolution to die, continued with him certain days afterwards. The remembrance of his Nurse (Sister, unto *Clytus*) was an addition to his repentance, for whom he was greatly ashamed, that he returned her so foul a recompence for the nourishments she had given him, and that being a young man, and a Conquerour, he should with Funerals requite her in whose Arms he was brought up. He then considered what reports, what disgraces he had by this violent act pull'd upon himself, not only in his Army, but amongst the Conquer'd Nations, how much fear and hatred he had contracted amongst his friends, how sad he had made his Feast, sitting more terrible at his Banquet with his friends, than, being armed, in the face of his Enemies. Then *Parmenio* and *Philotas*, then *Amyntas* his kinsman, then his Stepmother and his Brothers being killed, then *Attains*, *Eurilochus* and *Pausanias*, and some others of the slaughter'd Princes of *Macedonia*, did present themselves unto his memory. For this, he four days persevered in an abstinence from all meat, until at last he was intreated by the prayers of all the Army, desiring that he would not lament so much the death of one, as to destroy them all, nor forsake

forſake them whom he had brought into the furtheſt part of the Eaſt amongſt barbarous and cruel Nations, and provoked by the War. The perſwaſions of *Caliſthenes*, the *Philosopher*, did prevail much upon him, who was his familiar acquaintance, and was bred up with him in the School of *Ariſtotle*, and was at that time ſent for by him to commit his achievements unto Hiſtory.

Having therefore called back his mind to the War, he took into his protection the *Dracans* and *Choraſmians*, who did ſubmit unto him. Not long after, to make himſelf yet more hateful, he commanded that he ſhould not only be worſhipped, but Adored, which was the only thing he had forborn in the proud imitation of the *Perſian Kings*. *Caliſthenes* was the moſt eager and moſt reſolute of all that did contradict it, which brought a deſtruction both on him and many others of the Princes of the *Macedons*, for they were all put to death under the pretence of Treason. Nevertheless the *Macedons* would not admit of Adoration, but retained their ancient Cuſtom of ſaluting their King.

After this, he marched into *India* to bound his Empire with the Ocean and the fartheſt Eaſt, to which glory, that the ornaments of his Army might be agreeable, he conver'd with Silver the trappings of their Horſes, and the Arms of his Soldiers; and from their Silver Bucklers he called his Army *Argyraſpida*. When he came unto the City of *Nyſa*, the Inhabitants not reſiſting him by reaſon of their religious confidence in the aſſiſtance of their God *Bacchus*, by whom that City was builded, he commanded that it ſhould be ſpared, being glad that he followed not only the Milizia, but the foot-ſteps of the God.

After this he did lead his Army to the ſight of the holy Hill, which was cloathed with Vines and Ivy, ſo naturally, and ſo elegantly, as if it had been adorned by the Art and Induſtry of the hand of the Planter. But his Army was no ſooner marched to the Hill, but, tranſported with a ſudden rapture, they did break forth as by inſtinct.

instinct into the sacred ululations of the God, and to the amazement of the King, they did run up and down without the least prejudice, that he might understand, that by sparing the Inhabitants, he provided as well for his own Army, as for them.

From thence he marched to the Hills of *Dadalus*, and to the Kingdom of Queen *Cleopis*, who having yielded her self unto him, she received back her Kingdom, having redeemed it by granting him the use of her body : obtaining that by wantonness which she could never have purchased by the force of Arms ; She called her Son, *Alexander*, who was begotten by him, who afterwards enjoyed the Kingdom of the *Indians*. Queen *Cleopis* by reason of this violation of her chastity was afterwards called by the *Indians*, The royal Harlot. Having marched almost through *India*, when he came to a Rock as wonderful in its bigness, as in the difficulty of its ascent, into which many Nations fled for their safety, he understood that *Hercules* was by an Earthquake prohibited from the taking of it. Being therefore transported with a desire to overcome the Acts and Labours of *Hercules*, with infinite difficulty and danger, he became Master of it, and took into his protection all the Nations thereabouts. One of the Kings of the *Indians* was called *Porus*, as admirable by the strength of his body, as by the greatness of his mind ; who having understood before of the advance of *Alexander*, had prepared an Army to entertain him. The Battsels being joined, he commanded his Army to invade the *Macedons*, and demanded for their King ; being resolved (as a private Enemy) to fight with him hand to hand ; *Alexander* made no delay to answer him, and in the first encounter having fallen head-long to the ground, his Horse being killed under him, he was preserved by the concourse of his Guard. *Porus* being almost covered with blood, from many wounds which he received, was taken Prisoner, and with such indignation grieved that he was overcome, that after his Enemy had given him quarter, he would neither take any

any sustenance, nor suffer his wounds to be dressed, and with much difficulty was perswaded to be contented to live.

Alexander in the honour of his valour, did send him back safe into his own Kingdom: He erected there two Cities, one called *Nicea*, the other *Bucephale*, after the name of his Horse: After that having overthrown their Armies, he took the *Adrestrians*, *Strathenians*, *Passidams*, and *Gangaritans*; when he came to the *Euphitans* he found that they attended his coming with an Army of two hundred thousand Horse, and all his Army being tired as well by the numbers of their Victories as by their labours, did beseech him with tears, that he would put at last a period to the War, and once think upon a return into his Country: they besought him to look upon the years of his Soldiers whose age would scarce suffice to their return; some shewed him their gray hairs, others their wounds, some their bodies consumed with sickness, and others with the loss of blood. They only (they said) were the men who endured the continual War-fare of two Kings, *Philip*, and *Alexander*. They did entreat him that he would restore their Relicks, and what was left of them to the graves of their Fathers, their being no defect in their zeal, but in their age: Howsoever, if he would not spare his Soldiers, that he would spare himself, and not weary his good Fortune by too much oppressing it; Being moved with these so just petitions, he commanded his Camp (as to give an end to his Victories) to be made more magnificent than was usual, that by the large extents thereof, both the Enemy should be terrified, and an admiration of him should be left unto posterity. His Soldiers did never undertake any work more readily, and their adjacent Enemies being slain, with a great joy they returned to their Quarters.

From thence he marched to the River *Acesines* on which he failed to the Ocean; The *Gesona* there and the *Asybiana* (two Nations of whom *Hercules* was the Founder)

der) did submit unto him; from thence he sailed to the *Ambrians* and *Sycambrians*, which Nations with fourscore and three thousand armed Foot, and threescore thousand Horse were ready to receive him; Having overthrown them in Battel he lead his Army to their City, and being himself the first man that scaled the Walls, when he found the City to be abandoned by its Defendanrs, he leaped down without any of his Guard, into it; The Enemy when they did behold him alone, with a great shout from every place ran towards him to try if in one man they could end the Wars of the World, and give a revenge to so many Nations. *Alexander* did as resolutely resist them, and did fight alone against so many thousands: It is incredible to be spoken, that, not the multitude of his Enemies, nor the pointed force of their weapons, nor the cries and shouts they made provoking one another could any ways affright him; he alone did kill and put to flight so many thousands of them; but when he perceiv'd that he began to be over-powered by their numbers, he applied himself to the body of a Tree that stood close unto the Wall, by which defence he along time did sustain their multitudes: His friends at length (the danger being understood) did leap down unto him, of which many were slain, and the Battel continued doubtful, until all his Army (the Walls being thrown down) did come to his assistance: In this Fight being shot with an arrow under the breast, he fainted through the loss of blood, yet he fought so long, with one knee on the ground, until he had killed him who wounded him. The cure of the wound was more grievous than the wound it self; but being at last restored from almost a desperation of recovery, he sent *Polypercon* with his Army unto *Babylon*. He himself with a selected number of Soldiers did go aboard his Fleet to make some further discovery on the Ocean. When he Landed at the City of King *Ambigerus*, the Inhabitants understanding that he was not to be overcome by the sword, did arm their Darts with poison, and with a double wound of death, forcing their Enemies to retreat from their

their Walls, they killed many of them. When amongst others, *Ptolemy* was deadly wounded, and was even ready to expire, an herb was shewn to the King in his sleep as a remedy for the poison ; which being found out and steeped in *Ptolemy's* drink, he was suddenly delivered from the danger, and by this remedy the greater part of the Army was preserved. The City being taken, he returned to his Ships and sacrificed to the Ocean, imploring a happy return into his Country. And (as a Chariot driven about the goal) having put bounds unto his Empire, where the creeks, or the solitudes of the Land did suffer him to pass, or the Sea was navigable, he was at last brought by a favourable tide into the mouth of the River of *Indus*. There, as a Monument of what he had done, he builded the City of *Barce*, and erected Altars, having left one of his friends as his Lieutenant over the Maritim *Indians*: Being afterwards to march altogether by Land, having understood that the places were dry, about the middle of his way he caused Wells to be digged, and great store of fresh water being found he came to *Babylon*. Many of the conquered Nations did there by their Ambassadors accuse his Lieutenants, whom *Alexander* without any respect of friendship did cause to be put to death in the sight of the Ambassadors.

After this he took to marriage *Statyra*, the daughter of King *Darius*, and gave in marriage to the Princes of the *Macedons*, the most noble of the Virgins chosen out of all Nations, that by the community of the fact, the fault of the King might appear the less. He then called his Army together, and promised at his own charges to pay all their debts, that intirely they might carry home with them both their booty and their pay. This munificence was remarkable, not only for the roundness of the sum, but also for the title of the Gift ; nor was it more grateful to the Debtors than to the Creditors, because the exaction as well as the solution was of equal difficulty to them both : Three and twenty thousand Talents were laid forth in this largess. The old
Soldiers

Soldiers being dismissed, he supplied his Army with those of the younger age ; who being retained, did murmur at the departure of the old Soldiers, and demanded to be discharged themselves, they required that *Alexander* would not number their years, but their pay unto them ; and being chosen into the same War with the old Soldiers, they thought it just they should be disoblged of their oath with them ; at last they turn'd their entreaties into reproaches, and told him since he had so great a mind to it, he should end the Wars alone with his Father *Hammon*. *Alexander* on the other side, sometimes did chastise his Soldiers, sometimes he did perswade them that they would not with seditions cloud the glory of their War-fare. At the last when he found that he prevailed nothing by words, he leaped unarmed from the Tribunal amongst the armed multitude, to apprehend the Authors of the sedition ; and no man opposing him, he with his own hand took twelve of them and harried them to punishment ; either the fear of the King did give them so great a patience to die, or the Discipline of the War did give the King so great a constancy to exact punishment of them. After this, having called the Auxiliaries of the *Persians* to convention by themselves, he extolled their perpetual fidelity, both towards himself, and towards their former Kings : He made mention of his benefits to them, and that he never did deport himself towards them as being conquered, but rather as the Companions of his Conquests ; lastly, that he transposed himself into their manners and fashions, and not they into the manners of his Country, and that the Conquerors did mingle in marriage and affinity with the conquered ; He declared that he was now resolved to commit the Custody of his Body not to the *Macedons* only but to them ; And accordingly he chose out of their young men one thousand of them to be in the number of his Guard ; he mingled also a party of the *Persian* Auxiliaries with his own Army, to inure themselves to the Discipline of the *Macedons* ; which the *Macedons* took much to heart, alledging that the Enemies of the King were

were overcome by him for their own advantage. Then they all weeping did repair unto him, and besought him that he would rather satisfy himself with their punishments than with their ignominy. By which modesty they prevailed so much upon him, that he disauthorised eleven thousand of the ancient Soldiers. Of his friends that were old Soldiers; there were dismissed *Polypercon*, and *Clytus*, *Gorgias*, *Polydamas*, and *Antigonus*.

In their return, *Craterus* was appointed to be their chief, who was also to be the King's Lieutenant in *Macedonia* in the place of *Antipater*, who was called out of *Macedonia* to bring some Recruits unto the Army and to be in the place of *Craterus*; Their pay was given to them returning home, as if they had continued still in the Army. Whiles these things were thus managed, *Ephestion* died, one of the King's friends, and most dear unto him both by the endowments of his beauty, and by the obsequiousness of his youth, whom *Alexander* contrary to the dignity of a King, did a long time lament, and erected him a Tomb on which he laid forth twelve thousand Talents, and commanded after he was dead, that he should be worship'd as a god.

Returning to *Babylon* from the furthest Coasts of the Ocean, he was informed that Ambassadors from *Carthage* and other Cities of *Africk*, as also from *Spain*, *Sicily*, *France* and *Sardinia*, and from divers Cities of *Italy*, did attend his arrival. The terror of his name had so possessed the whole World, that all Nations submitted to him as to their destined King: For this cause approaching to *Babylon* to keep as it were a Parliament of the World; some of the *Magicians* did advise him not to enter into the City, affirming that it would be fatal to him: wherefore *Babylon* being omitted, he turned aside to *Byrsia* a City heretofore unpeopled, on the other side of *Euphrates*; He was there again importuned by *Anaxarchus* the Philosopher to despise the presages of the *Magicians* as things false and uncertain, and unknown to men; and, if proceeding either from Destiny, or from

from Nature, not to be prevented. Being returned therefore to *Babylon*, after the lēſures of many days, he again prepared a ſolemn Feaſt, which ſometimes before he had intermitted; where having devoted himſelf altogether to mirth, in the exceſs of drinking he added night unto the day, and *Theſſalus* a Phyſician afterwards to a new bouze did invite both him and his Companions. Having taken the Cup into his hand, in the middle of his draught, he groaned as if he had been ſtruck through with a Sword; and being carried half dead from the Banquet, he was tormented with ſo great a pain, that to free himſelf of it, he demanded for a Sword, and his body became ſo extreemly tender, that he complained at the touches of his friends, as if he had received ſo many wounds. His friends divulged the cauſe of his diſeaſe to be a diſtemper by the exceſs of Wine, when indeed it was Treason, the Infamy whereof the powerfullneſs of his Succeſſours did ſuppreſs. The Author of the Treason was *Antipater*, who when he beheld the deareſt of his friends commanded to death, his Son-in-law *Alexander Lynceſtes* ſlain; and himſelf, having performed conſiderable ſervice in *Greece*, not to become diſreſpected only, but alſo to be made diſtaſtful to the King, and moreover to be accuſed by his Mother *Olympias* for divers inſolencies: when he conſidered alſo, what were the puniſhments which the Lieutenants of the conquered Nations not long before too cruelly indured, and conjectured that he himſelf was called out of *Macedonia*, not to the ſociety of the War, but to be a partaker of their puniſhments: Therefore to make ſure work with the King, he with poiſon ſuborn'd his Son *Caffander*, who with his Brother *Philip* and *Jolla* were accuſtomed to miniſter unto him: So great was the ſtrength of this poiſon, that it could not be contained either in Iron or in Braſs, or in any Shell, and could no way be carried, but in the hoof of an Horſe; *Caffander* was inſtructed that he ſhould not commit the truſt of his ſecrecy unto any but to *Theſſalus* and his Brothers. For this cauſe therefore the Feaſt was pre-

pared and renewed in the house of *Thessalus*. *Philip* and *Jolla* who were accustomed to take an essay of the King's Cup, had the poison ready in cold water and having tasted of the Wine they put the poison afterwards into it. Four days afterwards, *Alexander* finding that death undoubtedly was approaching, he said, that he acknowledged the fate of the Family of his Ancestors, for most of the *Æacidans* died about the thirtieth year of their age : After this he pacified the Soldiers growing into tumults, and suspecting that he perished by Treason ; and being brought into the highest and the most conspicuous place of the City, he did admit them all into his presence, and gave them his right hand to kiss. When they all wept, he was seen to be not only without tears himself, but without the least show of a troubled mind, and comforted some who impatiently did lament ; he gave to others his instructions to deliver from him to their Parents, so invincible was his courage now against death, as it was before against his Enemies. The Soldiers being dismissed, he demanded of his friends who stood round about him, if they thought they should find another King that was like unto him ? They all holding their peace, he said, that as he himself was ignorant of that, so he was confident of this, and did presage it, and did almost with his eyes behold how much blood *Macedonia* should lose in this contention, and with how many slaughters she would parentate to him, being dead : At the last, he commanded his body to be buried in the Temple of *Hammon*. When his friends beheld him to faint away, they demanded whom he would constitute to be the heir of his Empire ? He made answer, The most worthy. So great was the magnitude of his mind, that, when he had left behind him his Son *Hercules*, his Brother *Aridaus*, and his wife *Roxane* was great with Child ; yet forgetting those obligations, he did nominate the most worthy to be his Heir ; as if it were a sin, that any but a Valiant man should succeed a Valiant man, or that the Power of so great an Empire should be left to any but to approved resolutions : With these words, as if he had

had sounded into the ears of his friends a charge unto the Batel, or had sent the evil spirit of discord amongst them, they all grew immediately jealous of one another, and in a popular ambition, did all tacitely seek the favour of the Soldiers. On the sixth day, being speechless, having taken his Ring from his finger he delivered it to *Perdiccas*, which for the present did pacify a little the growing dissention of his friends; for although he was not named Heir by voice, yet by choice he seemed to be elected. *Alexander* deceased, being three and thirty years of age and one Month, a man endued with a mightiness of spirit above the capacity of men. On that night when his Mother *Olympias* did conceive him, she seemed in her sleep to have commerce with a great Serpent, neither was she deceived in her dream, which by some god was presented to her; for undoubtedly she had in her womb a burden above the condition of mortality; and although the generation of the *Æacidans* from the first memory of Ages, and the Kingdoms of her Father, Brother, and Husband, and of her Ancestors before them, did render his Mother most illustrious; yet she was not more glorious by any Title, than by the name of her Son. There appeared also many presages of his greatness on the day of his birth; for two Eagles flying all that day round about the Palace, did perch at last upon the Battlements of his Fathers Court, prognosticating unto him, the two Empires of *Europe* and *Asia*; and on the same day his Father received the glad tidings of two Victories, the one in *Illyria*, and the other in the *Olympick* race, to which place he sent some Chariots drawn with four horses, which portended to the Infant the victory of the whole World. He was of admirable apprehension in the study of letters, and having passed his minority, he, for the space of five years had his education under *Aristotle*, the most excellent of all the Philosophers. Being invested in his Fathers Kingdom, he commanded that in his Title he should be called King of all Lands, and Lord of the world. So great a confidence had his Soldiers in him, that he being present, they

feared not, though unarmed, the arms of any Enemy. He therefore never encountred any Enemy whom he did not over-come, nor besieged any City which he did not take in, nor invaded any Nation over whom he did not triumph. At the last, he was overcome not by any prowess of his Enemy, but by Treason, and the Civil fraud of his own Subjects.

The Thirteenth Book of JUSTIN.

Alexander the Great, being deceased in the flower of his Age, and the height of his Victories; a sad silence there was over all *Babylon*, and over all men. The conquered and barbarous Nations would not believe the report, who believ'd him to be as immortal as he was invincible. They called to mind how often he had been pluckt from sudden death, how often his Sword being broke, and his buckler slipt from his hand, he on a sudden presented himself to his Soldiers, not offely safe; but a Conquerour. But as soon as it was believed that he was dead, all the barbarous Nations, whom not long before he overcame, did lament him not as an Enemy, but as a Father. The Mother also of *Darius* (who, her Son being lost, yet by the indulgence of the Conquerour repented not that she lived until that day, although reduced from the height of Majesty into Captivity) having heard of the death of *Alexander*, did wilfully end her own life, not that she prefer'd an Enemy above her Son, but because she found the pitty of a Son in him whom she had feared as an Enemy. On the other side, the *Macedons* did rejoice, as if they had lost rather an Enemy than a Citizen, and a King of so great a Majesty, condemning his great severity, and the daily danger of the War. To this you may add that the Princes looked after the Sovereignty of command, the common
Soldiers

Soldiers after the Treasure, and the heavy and great weight of Gold as an unexpected booty; those bending their thoughts on the succession of his Kingdom, and these on the inheritance of his riches: for you are to understand that there was in the treasury one hundred thousand and in the office of the yearly revenues and tributes, three hundred thousand Talents; But the friends of *Alexander* did not undeservedly expect the Kingdom; for they were of that virtue and veneration, that you would have believ'd everyone of them to be a King; such a graceful beauty of countenance, such a tall straightness of body, such a greatness and vigour of strength and wisdom were in them all, that they who did not know them, would have judg'd them not to be select'd out of one People, but out of all the Nations in the earth, for never *Macedonia* before, nor any other Nation did flourish in the production of such famous men: whom *Philip* first of all, and after him *Alexander* did select with so much care, that they seem'd not so much to be chosen into the society of the War, as into the succession of the Kingdom. Who would therefore wonder that the world should be conquer'd by such Ministrators, when the Army of the *Macedons* was govern'd rather by so many Kings, than Captains, who never had found any equal to them, if they had not fallen out amongst themselves, and *Macedonia* in the room of one should have had many *Alexanders*, if Fortune had not arm'd them by the emulation of their virtue into their mutual destruction.

But, *Alexander* being deceased, they were neither secure, nor joyful, drawing both their persons and competitions into one plate; neither were the common Soldiers less sollicitous, whose liberty was more absolute, and whose favour more uncertain. Their equality did encrease their discord; not one of them all so excellling another, that any one of them should submit unto him. Therefore putting on their Arms, they came all unto the Court to form a new State according to the emergency of the present affairs. *Pericles* was of judgment,

ment, that they should attend the Issue of *Roxanes* womb, who being eight Months with Child, was almost ready to be delivered, and if she brought forth a boy, that he should be the Successour in the Kingdom. *Meleager* affirmed that the Counsels ought not to be delayed to the doubtful events of the birth of the child, neither ought they to attend when Kings should be born unto them, when they might make choice of those who were born already; for if they would have a child, there was at *Pergamus* the Son of *Alexander*, begotten on *Arfine*; or if they would rather have a young man, there was in the Camp *Aridans* the Brother and companion of *Alexander*, and most acceptable to all, though not in his own, yet in the name and notion of *Philip* his Father. He alledged that *Roxane* received not her original from the *Perfians*, neither was it lawful that Kings should be derived to the *Macedons* from those whose Kingdoms they destroyed, and that *Alexander* himself was against it, who dying made no mention of him. *Ptolemy* would not assent that *Aridans* should be King, not only by reason of his Mothers infamy, being begot on *Larissæa*, the Danceress, but also by reason of his more barbarous life. His Title only, another should govern the Empire; it was therefore better he said to make choice of those, who in regard of their virtue were next unto the King, who might govern the Provinces, and might command War or Peace, than to subject themselves to the command of unworthy men under the pretence of a King.

The opinion of *Perdiccas* was approved by the consent of all: It was therefore agreed upon, that they should attend until *Roxane* was delivered of her Child, and if it were a Male, that *Leonatus*, *Perdiccas*, *Craterus*, and *Antipater* should be his Guardians, and immediately they every one did take their oaths to perform the office of a Guardian. When all the horse-men did the like, the foot being offended, that they were not assumed into the participation of their Counsels, did chuse *Aridans* the Brother of *Alexander* to be their King, and did provide him with a Guard out of their own Companies, and commanded

manded that he should be called *Philip*, after the name of his Father, which when it was reported unto the Horse-men, they sent two of the Nobility, *Aitalus* and *Meleager* to pacify their minds, who seeking a new power to themselves by a compliance with the people, omitting their legation, did accord with them. On this the sedition did increase, and it began now to have both head and Counsel. The foot being all in arms, did break into the Court to destroy their Cavalry, which being understood, the Horse surprized with fear, did abandon the City; and having encamped not far from it, the Foot themselves were startled at it. But the contestation of the Nobility ceased not: *Aitalus* did send to kill *Perdiccas* who was Captain of the other party, to whom being armed, and out-daring them, when the Executioner durst not approach, *Perdiccas* was of so great a resolution, that of his own accord he came unto them, and admonished them to look back upon the crime which they were about to commit, and consider against whom they had taken arms, not *Persians*, but *Macedons*, not enemies, but Citizens, and most of them their nearest kinsmen, certainly their Fellow-Soldiers, and Companions in the same Tents and dangers; it would be a gallant spectacle he said unto their Enemies, who would rejoice in their mutual slaughter; by whose arms they were overcome, and to see them with their own blood to parentate to the ghosts of their Enemies whom they had slain. When *Perdiccas* had spoken this according to that excellent eloquence which was natural in him, he so prevailed upon the Footmen, that his Counsels being approved, he was chosen General by them all. The Horse at the same time being reduced into concord with the Footmen, did chuse *Antipater* for their King. But a portion of the Empire was reserved for the Son of *Alexander*, if a Son were born unto him by *Romane*: When this was done, the dead body of *Alexander* was placed in the midst of them, that the Majesty of it should be a witness to their Decrees: These things being composed, *Antipater* was made Governour of *Macedonia*, and of *Greece*. The custody of the Treasure

was committed to *Craterus*. The care of the Army, and of all Military affairs was assigned to *Meleager* and *Perdiccas*. And *Arideus* was commanded to convey the body of *Alexander* into the Temple of *Ammon*. *Perdiccas* being incensed against the Authors of the sedition, did on a sudden (his Colleague being ignorant of it) command that there should be a lustration of the Army for the death of the King; and having brought the Army into the Field, all men agreeing to it, he privately commanded that the seditious persons should be called out of every Band and delivered to punishment. Being returned, the Provinces were by him divided amongst the Princes, that at once he might remove the Emulators, and make the allotments in the Empire, the benefit of his bounty. *Egypt* in the first place, and a part of *Africa* and *Arabia* did come by lot to *Ptolemy*, whom *Alexander* from an ordinary Soldier had advanced for his Chivalry; *Cleomenes*, who builded *Alexandria*, was commanded to deliver that Province to him: *Lacedæmon* the *Myranean* received *Syria* which bounded on it: *Philotas* with his Son received *Cilicia* and *Illyria*; *Acropatus* was Governour of *Media* the greater, and *Alcetes* the Brother of *Perdiccas* was set over *Media* the less: *Sasfa* and the Nation thereabouts was assigned to *Synus*, and *Phrygia* the greater was assigned to *Antigonus* the Son of *Philip*: *Learchus* obtained *Lycia*, and *Pamphylia*; *Cassander* was to command *Caria*, and *Menander* *Lydia*; *Thracia* and the Countries near to the *Pontick* Sea were given to *Lyfimachus*, and *Cappadocia* and *Paphlagonia* to *Eumenes*.

The chief Tribunals of the Camp was given to *Seleucus* the Son of *Antiochus*; *Cassander* the Son of *Antipater* was set over the Life-guard of the King. The former Lieutenants were retained in the further *Bactaria*, and the Kingdoms of *India*; but *Taxiles* commanded all betwixt the two Rivers, *Hydaspes* and *Indus*; *Phiton* the Son of *Agehor* was sent into the Colonies planted amongst the *Indians*; *Axiarches* was to command the *Parapomene*, and bounds of the Mountain *Caucasus*; *Stasanor* was set

over

over the *Dracans* and *Argæans*, and *Amyntas* the *Baſſrians*; *Syrbani* obtained the *Sagdiars*, *Nicanor* the *Parthians*, *Philip* the *Hyrcanians*, *Phratabarnes* the *Armenians*, *Neoprotimus* the *Persians*, *Peucestes* the *Babylonians*, *Arthobus* the *Peiaſgidars*, and *Archefilani* the *Meſopotamians*.

This diſiſion of the Empire, which was as a fatal gift to every one; did prove unto many a ſubject of great additions; for not long after as if they had divided Kingdoms, and not Lieutenanſhips; being made Kings of Liguemants, they purchaſed great wealth for themſelves, and dying, deſtint to their poſterity. When this was done in the Eaſt, the *Athenians* and *Ætolians* with all their power did proceed in the War, which they undertook, *Alexander* being alive. The occaſion of the War was, That *Alexander* returning out of *India*, did ſend letters into *Greece*, by which the baniſhed of all Cities were reſtored, thoſe only excepted who were guilty of murder. Theſe letters being read, all *Greece* being preſent at the *Olympick Fair*, a great combuſtion did ariſe, becauſe many of the baniſhed men were driven from their Country, not by the Laws, but by the faction of the Princes, who feared that being called back, they might grow more powerful than themſelves in the Common wealth. Many Cities therefore did openly murmur, and declared that their liberty was to be vindicated by Arms. The *Athenians* and *Ætolians* were the chief ſticklers in it. Which when it was reported to *Alexander*, he commanded that a Fleet of one thouſand ſhips ſhould be in readineſs, with which he would proſecute War in the Weſt, reſolving with a ſtrong power to level *Athens* to the ground.

The *Athenians* therefore having drawn an Army together of thirty thouſand Soldiers, and two hundred Ships, did make War againſt *Antipater*, who by lot was Governor of *Greece*, and delaying the battel, and protecting himſelf within the Walls of *Heraclea*, the *Athenians* did cloſe beſiege him. At the ſame time *Demoſthenes* the *Athenian* Oratour, who was driven from

his Country being condemned for bribery, having received a sum of gold from *Harpalus*, and who fled from the cruelty of *Alexander*, having perswaded the City to War against him, did lead a banished life at *Megara*; who when he understood that the *Athenians* had sent *Hyperides* their Ambassador to sollicite the *Peloponnesians* to join in War with them, having followed him to *Syreon*, he by his Eloquence joined *Argos*, and *Corinth*, and other Cities, to the *Athenians*: For which he was called back from banishment; the *Athenians* having sent a Ship to meet him in the way. In the mean time, *Antipater* being besieged in *Heraclea*, *Leosthenes* the Captain of the *Athenians* was slain with a dart from the Wall, as he came to give some directions in the Leaguer, which so encouraged *Antipater*, that he sallied forth, and possessed himself of some of the works of the Enemies. After that, he by his Ambassadors desired help of *Leonatus*; who when he marched to his assistance, the *Athenians* meeting him with a gallant Army, and having given him battel on horse-back, he received a grievous wound, of which he died: *Antipater*, although he beheld his Auxiliaries overcome, yet he inwardly rejoiced at the death of *Leonatus*; for he gratulated himself that his emulator was taken from him, and that the remainder of his forces was come unto him. Therefore with this addition to his Army, when he appeared so be equal to his Enemy in strength, having raised the siege, he marched into *Macedonia*: Whereupon the Forces of the *Grecians*, the Enemy being driven from their Confines, did steal away into their own Cities: In the mean time, *Perdiccas* having made an unjust War upon *Ariarathes* King of the *Cappadocians*, and being Conquerour in the battel, did bring nothing from him but wounds and danger; for the *Cappadocians* flying from the fight into the City, having slain their own wives and children, did set their own houses on fire, with all the Forces which they had; and having brought thither all their wealth, they threw both it and themselves into the flame, so that their Enemies, the Conquerors of them and
of.

of their Possessions, did enjoy nothing but only the spectacle of the fire. After this, that by his power he might arrive to Royal Authority, he pretended to the marriage of *Cleopatra*, Sister to *Alexander* the Great, and wife to *Alexander* late King of *Epirus*, *Olympias* her Mother seeming inclined to it. But he resolved first to over-reach *Antipater* under the pretence of affinity; he therefore dissembled to desire his Daughter in marriage, to the end, that he might the sooner obtain of him a recruit of young men out of *Macedonia*, which deceit *Antipater* fore-law, and whiles *Perdiccas* courted two Ladies at the same time, he obtained neither.

After this, there did rise a War betwixt him and *Antigonus*: *Craterus* and *Antipater* assisted *Antigonus* in their own persons, and having made a Peace with the *Asiatics*, did substitute *Polypercon* in the Government of *Greece* and *Macedonia*. The affairs of *Perdiccas* being in some difficulty, he came into *Cappadocia*, and he took into Counsel with him *Arideus*, the Son of *Alexander* the Great, the charge of whom was committed to him to debate there concerning the carrying on of the War.

It was the opinion of some, that the War should be translated into *Macedonia*, the head and original of the Kingdom, where *Olympias*, the Mother of *Alexander* lived, who would bring no small moment to their party, besides the favour of the Inhabitants in their respect to the names of *Alexander* and *Philip*.

Others differed in judgment from it, and it was concluded, that it was better for the present to begin with *Aegypt*, lest, whiles they were withdrawn into *Macedonia*, *Asia* might be seized on by *Ptolemy*. In the mean time, *Paphlagonia*, *Caria*, *Lycia* and *Phrygia* were added to the Provinces, of which *Eumenes* was Governour: It was appointed that they should there attend the coming of *Antipater* and *Craterus*: *Alcetas*, the Brother of *Perdiccas* and *Neoptolemus*, did join themselves with their Armies to the Armies of *Perdiccas*: The charge of the Navy was committed to *Clytus*, *Cilicia* was taken from *Philotas*, and given to *Philostratus*.

Loxenus: *Perdiccas* himself with a formidable Army did march into *Egypt*; And thus the *Macedons*, their Captains being divided into two parties, were armed against their own bowels, and turning their swords from an hostile War, they covered themselves with civil blood; after the example of mad-men, who with their own hands, do tear their own members. *Ptolemy* in *Egypt*, with wise industry, did lap up great riches; for with singular moderation of government he attracted the *Egyptians* to him; and obliged the neighbouring Kings with benefits, and all other civil respects: He also enlarged the bounds of his Empire, having possessed himself of the City *Cyrene*, and he was now so great, that he feared not so much his Enemies, as he himself was become terrible unto them. The City of *Cyrene*, was builded by *Aristeus*, who being tongue-tied, was called *Battus*. *Cyrenus* his Father, King of the Island of *Tœra*, when he came to the Oracle of *Delphos* to implore the God to take away the disgrace from his Son who could not speak, he received an answer by which his Son *Battus* was commanded to go to *Africa*, and to build there the City *Cyrene*, which being done, he should enjoy the use of his tongue: When the answer seemed like a jeer, by reason of the similitude of the Island *Theramenis*, from which they were commanded to travel so great a journey to build a City in *Africa*, the Oracle was not obeyed: Not long after, having their contumaciousness punished with a Pestilence, they were enforced to be obedient to the Oracle, their number being so few, that all of them could scarce fill up one ship; when they came into *Africa*, having driven away the Inhabitants, they seated themselves on the Hill *Ora*, being delighted both with the pleasantness of the place, and the abundance of the water. There *Battus* their Captain, the knots of his tongue being untied, did begin to speak, which encouraged them (the promises of the God being in some part fulfilled) to proceed in the building of the City; Having there pitched their Tents, they received the opinion of the ancient

Fable,

Fable, that *Cyrene*, a Virgin of an excellent Beauty, being forced from the Hill *Pelion* to *Thessaly* by *Apollo*, and brought to the Cliffs of the same hill; which they did inhabit; being big by the God, did bring forth four Children, *Nominus*, *Aristaus*, *Eurocus*, and *Agæus*; those who were sent by their Father *Hypsæus* King of *Thessaly*, to seek out the Virgin, did reside in the same place with her, being taken with the pleasure of the place. Three of the Boys being grown unto Age, did return afterwards into *Thessaly*, where they enjoyed their Fathers Kingdom; *Aristaus* did reign in *Arcadia*, and first delivered unto Men the use of Bees, and Honey, and Milk, and Curds, and the knowledge of the *Solstice*, and the motion of the Stars: Which being understood, *Battus* (the name of the Virgin being known by the Oracle) did build the City *Cyrene*.

Ptolemy being increased with the strength of this City, did make ready for War against the coming of *Perdiccas*: But the hatred contracted by his arrogance, did more hurt *Perdiccas*, than all the Forces of his Enemies, inso much that his Companions not enduring him, did fly away in Troops unto *Antipater*. *Neoptolemus* being left for the assistance of *Eumenes*, would not only fly away, but also attempted to betray the Army, which when *Eumenes* perceived, he held it necessary to fight with the Traytor, and *Neoptolemus* being overcome, did fly unto *Antipater*, and *Polypercon* did persuade them by continual marches to advance against *Eumenes*; and to fall upon him, being proud of the Victory, and grown secure by reason of his flight; But *Eumenes* had notice of it; and the treacheries were turned against the Traytors, who thinking to have assaulted him, unsuspecting their advance, and unprepared to receive them; they were assaulted themselves, not thinking of his approach, and wearied withal by their watching, and their travels in the night; in that fight *Polypercon* was slain, and *Neoptolemus* fighting hand to hand a long time with *Eumenes* (both of them being wounded) was at the last overcome, and killed by him. *Eumenes* being Conquerour.

querour in two battels, did a little support the afflicted parties of his Companions. And, *Perdiccas* at last being slain, he was saluted as King by the Army of the Enemy with *Phybon*, and *Ithyrs*, and *Alcetas* the Brother of *Perdiccas*, and War was decreed against them by *Antigonus*.

The Fourteenth Book of *JUSTIN*.

Eumenes having understood that *Perdiccas* was slain, and himself judged as an Enemy by the *Macedonians* and that War was denounced against him by *Antigonus*, did of his own accord declare it to his Soldiers, lest fame should make it greater than it was, or affright the minds of the Soldiers with the novelty of the danger, and wish that he might take new counsels from their motions, if he found that they were animated against him: He therefore constantly professed, that if these things were a terrour unto any of them, he would willingly grant him leave to depart: By which words he so enflamed the minds of all to adhere unto him, that of their own accord they did exhort him to the War, affirming that with their Swords they would cut in pieces the Decrees of the *Macedons*. Being advanced with his Army into *Ætolia*, he commanded the Cities to pay him contribution, and violently forced it from those who refused it. Afterwards he marched unto *Sardis*, to *Cleopatra* the sister of *Alexander* the Great, that by her voice the chief Officers and Centurions might be confirmed, conceiving that regal Majesty would turn all to that side for which she stood.

Such was the veneration of the greatness of *Alexander*, that even by the addresses unto women, the favour of his sacred name was implored. On his return, Letters were found dispersed over all the Camp, in which
great

great rewards were promised to those who should bring the Head of *Eumenes* to *Antigonus*, *Eumenes* having understood it, and called the Soldiers to an Assembly, did in the first place give thanks that there was not any found amongst them who preferred the hope of a bloody reward above the Oath of his fidelity, and craftily concluded that those Letters were contrived and scattered by his own directions, thereby to make a trial of their resolution: He declared that his safety consisted in the power of them all, and that none of the Generals would so overcome, as to decree that such a most wicked act should be determined against him. By this means he confirmed the staggering resolutions of his Soldiers for the present; and provided for the future, that if any such thing should happen again, his Soldiers might believe that it was no corruption of their Enemies, but the temptation of their General: they therefore all by throngs did offer themselves and their endeavours for the preservation of his person.

In the mean time *Antigonus* came upon them with his Army, and having encamped close unto him, did on the next day set his Army in Array to give him Battel, *Eumenes* also with great care marshalled the Field, and made no delay of the encounter; but being overcome, he fled into a Castle that was fortified, where when he saw that he must undergo the fortune of a siege, he disbanded the greater part of his Army, lest he should be delivered to the Enemy by the consent of the multitude, or the siege should be oppressed by their numbers. After this, in a most humble manner he sent Ambassadors to *Antipater*, who only was equal in power to *Antigonus*, who when he found that considerable aids were sent to *Berenice* by *Antipater*, he raised the siege. *Eumenes* was now delivered from the fear of death, but not from the fear of danger, having before disbanded a great part of his Army. Therefore looking round about him to provide for his safety, it seemed most expedient to him to have recourse to the *Argyraspides* of *Alexander* the Great, an invincible Army, and shining with the glory of so great and so many Victories.

But,

But, *Alexander* being deceased, the *Agraspides* disdained to be commanded by any, conceiving that the Militia under others would be but disgraceful to the memory of so great a King. *Eumenes* therefore did bowt them with alluring Words, and full of submissive respects; did complement with every one of them, sometimes calling them his Fellow Soldiers, sometimes his Patrons, sometimes the Companions of his dangers in the great labours of the East, sometimes his Supporters, and the only Refugees of his safety; they (he said) were the only Men by whose valour the East was overcome, the only Men who exceeded the wars of *Bacchus*, and the Monuments of *Hercules*, by whom *Alexander* was made Great, by whom he obtained divine honours and immortal glory; He besought them to receive him, not as their general, but as their Fellow-Soldier, and to be admitted as a Member of their Body. Being on this condition entertained, he not long after, by admonishing all of them, and by gently correcting what was done amiss amongst them, did by degrees usurp the Sovereignty of Command; nothing was done in the Camp without him, nothing could be contrived or determined without his Policy. At the last, when it was declared that *Antigonus* came against him with an Army, he enforced them to come down and to give him Babel, where when they despised the Commands of their General, they were overcome by the valour of their Enemies. In that Battel they did not only lose their Glory gained in so many Wars, but their booty also, with their wives & Children. But *Eumenes*, who was the Author of their overthrow, & had no other hope of safety, did encourage the conquered, affirming that they were superior to their Enemies in courage; for they slew five thousand of them, and if they would but continue war, he assured them that the Enemy of their own accord would desire Peace of them. He informed them that their losses (by which they thought themselves overcome) were but two Thousand Women, and a few Children and Slaves, which were but the luggage, and the lumber of

of the War, and to be repaired by fighting and prosecuting, and not by forsaking the Victory. But the *Argaspidæ* made answer that they would neither fly after the damages of Matrimony, and the losses of their Wives, nor would they make war against their own Children. Moreover, they did torment him with reproaches, that in their returning home after so many years of their pay dearly earned with the rewards of so many Victories, he recalled, them (being discharged) into new Wars and Battels, as lasting as they were dangerous, and had with vain promises deceived them, being almost at their journeys end in the very entrance of their Country, and the sight of their household goods; and now having lost all the Booty which they gained in their happy Warfare, he would not permit them in the penury of their old Age to rest, being overcome. Immediately upon this, their Captains not knowing of it, sent Ambassadors to *Antigonus*, demanding that what they had lost, might be restored to them. He promised that all things should be returned, if they would deliver up *Eumenes* unto him; which being understood, *Eumenes* with a few Men did attempt to fly, but being brought back, and his affairs altogether desperate, there being a great concourse of the Multitude, he desired to have the liberty to speak unto the Army: which being readily granted by them all; silence being made, and his hand cuffs of Steel taken off, he stretched forth his hand unto the People, having yet some other Chains upon him, and said; Soldiers, Behold here, the habits, and the ornaments of your General, which none of the Enemies have imposed upon me, for that would be my comfort: It is you, who of a Conqueror have made me conquer'd, and of a General a Captive; four times within this one year have you obliged your selves unto me in an Oath of fidelity, but that I do omit, for it becomes not the miserable to be reproachful: One thing I intreat of you, that if *Antigonus* be resolv'd to take away my Life, that you will give me leave to die amongst you. For it concerns not him

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at all, where or in what manner I shall fall; and I shall by this means be delivered from the ignominy of death. This, if I shall obtain, I will disoblige you all of the Oath, by which you have so often devoted your selves unto me; or if you are ashamed to lay violent hands upon me, desiring it, give me a Sword, and permit your General to do that for you without an Oath, which you have so often sworn, that you would aſt for your General. When he could not obtain it of them, he turned his Entreaties into Curses, and in a great Paſſion: But you (he ſaid). O devoted Heads, may the gods, the Revengers of Perjury, look down in judgments upon you, and give unto you ſuch ends as you have given to your Generals; It is you who have inbrued your guilty hands in the Blood of *Perdiccas*; it is you who attempted the murder of *Antipater*; It is you (which is the worſt of all) who would have killed *Alexander* himſelf, if it were poſſible for him to have fallen by a mortal hand, having ſo often tormented him with your Seditious; I now the laſt Sacrifice of ſuch perfidious Wretches, do fix theſe Curses and Imprecations on you: May you live all your Lives Vagabonds, and deſolate in Tents and in Banishment: May your own Arms devour you, by which you have deſtroyed more Captains of your own, than of your Enemies. Being full of Paſſion, he commanded his Keeper to go before to the Camp of *Antigonus*; the Army followed, having betrayed their General; and he himſelf a Captive, did bring the triumph of himſelf to the Tents of his Conqueror: They delivered all the Trophies all the Palms and Laurels of King *Alexander*, together with themſelves, unto the Conqueror; and that nothing of the Pomp might be wanting, their Elephants, and the Auxiliaries of the Eaſt did follow. Much more honourable was this for *Antigonus*, than ſo many victories were for *Alexander*; for though *Alexander* conquer'd the Eaſt, *Antigonus* Conquered thoſe by whom the Eaſt was overcome. *Antigonus* therefore divided amongst his Army, theſe Conquerors of the World, having reſtored all things to them which he took from them in the former Victory.

Victory. After this, he did set a Guard upon *Eumenes*, being not admitted to come into his Presence, in respect of the Familiarity of their former Friendship. In the mean time, *Euridice* the wife of *Aridamus*, the King of the *Macedons*, as soon as she heard that *Polypercon* was returned out of *Greece* into *Macedonia*, and that *Olympias* was sent for by him, being possessed with a female emulation, and abusing the weakness of her Husband, whole officers she challenged to her self, she did write to *Polypercon* in the name of the King, to deliver the Arms to *Cassander*, to whom the King had transferred the administration of the Kingdom; she sent also Letters to *Antigonus* to the same effect in *Asia*, by which benefit *Cassander* being obliged, did perform all things which the boldness of the Queen did prompt him to; Having marched into *Greece*, he made war there on many Cities, by the destruction whereof the *Spartans* being affrighted, as by a fire in a Neighbours House, distrusting to their Arms, they did inclose their City with a Wall, contrary to the answer of the Oracles, and the ancient glory of their Predecessors, whose honourable custom always it was to defend it with their Arms and not with their Walls. So much they degenerated from their Ancestors, that when for many years, the Wall of their City was the virtue and the valour of their Citizens, they now conceived they could not be safe unless they lay hid under the Protection of a Wall. Whiles these things were thus managed, the troubled Estate of *Macedonia* did call back *Cassander* out of *Greece*; for *Olympias* the Mother of *Alexander* the Great, being come from *Epirus* towards *Macedonia*, *Eacidas* the King of the *Molossi* following her, she was forbidden by *Euridice* and King *Aridamus* to enter into the Confines of that Kingdom, which so incensed the *Macedons*, both in the regard of the memory of her Husband, the greatness of her Son, & the indignity of the act, that they all sided with *Olympias*, by whose command *Euridice* and King *Aridamus* were both slain, having reigned six years after the decease of *Alexander*. But *Olympias* enjoyed not the Kingdom long.

long afterwards; for having committed many great slaughters of the Princes, after a womanish rather than a manly way; she turned the Love of her Subjects into Hatred. Therefore having heard of the approach of *Cassander*, distrusting to the *Macedons*, she fled with *Rixane* her daughter-in-Law, and *Hercules* her Grand-child, to the City of *Pistua*. In her journey *Dardania* the daughter of King *Æacidas*, and *Thessalonice* her husband's sister (being also famous her self by the name of *Philip* her Father) and many other Ladies of Royal blood, a Gallant rather than a profitable company, did attend her.

When *Cassander* was informed of it, in a swift march he came to *Pistua*, and laid a close siege unto the City; which when it was oppressed with the Sword and Famine, *Olympias* being no longer able to endure the tediousness of the Siege, having Articles for Life, did deliver herself to the Conqueror. But *Cassander* having called the People to an assembly to understand what they would have done in relation to *Olympias*, he suborned the Parents and Kindred of the noblemen, whom she had put to death; who having put on mourning habits, did accuse the cruelty of the woman by whom the *Macedons* were so much instigated, that without any respect to her former Majesty, they did decree that she should be put to death, being altogether unmindful that by her Son and Husband, they not only enjoy'd their lives with safety amongst their Neighbours, but also became Masters of such great wealth, as also of the Empire of the World. But *Olympias*, when she beheld the armed Men to come resolutely towards her, being cloathed in Royal habits, and leaning on her two Maids, she did go to meet them. The Executioners, beholding her, were amazed, & stood still, startled at the Majesty of her Presence, and the names of so many of their Kings which came at once into their Memory: At the last, they were commanded by *Cassander* to run her through with a Sword; she drew not back from the Sword, nor at the thrust that was made, nor gave any shriek like a Woman, but submitted unto death after the manner of valiant men, and

and for the glory of her ancient Family; insomuch that you might have seen *Alexander* again in his dying Mother: Moreover, she covered her face with her hair, and the nether parts of her Body with her garments, that nothing unseemly might be discovered.

After this, *Cassander* did take to wife *Thessalonice* the daughter of King *Arideus*, and sent the Son of *Alexander* with the Mother to be kept Prisoners in the Tower of *Amphipolis*.

The Fifteenth Book of JUSTIN.

P*erdiccas* and his Brother *Alcetas*, *Eumenes* and *Polypercon*, and divers Captains of the other party being slain, the Contention betwixt the Successors of *Alexander* the Great, did seem to be at an end; when on the sudden a new discord did arise betwixt the Conquerours themselves: For *Ptolemy*, *Cassander*, and *Lyfimaachus*, requiring that the Provinces and the Booty of the Money that was taken should be divided; *Antigonus* denied to admit any Companions in the Booty, having undertaken all the danger himself; And that he might seem to make an honest War against his Companions, he declared that he would revenge the death of *Olympias*, slain by *Cassander*, and deliver the Son of *Alexander* with his Mother from their imprisonment at *Amphipolis*.

This understood, *Ptolemy* and *Cassander* having entred into a League with *Lyfimaachus* and *Seleucus*, did with great industry provide for the War both by Sea & Land; *Ptolemy* had in his possession *Egypt* with a greater part of *Africk*, and *Cyprus*; and *Rhœntia*; *Macedonia* and *Greece* obey'd *Cassander*; *Antigonus* had all *Asia*, and a part of the *East*, whose Son *Demetrius* in the first encounter of the battle was overcome by *Ptolemy* at *Calama*; In which fight, the
glory

ry of the moderation of *Ptolemy* was greater than his victory; for he dismissed the Friends of *Demetrius*, not only with their own goods, but also honoured them with the additions of great Presents, and restored to *Demetrius* all his private Treasure and family; and dismissed him with an honourable Complement, That he undertook the War not for Booty, but for dignity; being displeased that *Antigonus*, having overcome the Captains of the other Party, would reserve intirely to himself the rewards of the common Victory. Whilst these things were in agitation, *Cassander* returning from *Appollonia*, did fall upon the *Abderites*, who having left their Country by reason of the abundance of Frogs and Mice, did seek out new places of habitation: wherefore fearing lest they should come into *Atacedonia*, he made peace with them and received them into the Society of his Friendship, having assigned Lands unto them in the furthest Borders of *Macedonia*: After this, fearing lest *Hercules* the Son of *Alexander*, who was now fourteen years of Age, in the favour of his Father's Name should be called into the Kingdom of *Macedonia* he commanded him privately to be killed with his Mother *Arfine*, and that their Bodies should be covered with Earth, lest the murder of them should be betrayed by their Sepulcher; and, as if he had committed but a small Crime, first in the poysoning of the King, afterwards in the murder of his Mother *Olympias*, and then in the Murder of his Wife *Arfine*, and her Son, he killed also by the same deceit the other Son of *Alexander* with *Roxane* his Mother; as if he could not otherwise than by villany obtain the Kingdom of *Macedonia* which he so inordinately affected. In the mean time, *Ptolemy* did fight again with *Demetrius* at Sea; and having lost his Navy, and yielded the victory to his Enemy, he fled into *Aegypt*. *Demetrius* sent back *Leuticus* the Son of *Ptolemy*, and his Brother *Mene-laüs* and their Friends, with all that did belong unto them, being provoked before to the same remuneration by *Ptolemy*: And that it might appear that they

they were not inflamed with hatred, but the glory of Dignity and Domination, they did contend who should exceed each other in gifts and presents in the heat of the Wars; so much more honourable were Wars managed then, than Friendships are professed now : *Antigonus* being puffed up with the Victory, commanded that the people should give him; and his Son *Demetrius*, the Title of a King ; And *Ptolemy* that he might be of no less Authority amongst his Soldiers, was also saluted as King by the Army : which being understood, *Cassander* and *Lyfimachus* did challenge to themselves the regal Majesty : they abstained from the Ornaments of this honour as long as the Sons of their King were alive ; and so great was their modesty, that when they had the Estates of Kings, they were well contented to abstain from the Titles of a King, as long as *Alexander* had any Heir remaining : But *Ptolemy* and *Cassander*, and the Captains of the other faction, when they perceived they were all reproached by *Antigonus* whiles they made a private War of every one, and not a common War of all, and were unwilling to assist one another, as if the Victory were only for one, and not for all ; confirming themselves jointly by Letters, they did appoint a time and place to meet together, and provide for the War with united Forces. At which, when *Cassander* could not be present by reason of the War with his Neighbours, he sent *Lyfimachus* to his aid with a formidable Power : This *Lyfimachus* was famous in *Macedonia* by the Nobility of his descent, but more famous by his Virtue than his Nobility, which was so eminent in him, that in the greatness of his Mind, in the knowledge of Philosophy, and in the glory of Strength, he excelled all by whom the East was overcome ; For when *Alexander* the Great did falsely accuse *Calisthenes* the Philosopher of the Treason that was contriv'd against him (being indeed angry because he did forbear to worship him according to the custom of *Persia*) and had rendred him a lamentable and deformed spectacle

stake by cruelty, dismembring his body, and cutting off his nose and lips, and carrying him shut up in a kennel with a dog to be a terror to the rest; *Lyfimachus* would then repair unto him, and hear and take instructions from him, and in compassion of so great a man, suffering for his Liberty, and not for any Crime, he gave him poyson to put a Period to his Miseries, to which *Alexander* did give so hainous an Interpretation, that he commanded him to be objected to a hungry and an enraged Lyon, who when at the first sight with a swift and eager violence he did run upon him to devour him, *Lyfimachus* having wrapt his hand in a cloth, did thrust it into the mouth of the Beast, and plucked out at once both the tongue and the Life of the Lyon, which when it was reported to *Alexander*, the admiration was turned into satisfaction, and always afterwards he had him in a higher respect for the constancy of so great a Virtue. But *Lyfimachus* with great Patience indur'd the contumely of the King, as the contumely of his Father; and at last, the memory of this act being banished from his Mind, the King in *India* being in the pursuit of some routed Enemies, and his Guard not able to overtake him, by reason of the swiftness of his Horse, he only was his Companion through the vast desarts of the Sands; which when his Brother *Philip* did before endeavour to perform, he expired in the Arms of the King; but *Alexander* alighting from his Horse, did wound *Lyfimachus* in the Forehead so deeply with the point of his Spear, that his blood could not be stanch'd, before the King having taken the Diadem from his own head, did impose it on his Head to bind the wound, which was an Earnest to *Lyfimachus* of the Royal Majesty to come; And after the death of *Alexander*, when the Provinces were divided amongst his Successors, the most fierce of all the Nations were assigned to him as the most valiant of them all, so much he did exceed the rest by the approbation of them all. But before the War was carried on betwixt *Ptolemy*, and his Associates against *Antigonus*, *Seleucus* marched down from *Asia* the greater,

ter, being a new Enemy unto him: Famous also was the virtue of *Seleucus*, and his original admirable; for his Mother *Laodice* being married to *Antiochus* a great Commander in the Army of *Philip*, did seem in her sleep to have conceived with child by *Appollo*, and to have received a Ring from him, the reward for the use of her Body; in this Ring, there was a Gem, and an Anchor engraven on it; which she dreamed she was commanded at her delivery to give to her Son for a gift. This apparition was truly wonderful, for on the next day, the Ring with the Anchor engraven on it was found in the Bed, and the figure of an Anchor was apparently to be seen on the Thigh of *Seleucus* when he was born. *Seleucus* going afterwards into the *Persian* War with *Alexander* the Great, *Laodice* did give that Ring unto him, having first taught him the Original of his Pedigree. After the death of *Alexander*, having possessed himself of the Kingdom of the East, he did build a City, and consecrated it to the memory of the Gem of his Original; for he called the City *Antiochia* after the memory of *Antiochus* his Father; and consecrated to *Appollo*, the Fields adjoining to it. The argument of his Original did remain to his Posterity; for his Sons and Grand-Sons, had all of them the impression of an Anchor on their Thighs as a natural mark of the Family. He made many Wars in the East, after the division of the *Macedonian* Empire betwixt him and his Companions,

In the first place, he surprized *Babylon*, and having increased his Strength by the Victory, he overcame the *Bactrians*, and marched into *India*, which, after the death of *Alexander*, had killed his Lieutenants, and shaken off from their necks the yoke of Servitude. *Sandrocottus* was the Author of this liberty, which afterwards he turned into slavery; for having possessed himself of the Kingdom, he by Tyranny oppressed the people whom he had deliver'd from foreign domination, he was born of noble Parentage, but entorced to take upon him the Government of this Kingdom by the Majesty and pro-

vidence of God. For having offended *Alexander* by his petulance, and being commanded to be killed, he purchased his safety by the swiftness of his Feet; And being drousy and weary by the length of his Travel, a Lyon of great bigness did approach unto him in his sleep, and with his Tongue wiped away the Sweat which had run down his Face, and did gently leave him being awakened. Being by this Prodigy advanced to the hope of the Kingdom, he solicited the *Indians* to Rebellion, having drawn a Company of Thieves to his assistance.

In the beginning of the War against the Lieutenants of *Alexander*, an Elephant of an infinite Bulk, did of his own accord draw near unto him, and, as if he had been tame by Discipline, did receive him on his Back; *Sandrocottus* became afterwards a great Leader, and a famous Master of the War; and having thus gained the Kingdom, he had possessed himself of all *India* at that time, when *Seleucus* did lay the Foundation of his future greatness, who having made Peace with *Sandrocottus*, and settled his affairs in the East, did march down to the War against *Antigonus*; and the Armies of all the Associates being united, the Battel was fought; in which *Antigonus* was slain, and *Demetrius* his Son put to flight. But the Associates, the War with *Antigonus* being ended, did again turn their Arms upon themselves, and not agreeing upon the Booty, were divided again into Factions. *Seleucus* was joyned with *Demetrius*, and *Ptolemy* with *Lysimachus*, and *Cassander* being dead, his Son *Philip* did succeed him; and thus new Wars did arise in *Macedonia*.

The Sixteenth Book of *J U S T I N*.

AFTER the death of King *Cassander* and his Son *Philip* Queen *Theffalonica* the wife of *Cassander* was slain not long afterwards by her Son *Antipater*, she having besought, and conjured him by her Breasts that gave him suck, to spare her Life. The cause of the Parricide was, that after the death of her Husband, she seemed to be more inclined to *Alexander* in the division of the Kingdom amongst the Brothers. This wicked act appeared to all Men to be so much the more grievous, there being not the least Evidence of any deceit in the Mother, although in Parricide no cause can be pretended to be just enough to defend the wickedness. *Alexander*, resolving to make War with his Brother in the revenge of his Mother's death, desired aid of *Demetrius*; and *Demetrius*, in hope to obtain the Kingdom, made no delay to advance to his assistance, and *Lyfimachus* fearing his coming, did persuade his Son-in-Law *Antipater* to be reconciled to his Brother, and not permit the Enemy of his Father to enter into *Macedonia*, when *Demetrius* had understood that there was an agreement made betwixt the Brothers he killed *Alexander* by Treacheries, and having possessed himself of the Kingdom of *Macedonia*, he called the Army to an assembly to excuse the Murther. He alleged that *Alexander* first of all had a design upon him, and that for his own part, he rather prevented, than committed Treachery. As for the Kingdom of *Macedonia*, he said, it was more due to him, both for the experience of his age, and also for other Considerations: for his Father was Companion to King *Philip*, and to *Alexander* the Great in all their Wars, and he was afterwards Governour of the Children of *Alexander*, and a general in

their Wars to prosecute those who revolted from them. On the other side, *Antipater* the Grand-father of these young Men, was always a more inexorable Minister of the Kingdom, than the Kings themselves; and *Cassander* their Father was the destroyer of the Royal Family, who put to death both the Wives and Children of *Alexander*, and ceased not till he had utterly destroyed the whole Progeny of him : and because he could not light upon *Cassander*, the revenge of these horrid Murthers was translated to his Sons, for which cause *Philip* and *Alexander* (if the Spirits of the departed have any Sense) had rather that their Revengers, than the Murderers of them and their Posterity, should enjoy the Kingdom of *Macedonia*.

The people being pacified with these words, he was saluted King of *Macedonia*. But *Lysimachus*, when he was oppressed with the War of *Dromiches* King of the *Thracians*, lest at the same time he might be enforced to fight with *Demetrius*, he made a Peace with him, having delivered to him the other part of *Macedonia* which belonged to his Son-in-Law *Antipater*. Therefore *Demetrius* being possessed with all the strength of the Kingdom of *Macedonia*, did resolve to seize upon *Asia*; when *Ptolemy*, *Seleucus*, and *Lysimachus* having made proof before, of what force was concord, did enter into a League together, and having amassed their Forces into one Body, they translated the War against *Demetrius* into *Europe*. *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*, did join himself unto them as their Companion in the War, hoping that *Demetrius* would lose *Macedonia* as easily, and suddenly as he obtained it; neither was he deceiv'd in his expectation. For his Army being corrupted, and himself put to flight, he left his Kingdom to the Conquerours. In the mean time, *Lysimachus* killed his Son-in-Law *Antipater*, complaining that the Kingdom was taken from him by his deceit, and committed into Custody his own Daughter *Eurydice*, the companion of his complaints; And thus all the Family of *Antipater*, partly by slaughter, partly by punishment, became so many sacrifices to satisfy the revenge of
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the Ghost of *Alexander*, both for his own death, and for the destruction of all his off-spring: *Demetrius* also being surrounded by so many Armies, when it was in his Power to dye honourably, chose shamefully rather to deliver himself to *Seleucus*.

The War being ended, *Ptolemy* dyed full of the glory of his atchievements : He against the Law of Nations delivered the Kingdom to his youngest Son, not long before the last infirmity of his Age, and afterwards did give a reason of it to the people ; the favour which the young man gained, was no less in receiving, than was his Fathers in delivering the Scepter. Amongst other examples of mutual piety betwixt the Father and the Son, it procured the young man many respects of love amongst the People, that his Father, having publicly delivered his Kingdom to him, did privately attend upon him amongst the Guard; affirming, that to be the Father of a King, was more honourable, than to enjoy any Kingdom whatsoever. But discord (an assiduous evil amongst equals) had moved a new war betwixt *Lysimachus* and King *Pyrrhus*, Associates not long before against *Demetrius*. *Lysimachus* being the Conquerour, having routed *Pyrrhus*, did possess himself of *Macedonia* : He afterwards did make War against the *Thracians*, and not long after against the *Heracleians*, the beginning and the ending of whose City was admirable ; For the Pestilence raging in *Bæotia*, the Oracle at *Delfos* answered, that they should plant a Colony in the Country of *Pontus*, which they should dedicate to *Hercules*. When it was omitted by the reason of the fear of the long and dangerous voyage by Sea, every Man desiring rather to dye in his own Country, the *Phœnicians* made War against them, and being after vanquished by them, they again had recourse to the Oracle; which answer'd, that the remedy was the same both for the War and the Pestilence. Therefore a considerable Colony being drawn together, and brought to *Metapontus*, they builded the City of *Heraclea*, and because they were brought thither by the Ordinance of the Destinies in a short time they obtained great possessions.

This City afterwards maintained many Wars against their Neighbours, and much they suffered by dissensions at home : Amongst other passages of magnificence, this one is memorable. When the *Athenians* were Masters of all, and the *Persians* were overcome, it was ordered by the *Athenians*, that the tribute of *Asia* and *Greece* should be for the maintenance of the Navy; all other Cities readily submitting for their own safety ; the *Heracians* only refused by reason of their ancient Friendship with the Kings of *Persia*. *Makaſtus* therefore being sent with an Army to force them to Contribution, which they were resolved not to pay; whiles he was plundring their Country, having left his Ships in their Harbour, there did arise on a sudden so great a Tempest, that he lost all his Fleet with the greatest part of his Army ; therefore when they could not return by Sea, having lost all their Ships, nor durst adventure to return by Land with so small an Army amongst so many warlike Nations, the *Heracians* thinking it more honourable to confer a Benefit, than to revenge a discourtesie, did send them home furnished both with Seamen and Provisions, believing that herein they had provided well for themselves, & for their Fields, having by this Act confirm'd those to be their Friends, who were before their Enemies. Amongst many other Calamities, they also endured the heavy burthen of Tyranny; for when the common people did too impotently demand new Tables, and a levelling proportion to be shared amongst them in the Fields of those who were rich, the business being often debated in the Senate, when it could not be determined, the Senate desired aid of *Timotheus* General of the *Athenians*, & not long after of *Epaminondas* General of the *Thebans*; but both of them refusing it, they had recourse to *Clearchus*, whom they themselves had forced into Banishment : So great was the necessity of their Calamities, that they called him back to the defence of their Country, whom they had commanded never to return unto it. But *Clearchus* returning more wicked from his Banishment, conceiving this dissension of the people to be a prompt occasion offered.

offered to him to exercise his Tyranny, he had first a conference with *Mithridates* the Enemy of his Citizens, and having entred into a League, he compounded with him to be made his Lieutenant, and to betray the City to him as soon as he was called back into his Country. Afterwards he turned the Treachery which he had prepared for the Citizens against *Mithridates* himself: For being returned from Banishment, as the Arbitrator of civil discord, the time being appointed in which he should deliver the City to *Mithridates*, he took him Prisoner, with his Friends, and having received a vast sum of money for his ransom, he delivered him being taken. And as to *Mithridates*, he suddenly made himself an Enemy of a Friend, so being called back to defend the cause of the Senate, he immediately became the Patron of the People, and not only incensed the People against the Authors of the Power, by whom he was called back into his Country, & by whom he was plac'd at the helm of Government, but also his usurp'd power in the highest demonstrations of Cruelty & Tyranny. The people therefore being called to an assembly, he declared that he would be no longer present, nor assist the Senate in their rage against the People, but would take their parts if they persevered in their former cruelty; and if they conceiv'd themselves to be equal in strength to deal with them, he would depart with his Soldiers, nor have any hand in their civil discords, but if they distrust'd in their own strength, he would not be wanting to be a Protector to them. He desired them therefore to ask counsel of themselves, whether they would command him to be gone, & to remain their Companion in the common cause. The people being excited with these words did transfer into his Power the chief Government of all, and while they were incensed at the Power of the Senate, they deliver'd themselves, their Wives and Children, unto the domination of a Tyrant. *Clearchus* having seized upon threescore of the Senators (for the rest were fled away) did throw them into Prison, being laden with Irons. The People rejoic'd especially, that the

nate were overthrown by the Captain General of the Senators, and that their aid was converted into their destruction; and *Clearchus* threatned death to every one of them on purpose to raise the market of them to a higher rate. For under the pretence of withdrawing them from the fury of the people, having received from them great sums of money, and despoil'd them of their Fortunes, he not long after did despoil them of their Lives; & having understood, that War was made against him by those Senators who fled away, the Cities, prompted to compassion, being come to their assistance, he did set free their Servants; and that no affliction should be wanting in these potent Families, he enforced their Wives and their Daughters to marry their own Servants, death being propos'd to every one that should refuse it: by this means he thought to render their Servants more faithful to him, and more unreconcilable to their Masters. But these sad Nuptials were made more grievous by the sudden Funerals of the Matrons, for many of them before the Nuptials, and some, on the very day in which they were married, having first killed their Husbands, did afterwards kill themselves, and delivered themselves from their increasing calamities, by the vertue of an ingenious Shame.

Not long after this, the battel was fought, in which the Tyrant being Conqueror, he in the way of Triumph did drag the conquered Senators before the faces of the Citizens, and being returned into the City, he bound some of them, he racked others, and slew many; there was no place free from his cruelty; insolence was added to his savageness, and arrogance to his fury. And now by the success of his continual felicity, he did forget himself to be a Man, and did call himself the Son of *Jupiter*. When he would be seen in publick, a golden Eagle was born before him in the honour of his descent: his body was cloathed with a garment of Purple; he did wear Buskins on his feet, after the custom of Tragick-Kings, and a Crown of Gold upon his Head: He also called his Son *Ceramus*, that he might delude the gods not only with lyes, but

but also with Names. Two of the most noble of the young men, *Chion*, and *Leonides*, complaining of these things with Indignation, and resolving to deliver their Country, did conspire the death of the Tyrant. These two were the Scholars of *Plato* the Philosopher, who desiring to exhibit that vertue to their Country, to which they daily were instructed by the precepts of their Master, they did prepare an ambush of fifty of their kindred, as if they were all their Clients; and repairing themselves to the Tower to the King, as two in great contestation, being admitted by the right of Familiarity, whiles the Tyrant intently heard the former of them pleading his cause, he was killed by the other; but their Friends coming in not timely enough to their assistance, they were both cut in pieces by the Guard: by which it came to pass that the Tyrant indeed was killed, but their Country was not delivered. For *Satyrus* the Brother of *Clearchus* did the same way invade the Tyranny; and *Heraclea* for many years, by degrees of succession, was possessed by Tyrants.

The Seventeenth Book of JUSTIN.

Much about the same time, there was a terrible Earthquake in the Countries of *Hellespont*, and *Chersonesus*: in which though they trembled all over, yet the City only of *Lyfimachia*, erected by *Lyfimachus* two and twenty years before, was utterly overthrown; which portended dismal things to come both to *Lyfimachus*, and to his Generation, and the ruine of the Kingdom; with the desolation of the afflicted Countries round about him. Neither was belief wanting to the Prodigy: For not long after, he killed his Son *Agathocles* by poyson, having used therein the assistance of his Step-mother *Arfyrice*, it being the more horribly remarkable;

markable; for (having ordained him into the succession of the Kingdom, and made many prosperous Wars under his conduct) he now hated him not only beyond the obligation of a Father, but beyond the Example of Humanity. This was his first Stain, and the beginning of his growing Ruine; For this parricide was attended with the slaughter of the Princes, who were punished to death, because they lamented the death of the young man. Therefore those who were Commanders in his Army, did in great numbers fall away from him to *Seleucus*, and enforce him (being prone enough before out of the emulation of glory) to make War against *Lyfimachus*.

This was the last contestation betwixt the fellow Soldiers of *Alexander*, and (as it were) reserved by Fortune to make the example of their parallel the more admirable. *Lyfimachus* was seventy and four years of age, and *Seleucus* seventy and seven: but in this old age, they had both of them the resolutions of youth, and an insatiable desire to increase Sovereignty of Command; for when but these two did seem as it were to be Masters of the whole World, they were shut up into too narrow bounds, and measured the end of their lives, not by the space of years, but by this limit of their Empire. In that War *Lyfimachus* having lost before in divers charges 15 Sons, dying not discouragiously, did descend into the Grave himself being the last Hearse of all his Family. *Seleucus* rejoicing in so great a Victory, and, which he conceived to be greater than the Victory, that he was the last that lived of the cohort of *Alexander*, and a Conqueror of the Conquerors, did vaunt of his fortune, as if it had been a work of Divinity, and above the condition of man, being altogether ignorant, that not long afterwards, he was to be an Example himself of the frailty of the condition of man; for at the end of 7 Months he was slain, being circumvented by the treachery of *Ptolemy*, whose sister *Lyfimachus* had married and lost the Kingdom of *Macedonia* (which he took away from *Lyfimachus*) together with his life. Therefore *Ptolemy* being ambitious to please the people, for the honour of the memory of *Ptolemy* the

the Great, and in the favour of the revenge of *Lyfimachus*, did first resolve to reconcile unto him the children of *Lyfimachus*, and desired the marriage of *Arfiner* his own sister, who was their Mother; having promised to adopt them his own Sons, thinking thereby that they would attempt nothing against him, being restrained by their duty to their mother, and by their calling of him Father. He desired also by letters the friendship of his brother the King of *Egypt*, professing that he would forget the offence of his Succeeding in his Fathers Kingdom, and would demand no more of him being his brother, the injury being received from his Father: With all his Art he flattered *Eumenes* and *Antigonus* the Sons of *Demetrius*, and *Antiochus* the Son of *Seleucus* against whom he was to make war, for fear a third Enemy should arise unto him. Neither was *Pyrrhus* the King of *Epirus* omitted, it being of great concernment to what party he became a friend: who desiring himself to master them all, did labour to have an interest in every party. Therefore having promised to assist the *Tarentines* against the *Romans*, he desired ships of *Antigonus* to transport his Army: he desired monies of *Antiochus* who was more considerable both in men and money; he desired of *Ptolemy* the aid of the *Macedonian* Soldiers; *Ptolemy* who made no delay to gratifie him, having a numerous Army, did lend unto him, for the space of two years and no longer, five thousand Foot, four thousand Horse, and fifty Elephants; for which *Pyrrhus* having taken to marriage the daughter of *Ptolemy*, did leave him invested in the Kingdom.

But because we are come to the mention of *Epirus*, we must deliver a few things concerning the Original of that Kingdom. In that Country was first of all the Kingdom of the *Molossians*: Afterwards, *Pyrrhus* the Son of *Achilles* having lost his Fathers Kingdom by his long absence in the *Trojan Wars*, did plant himself in this Country, the People being first called *Pyrrhidae*, afterwards *Epirota*: But *Pyrrhus* when he came to ask Counsel in the Temple of *Jupiter* of *Dodona*, he there saw and

by force took unto him *Anassa* the Niece of *Hercules*, by whom he had eight Children: He married those of them who were Maids to the neighbouring Kings, and purchased to himself great possessions by the aid of affinity; and gave unto *Helemus* the Son of King *Priamus* for his singular knowledge in Prophecy the Kingdom of *Chaonia*, & *Andromache* the relict of *Hector* to Wife, whom in the division of the *Trojan* Booty he took unto his own Bed. Not long after he was slain at *Delphos* between the Altars of the God, by the Treachery of *Orestes* the Son of *Agamemnon*. *Piales* his Son succeeded him and by order of succession the Kingdom was devolv'd to *Arymbas*, who being of a tender Age, and the only Child that remained of that regal Family, had Guardians assigned him with great Care, both for his Preservation and his Education: And being sent to *Athens* to be instructed there, he was so much the more acceptable to the People, as he was more learned than all his Predecessors. He first made Laws and ordained a Senate and yearly Magistrates, and the form of a Common-wealth; and as the Country became more famous by *Pyrrhus*, so it was reduced to more humanity under the Government of *Arymbas*. His Son was named *Neoptolemus*, from whom *Olympias* was immediately descended, who was the Mother of *Alexander* the Great, and *Alexander* who after him enjoyed the Kingdom of *Epirus*, and having made War in *Italy*, he was slain among the *Brutians*. After his death, his Brother *Æacides* succeeded in the Kingdom, who by his daily Wars against the *Macedonians* having too much wearied and exhausted the People, did contract the hatred of the Citizens, and being forced into Banishment by them, he left his Son *Pyrrhus* a young Child of two years of age to succeed him in the Kingdom who when he was sought for by the People to be put to death, by reason of the hatred which they did bear unto his Father, he was privately conveyed to the *Illyrians*, & delivered to *Beroe* the daughter of King *Glaucion* to be nursed by her, who was himself of the Family of the *Æacidans*; The King either in the Compassion of his
for

fortune, or delighted with his sportfulness, did not only protect him a long time against *Cassander* King of *Macedonia*, although he threatened to make War against him for detaining of him, but also did adopt him into the succession of the Kingdom, with which the *Epizots* were so overcome, that turning their Hatred into Pity, they called him back at eleven years of Age, having set Guardians over him, who were to govern the Kingdom until he arrived to maturity of Age. Being a young man, he made many Wars, and began to be great in the success thereof, that he seemed alone to be able to defend the *Tarentines* against the *Romans*.

The Eighteenth Book of JUSTIN.

Liberius therefore King of *Epizus*, being again wearied by a new Embassy of the *Tarentines*, and by the Petitions of the *Lucanians* and *Samnites* who also needed aid against the *Romans*, was not so much induced by the Petitions of the Suppliants, as by the hope of invading the Empire of *Italy*, and did promise that he would assist them with his Army. The Examples of his Ancestors did carry him on more violently to it, being well inclined to it of himself, that he might not seem to be inferior to his Uncle *Alexander*, whom the same *Tarentines* used as their Protector against the *Brutians*, or to have less resolution than *Alexander* the Great, who in a War so remote from his own Country had subdued the East: Therefore having left his Son *Ptolemy* about the fifteenth year of his Age to be the Keeper of his Kingdom, he landed his Army in the Haven of *Tarentum*, having taken with him his two young Sons *Alexander* and *Helenus*, to be some solace to him in so remote an Expedition.

Valerius Levinus the *Roman* Consul, having heard of his

His Arrival, did march towards him with all speed with a resolution to give him Battel before his Auxiliaries could be drawn together; And having put his Army in Array, the King though inferior in the number of Soldiers, made no delay to encounter him; The Romans being Conquerours at first, were amazed and enforced to forsake the Battel at the unusual sight and charge of the Elephants; these strange Monsters of the *Macedonians* did on a sudden conquer the Conquerours, neither had their Enemies an unbloody Victory: For *Pyrrhus* himself was grievously wounded, and a great part of his Soldiers being slain, he received a greater glory than a joy of the Victory. Many of the Cities of *Italy* following the event of this Battel, did deliver themselves to *Pyrrhus*; Amongst the rest, the *Locri* having betrayed the Roman Garrison did submit to *Pyrrhus*: *Pyrrhus* out of the booty which he took, sent back to *Rome* two hundred Soldiers whom he had taken Prisoners without any ransom, that the *Romans* might take notice as well of his liberality as of his Valour: Some time being passed, when the Army of the Associates were drawn all together he joined in Battel again with the *Romans*, in which his fortune was the same as in the former.

In the mean time, *Mago* the General of the *Carthaginians*, being sent with one hundred and twenty Ships to bring Auxiliaries to the *Romans*, did address himself to the Senate, affirming that the *Carthaginians* did deeply resent that in *Italy* they should suffer the Calamity of War from a foreign King: For which cause he was sent, that the *Romans* being invested by a foreign Enemy, they should also be relieved by foreign Auxiliaries.

The Senate having returned their hearty thanks to the *Carthaginians*, did send back their Auxiliaries: But *Mago*, after the fine subtilty of the Punick wit, after a few days did repair privately to *Pyrrhus* as a Peacemaker from the *Carthaginians*, to dive into his Counsels concerning *Sicily*, to which place Fame reported that he was designed. And indeed, that was the cause why.

why the *Rothians*, sent back the *Carthaginian's* aid, lest *Pyrrhus* in the War with *Rome*, being detained in *Italy* should not have the liberty to transport his Army and the War into *Sicily*.

Whiles these things were in agitation, *Fabritius Lucius* being sent Ambassador from the Senate of *Rome*, did conclude a peace with *Pyrrhus*; to confirm which, *Cynæus* being sent to *Rome* with great Presents from *Pyrrhus*; he found not any whose hand was open to entertain them: There was almost at the same time, another Example of the same Continence of the *Romans*; for Ambassadors being sent from the Senate into *Egypt*; when they had refused great gifts offered to them by King *Ptolemy*, some few days after, being invited to a Supper, they had Crowns of Gold sent to them, which having received in a complement of honour, the next day they imposed on the Statues of the King. *Cynæus* when he brought back word that the Peace with the *Romans* was retarded by *Appianus Claudius*, *Pyrrhus* demanded of him, What manner of City *Rome* was; He made answer, That it seemed to him to be a City, as of Kings.

After this, the Ambassadors of *Sicily* came to *Pyrrhus*, delivering to him the command of the whole Island, which was extremely harassed with the daily Wars of the *Carthaginians*. Therefore having left his Son *Alexander* at *Locri*, and put strong Garrisons into the Cities, he passed over with his Army into *Sicily*.

And because mention hath been made of the *Carthaginians*, we will speak something of their Original; the Genealogy of the *Tyrians* being to be extracted from many generations, whose conditions also were much to be lamented. The Nation of the *Tyrians* descended from the *Phœnicians*; who being shaken with an Earthquake having abandoned their Country, did first inhabit the *Affyrian Marsh*, and not long afterwards the Shoar next unto the Sea, where they builded a City and called it *Sidon*, from the abundance that was there of Fishes; for the *Phœnicians* call a Fish *Sidon*; After the process of many

ny years, being overcome by King *Ascalon*, they took Shipping again, and did build the City of *Tyre* in the year before the destruction of *Troy*; and being long and variously wearied with the Wars of the *Persians*, they were Conquerors at the last; but their Forces being exhausted, they endured unworthy punishments by their own servants at that time abounding in their multitudes, who having made a conspiracy, did kill all the free People and their Masters with them; and possessing themselves of the City, they enjoyed the houses and the gods of their Masters, they invaded the Commonwealth, they married Wives and begat Children.

One amongst so many thousands of the Slaves, being of a better disposition, and prompted to take compassion on the old man his Master and his little Son, did not kill them with cruelty, but look'd upon them with pious pity and humanity; Therefore when he had removed them out of the way as if they had been slain, the slaves taking into consideration the present condition of their Republick, they thought it expedient to have a King created out of their own Corporation, and to make choice of him as most acceptable to the gods, who first could discover the rising Sun. This design he acquainted *Strato* with (for so his Masters name was called) whom he had privately conceal'd: and being by him instructed of the place of the Rendezvous, when at midnight they came all forth into one field, the others looking towards the East, he alone did turn himself towards the West: It appeared unto them a madness to look for the rising of the Sun in the Hemisphere of the West: But when the day brake forth, and the Sun began to shine on the highest tops of all their Cities; others expecting that they should in the East behold the rising of the Sun, he shewed them in the West the fulgor of it, where it did gild the Pinnacles of their Temples. The device appeared to exceed the apprehension of a slave; and *Strato* being examined, he confessed that he had been one of their Masters: Then they understood how much ingenious understandings were superiour to the servile, and that slaves

Slaves may overcome in numbers and malice, but not in wisdom. Pardon therefore was granted to the old man and his Son; and as if they had been preserved by Providence, they immediately created *Strato* their King; After whose death the Kingdom passed to his Son, and afterwards to his Grandsons. This outrageous Villany of the Slaves was every where reported as an Example to be feared over all the world: Therefore in the process of time, when *Alexander* the Great made War in the East, having sacked the City of the *Tyrians*, he fast-nied all to the Cross who remained alive, as the Revenger of the publick security in the remembrance of this their ancient slaughter; But he preserved the Family of *Strato* inviolate, and restored the Kingdom to his posterity; ingenuous and innocent inhabitants being commanded to inhabit that City, and so the servile race being utterly extirpated; a new generation of Citizens was erected. The *Tyrians* being thus founded by the aspersion of *Alexander*, did soon grow rich by thrift and industry; But before the murders committed on their Masters, when they abounded both in wealth and numbers, having sent a Colony into *Africa*, they builded the City of *Utica*: In the mean time, the King of *Tyris* deceased, having left Heirs *Pygmalion* his Son, and *Eliza* his daughter, a Virgin of an excellent beauty. The people delivered the Kingdom to *Pygmalion* a boy of a tender Age. *Eliza* married her Uncle *Sichæus* the Priest of *Hercules*, which was an honour next unto the King. He had a great but concealed treasure, and for fear of the King he did hide his Gold, not in Houses or Coffers, but in the Earth, which though it was unknown to men, yet Fame reveal'd it to *Pygmalion*, who being transported with an insatiable desire of it, and forgetting all respects of nature and humanity, did impiously kill his Uncle, who was also his Brother-in-law. *Eliza* for a long time could not endure the presence of *Pygmalion*, by reason of the horrid murder he had committed: At the last having dissembled her hatred, and made more smooth her brow, she privately attempted to fly away, and having

taken into her society some of the Princes who were equally exasperated against the King, she truly conceiv'd that they had the same desire to make an escape with her. After this she made her deceitful addresses to her Brother, and represented to him that she had a desire to live in his Court, that the House of her Husband might no longer renew any Subject of Grief unto her, she being desirous to forget him, and that no longer the imagination of him might reflect so sad upon her. *Pygmalion* did give no unwilling Ear to these words of his Sister, thinking that with her the Gold of *Sychæus* would come along unto him. *Eliza* in the dusk of the Evening, did put into the Ships not only the Goods, but the Servants of the King, who were sent by him to attend in her removal to the Court: and being carried into the Main, she commanded them to throw into the Sea some great bags and sacks of Sand, which she said were all bags of Gold, and so made up and corded, that by their handling they could not discover what the heavy burden was. Then she melting into Tears, did implore *Sychæus* with a mournful Voice, that favourably he would receive his own wealth which he left, and take those as sacrifices to his grave, which were the cause of his death. After this, she sent for the Servants of the King, and declar'd to them, that for her part, she wished for death many years ago; but grievous and dismal torments did hang over their own heads, who had taken, to satisfy the avarice of the Tyrant, the wealth of *Sychæus*, for the hope of which the King had murder'd him. These words having shot a general fear into them, she took them along with her as the Companions of her flight, and on that night also a prepared company of Senators did unite themselves unto her, and under pretence of renewing the Sacrifices in the honour of *Hercules*, whose Priest *Sychæus* was, they sought new Habitations by a wilful banishment. Sailing along the Coast, they were first driven into the Isle of *Cyprus*, where the Priest of *Jupiter* by the admonition of the god, did offer himself a companion to *Eliza*, with his Wife and Children, to be partaker of her fortune, having agreed

agreed with her to have for himself and his posterity the perpetual honour of the Priesthood. The condition was taken for a manifest token of a good fortune to come. It was the custom of the *Cyprians* to send their Virgins on set days before their marriage to the Sea-shoar, to provide themselves a Dowry by the use of their Bodies, and to offer Sacrifice afterwards to *Venus* for the rest of their chastity: *Eliza* commanded that fourscore of the youngest of them should be taken away and carried to her Ships; that so both the young men she took with her might enjoy Wives, and her City grow numerous by Posterity.

In the mean time, *Pygmalion* having understood the flight of his Sister, and resolving to prosecute her with an impious War, he was with much difficulty restrained by the entreaties of his Mother, and by the threatnings of the gods, the Prophets by inspirations presaging to him, that he should not go unpunished, if he hindered the beginnings of a City, which promis'd to be the most flourishing one in the World. By this means *Eliza* and those who fled with her, had leave to breathe; therefore being brought into the Coasts of *Africa*, she solicited the Inhabitants, rejoicing at the arrival of Strangers, and the Commerce of Traffick with them, to make friendship with her: Having then bought a place no larger than what might be encompassed with the Hide of an Ox, in which she might refresh her Associates, weary with their long Travel, until she advanced further; she divided and did cut the hide into long and thin thongs by which artifice she gained a far larger extent of ground than she seemed to desire, by reason whereof the place was afterwards called the *Barsa*. The Neighbours out of every Country in a short time, did in great numbers resort thither, and in hope of gain brought many things to be bought by their new Guests, and making Booths to vend their Commodities, it appeared (by the frequency of the People) like a new City. The Ambassadors also of the *Uricensians* did bring Presents to them as to their Kindred, and did exhort them to build a City where they had made their mansion.

The

The *Africans* also had a great desire to entertain these new Inhabitants; Therefore *Carthage* was builded by the general consent of all the *Tyrians*, paying a yearly Tribute for the ground on which the City was builded: In the first foundations of the City, there was found the Head of a Bullock, which was the token indeed of a fruitful Earth, but of a laborious and a Servile City; wherefore they translated the City into another Place; There the head of an Horse, (portending that they should be a Warlike and powerful People) did give a happy auspication to the Original of their City. The Nations coming in throngs to give their judgment on this new City, in a short time, both the people and the City were greatly enlarged. The affairs of the *Carthaginians* flourishing thus in continual success, *Hiarbar* King of the *Mauritanians* having sent ten of his Princes to them, he demanded *Eliza* for Wife, and threatn'd to make War upon them if they should deny him: The Ambassadors fearing to declare their Message to the Queen, they dealt with her according to the capriciousness of the Punick apprehension, and expressed to her that the King desired to have one, who should teach the *Africans* more refined Arts and Manners; but none of their own consanguinity could be found who would come unto them living like *Barbarians*, and not to be distinguished from the manners of Beasts: being then reprov'd by the Queen if they themselves would refuse any difficulty or travel for the improvement of their Country, to which, if necessity did require, they did owe their lives, they delivered to the Queen, the mandates of the King, alledging that if she intended well to her own City, she must do that her self which she prescribed unto others. Being circumvented by this deceit, having with many tears and great lamentation invoked the name of *Sichem*, she at last made answer, That she would go whither her own stubborn fortunes and the destinies of her City did call her. For which having taken the space of three Months, she at the end thereof, erected a huge pile of wood in the Suburbs of her City, and as if she would

appease:

appease the Ghost of her Husband, she slew many sacrifices ; and having a drawn Sword in her Hand, she did ascend the funeral Pile, and looking back on her People, she told them that she would go to her Husband accordingly as he had enjoined her, and ended her life with the Sword. As long as *Carthage* was unconquered, she was afterward honoured for a goddess. This City was builded before *Rome* three score and twelve years ; & as it was famous for War, so the state thereof at home was troubled with much contention. When amongst many other Calamities, they were afflicted also with the Plague, they used the Religion of a most bloody devotion, and an abomination, for their remedy : for they offered men in Sacrifice, and laid their Children on their bloody Altars, whose infancy would have provok'd thereby Enemies to compassion, and with their Blood they desired Peace of the gods, for whose life the gods were accustomed by other nations to be devoutly importun'd. The gods therefore being averse to so horrid an impiety, when a long time they had fought unfortunately in *Sicily*, the War being translated into *Sardinia*, they were overthrown in a great Battel, having lost the best part of their Army ; for which they commanded *Macheus* (under whose Conduct they had subdued a part of *Sicily*, and performed great achievements against the *Africans*) to be banished with the part of the Army which remained: Which the Soldiers took so heavily, that they sent Ambassadors to *Carthage*, who in the first place were to desire the liberty to return into their Country, and a pardon for their unhappy Warfare ; and if not, to declare unto them, That if they could not obtain it by entreaties, they would command it by Arms. When the treatnings as well as the Petitions of the Ambassadors were despised, they not long after having embarked themselves, did advance in Arms unto the City. There having called both the gods and Men to Witness, that they came not to ruine, but to be restored to their Country ; and to manifest to the Citizens, that in managing of the former War, they

wanted

wanted not Valour, but Fortune; having besieged the City, and cut off all provisions from coming to it, they brought the *Carthaginians* to the lowest desperation. In the mean time, *Cartalo* the Son of the banished *Machans*, when he was sent for by his Father, as he passed by the Leaguer in his return from *Tyre* (to which place he was sent by the *Carthaginians* to carry the Tents to *Hercules* out of the *Sicilian* prey, which his Father took) he returned answer, That he would first discharge the obligations of publick Religion before the duties of private Piety; This answer, although it much troubled his Father, yet he durst not offer any violence to Religion. Not long after, the People having made *Cartalo* their Agent, to desire that *Machans* would suffer Provisions to be brought with safety to the City, when he came unto his Father, being cloathed in Purple, and the Fillets of the Priesthood hanging down from his Mitre, his Father calling him aside did speak unto him; and how darest thou, wretch as thou art, to approach into the presence of so many miserable Citizens cloathed in Purple, and glistering with Gold? How darest thou, as it were in triumph to enter into our sad mournful Tents in such a flowing habit and ornament of quiet felicity? Couldst thou find none else to whom to vaunt thy self? Was there no place so fit for thee as this Camp, where there is nothing to be represented, but the sordid condition of thy Father, & the reproaches of this unhappy banishment? Not many days since being sent for by me, thou didst not only proudly despise (I will not say) thy Father, but I am confident, the General of thy own Citizens; and what shewest thou more in that Purple, and those Crowns, than the titles of my Victory? Since therefore, thou wilt acknowledge nothing of a Father, but the title only of a banished man, I am resolved to shew my self not like a Father but a Soldier, and I will make thee an Example that none hereafter shall be so bold as to scorn the unhappy miseries of his Father. Having said this, he commanded him to be fastened to a most high Cross, in his Gorgeous habiliments in
the

Book 19. of JUSTIN. 167

the fight of the whole City. Some few days afterwards he surprized *Carthage*, and having called for the people to an Assembly, he complained of the Injury of his banishment, he excused the necessity of the War, he forgave the contempt of his former Victories, and having punished the chief Authors of the injurious Banishment of the miserable Citizens, he pardoned all the rest; and having put to death ten of the Senators, he restored the City to her former laws: And not long after, being accus'd to have affected the Kingdom, he suffered double punishment, both for the murder of his Son, and for the violation of the liberties of his Country. In his place *Mago* was chosen General, by whose industry and courage the wealth of the *Carthaginians*, and the limits of their Empire, and their glory in the affairs of War increased.

The Nineteenth Book of JUSTIN.

M*Ag*, the General of the *Carthaginians* having established their government by an orderly course of military Discipline, and confirmed the strength of that City, as well by the Art of War as by his Policy, deceased, having left behind him two Sons, *Asdrubal* and *Amilcar*, who treading in the paths of their Father's Virtue, did succeed as well in the greatness, as in the Genealogy of their Father. Under their conduct War was made against the *Illyrians*: They fought also against the *Africans*, demanding the Tribute for the ground of their City, the payment whereof for many years was neglected: But as the cause of the *Africans* was more just, so their fortune was better; And the War was concluded with them not by Arms, but with the payment of the monies: And *Asdrubal* being grievously wounded, died in *Sardinia*, having delivered up the Government to his brother *Amilcar*: The general lamentation in the City, and his eleven Dictator-

Dictatorships, and four Triumphs did make his death the more remarkable. The courage also of the Enemy did encrease, as if the *Carthaginians* had lost their Army with their Captain: The people therefore of *Sicilia* having addressed themselves to *Leonidas* brother of the King of the *Spartans* (by reason of the daily injuries committed by the *Carthaginians*) the War between them continued long with various success. Whiles these things were in action, Ambassadors came to *Carthage* from *Darius* King of the *Persians*, bringing an Edict with them, in which the *Carthaginians* were forbidden to sacrifice men upon their Altars, as also to eat the flesh of dogs; they were also commanded to burn, and not to bury in the ground the bodies of the dead; they desired also aid of the *Carthaginians* against the *Grecians*, on whom *Darius* was resolved to make War. But the *Carthaginians* refusing to send Auxiliaries by reason of the daily Wars with their Neighbours, did readily obey him in the rest, lest that they might seem to be obstinate altogether. *Amilcar* in the mean time was killed in the *Sicilian War*, having left behind him three Sons, *Hamilco*, *Hanno*, and *Gisco*; *Asdrubal* also had the same number of Sons, *Anniбал*, *Asdrubal*, and *Sapho*, by whom the affairs of the *Carthaginians* were governed in those times; they invaded the *Mauritanians*, and fought against the *Nu-midians*; and the *Africans* were compelled to remit the Tribute which was demanded for their City; Afterwards, when so great a Family of the chief commanders began to be heavy to the City, because they did act and determine all things of themselves, the City made choice of one Hundred of the Senators, unto whom the Generals (returning from the War) were to give an account of what they had done for the publick Service, that being under the power of this supream Court, they might so in War dispose of their commands, that they might have a regard to Justice, and to the Laws at home. *Amilco* succeeded General in *Sicily* in the place of *Amilcar*, who when he made many

many successful encounters, both by Sea and Land, did at last on a sudden, lose all his Army by the rage of a Pestilential Planet. Which when it was reported at *Carthage*, the City was so full of sorrow and lamentation, as if it had been taken it self: The Shops and Houses were shut up, so were the Temples of the gods; no publick duties of Religion were performed, and all Offices intermitted which belonged, to the administration of Justice. They all flocked in throngs to the Haven, and asked those few who came out of the ships (who escaped the fury of the mortality) how their Sons and Kinsmen did; and when they were assured of their deaths, of which before they were uncertain, and were in some hopes that the Reports were false; they filled all the shore with their lamentations: nothing was heard but sighs and throbs, and the sad complaints of the unhappy Parents. In the mean time, the distressed General *Amilco* came down out of his own ship, raggedly cloathed, and in the habit of a Servant; the multitudes of the Mourners pressed round about him to behold him; and he amongst the rest lifting up his hands to Heaven, sometimes bewailed his own, and sometimes the publick Fortune; sometimes he accused the gods who took from them so many ornaments and Trophies of the War, and of the Victories which they had given them, and had destroyed the victorious Army not by War but Pestilence, so many Cities being taken, and the Enemies so often overcome in the Battels both by Sea and Land; Howsoever, he said, he brought some comfort to the Citizens, that the Enemies though they might rejoice, yet they could not glory in their Calamity, for they could neither say, that those who were dead, were killed; or that those who returned, were routed by them. The booty he said, which the Enemy found in their abandoned Tents, was not such as they could boast to be the spoils of a conquered Enemy, but such as by the casual deaths of their Masters, they had seized upon, being poor and transitory things, which no body was left behind to

own; and that in relation to their enemies, they departed Conquerours, but in relation to the Plague, they departed conquered: Howsoever, he affirmed that he took nothing more near unto his heart, than that he could not die himself amongst so many valiant men; and was preserved not for any delight which he took in life, but only to be the sport of calamity: yet nevertheless, having brought the miserable relicks of his Army to *Carthage*, he would follow also himself his deceased Soldiers and would make it apparent to his Country, that he did not continue to that day, because he had a mind to live; but that he would not by his death, betray those whom the direful pestilence had spared, by leaving them amongst the Armies of their Enemies. With this resolution and complaint, having entered the City, as he came to the threshold of his own door, he dismissed the multitude that followed him with his last farewell unto them; and having locked the door, with his Sword he put a period to his own life, not admitting any, not so much as his own Sons, to come unto him.

The Twentieth Book of *JUSTIN*.

THe *Carthaginians* being driven out of *Sicily* *Dionysius* seized upon the command of the whole Island; and thinking so great an Army without action, would be prejudicial to his Kingdom, he transported his forces into *Italy*, that the Soldiers should be both exercised with continual labour, and the bounds of the Kingdom enlarged. His first War there, was amongst the *Gracians*; who inhabited the next Coasts of the *Italian Sea*; who being overcome, he assaulted all their neighbours, and destined to himself all the *Gracians* that possessed *Italy*; who at that time enjoyed not only a part but almost all *Italy*; for

for many Cities after so great a Tract of Antiquity, do to this day demonstrate, that they received their original from the *Grecians*. For the people of *Tuscany*, who inhabit the Coast of the lower Sea, did come from *Lydia*; And *Troy* being taken and sacked, did send forth the *Venetians*, who are the Inhabitants on the Coasts of the upper Sea under *Antenor* their Commander; *Adria* also which is washed by the *Illyrian* Sea, is a Greek City, which gives name to the *Adriatick* Sea, and so is *Arps*, which (*Troy* being overthrown) *Diomedes* builded, being brought by shipwrack into that place; *Pisa* also amongst the *Ligurians*, is beholding to the *Grecians* for her original. And amongst the *Tuscans*, *Tarquini* derives her beginning from the *Thessalians*, and the *Spinambrians* and *Perusians* from the *Achians*; What shall I speak of the City *Cere*, and the Latin people who seem to be planted by *Aeneas*? And, are not the *Falicians*, *Iapigians*, *Nolans*, *Abelans*, Plantations from *Chalcedo* in *Greece*? What shall I speak of all the Provinces of *Campania*? What shall I speak of the *Brutians*, *Sabinians*, and the *Samnites*? What of the *Tarentines*, which we have read did come from *Lacedaemon*, and were called *Spartii*. It is recorded that *Philohetes* did build the City of the *Thurins*, whose Monument is to be seen in that place; As also the Arrows of *Hercules*, which were the first ruine of *Troy*, are to be seen in the Temple of *Apollo*. The *Metapontines* also do shew in the Temple of *Minerva* those Tools of Iron with which *Epheus*, from whom they are derived, did build the *Trojan* Horse. By reason of these Inhabitants, all that part of *Italy* is called *Gracia major*.

But in the beginning of these Originals, the *Metapontines*, with the *Sybarites* and *Crotomans*, did resolve to drive all the other *Grecians* out of *Italy*; and having first of all taken by force the City of *Syris*, they killed fifty young men, embracing the Image of *Minerva*, and the Priestess her self amongst the Altars of the Goddess, having on her the Sacerdotal Ornaments. Wherefore when they were punished with pestilence and sedi-

tion; the *Crotonians* first of all repaired to the Oracle at *Delphos* for a remedy, to whom it was answered, That an end to their Calamity would ensue; if they would pacify the violated power of *Minerva*, and the ghosts of the slaughtered young Men: Therefore when they began in the first place to erect the Statue of *Minerva*, and afterwards of the young men according to the just proportion of their Bodies, the *Metapontines* having understood the Oracle of the gods, did resolve to be as forward in the Religion as they, and erected small Images of stone to the young Men; and pacified the goddess with Manufactures of Wool. And thus the Plague was ceased in both places, the one striving who should exceed in Magnificence, and the other in swiftness: The *Crotonians* being recovered to their Health, were not long quiet. But being discontented, that in the taking of the City of *Syris*, the *Locrensiens* did send Auxiliaries against them they made War upon them, which so troubled the *Locrensiens*, that they besought aid of the *Lacedæmonians*. The *Lacedæmonians*, being unwilling to employ their forces into so remote a War, did advise them to crave aid of *Castor* and *Pollux*; Neither did the Ambassadors despise the Counsel of their Friends; and departing to the next Temple having offered Sacrifice, they implored the assistance of the Gods; and having obtained as they thought what they desired, and being as joyful as if they should carry the gods themselves with them, they placed Cushions for them in the Ship; and by a fortunate adventure, they brought home comfort and courage to their distressed Army, in the stead of help. This being known, the *Crotonians* themselves did send Ambassadors to the Oracle at *Delphos*, imploring the Victory, and prosperous events in the Wars to come. It was answered, that the Enemies were first to be overcome by Votes, and afterwards by Arms.

Hereupon the *Locrensiens* devoted to *Apollo* the Tythes or Tenths of their booty, having understood that the *Crotonians* had devoted but the ninth part, which they reserved with great privacy, lest the answer of the god being

being known, they should be overcome in their devotion. Therefore when both Armies were drawn into battel-array, and there were Marshalled in the Field one hundred and twenty thousand armed men of the *Crotonians*; the *Locrensiens* looking upon their own Musters, which could not at the most amount to above fifteen thousand Men; having abandoned all hope of Victory, they did destinate themselves to a certain death; and for honourable an heat did grow upon them all, out of this desperation, that in the Battel they thought themselves to be conquerors, if they dyed not unrevenge'd. Thus whiles they desired to die honourably, they overcame happily; and their despair was the original of their Victory. In this heat and height of the labour of their Swords, an Eagle constantly appeared to fly in the front of the *Locrensiens* Army, and sometimes wheeling about the wings of the Army, she would immediately return, and be seen again to hover over them; until they were become Masters of the Field. In the wings of their Battel there were also seen two young men to fight in armour far different from others, and remarkable by the height and greatness of their Bodies, and by their white Horses, and excellent paludaments; neither did they appear any longer than whiles the Battels were fighting.

The incredible Witness of the report of the victory did increase the wonder of it. For on the same day on the which the Battel was fought in Italy, the Victory of the *Locrensiens* was reported at *Corinth*, and *Athens*, and at *Lacedæmon*. After this, the *Crotonians* delighted themselves, neither in the exercises of honour, nor in the use of arms; for they hated what so unhappily they undertook; and had changed their lives into Luxury, had it not been for the documents of *Pythagoras* the Philosopher; who being born at *Samos*, was the Son of *Demotrus* a rich Merchant; he was indued with excellent gifts of Wisdom and Understanding, and travelled first into *Egypt*, and afterwards to *Babylon* to learn the motions of the Stars, and to understand the beginning of the World; and having therein attain'd to the perfection of know-

ledge, he returned to *Creet* and *Lacedamon*, to instruct himself in the Laws of *Mimos*, and *Lycurgus*, with which (their Laws being the most famous of all in those days) he reduced the People of *Crotana* from the abuse of Riot, by his Example, to the use of Temperance and Frugality. He daily extolled virtue, and cried down the vices of Luxury, and did number to them how many Cities were destroyed by this devouring Sin: and at last he was so much followed by the multitude, that, what was thought almost incredible, even some of the most riotous of those people were converted into the manners and principles of the most thrifty of Men. He had several Schools, and several auditories, & distinctly taught the Women from the Men, and the Children from the Parents: He taught the Matrons Chastity, and obsequiousness towards their Husbands; and he taught their Husbands temperance, and to be Lovers of Learning. He always prompted both unto Frugality, as if it were the Mother of all virtues; and by his daily disputation he so prevailed, that the Matrons did leave off their Garments of Gold, and other ornaments of their dignity, as the instruments of Luxury; and these ornaments being brought into the Temple of *Juno*, they were by these Matrons consecrated to the Goddess herself, professing that the best ornaments of Matrons was Chastity, and not gorgeous apparel: How much also he prevailed by conquest on the younger sort, the conquered Spirits of the contumacious women did declare. But when three hundred of the young Men, having obliged themselves by oath, through the interest of their society, did like separatists segregate themselves from the rest of their Citizens, being suspected to hold a clandestine Conspiracy, they exasperated the Citizens against them, who would have burned them altogether, being convened in one House. In this tumult there perished about threescore of them: the rest were condemned to banishment. *Pythagoras*, having lived twenty years at *Crotana*, did remove himself to *Metapontum*, in which City he died. They had there so great an admiration

miration of him, that they made of his house a Temple, and did worship him as a God.

Dionysius the Tyrant having (as before we mentioned) transported his Army out of *Sicily* into *Italy*, and made War upon the *Grecians* who there inhabited, did overcome the *Locrians*, and assaulted the *Crotonians* through a long respite, scarce resuming new strength, so great was their overthrow in their former War; they now more valiantly resisted with a few Men the powerful Army of *Dionysius*, than heretofore with many thousands the inconsiderable number of the *Locrensiens*: So much virtue hath Poverty against insolent Riches; and sometimes, so much more certain is a despaired, than a presumed Victory.

In the mean time, the Ambassadors of the *Gauls*, who not many Months before had burned *Rome*, did address themselves to *Dionysius* making Wars in *Italy*, and desired to join in League and Friendship with him; they affirmed that their Nation was now seated between his Enemies, and would be of great concernment to him, both to attend him in the Van, or to defend him, if his Enemies should take the advantage to press upon him in the Rear.

This Embassie was acceptable to *Dionysius*; wherefore having entered into a League with them, and reinforced his Army with Auxiliaries from them, he did begin the War again. The cause which brought these *Gauls* to seek new Habitations in *Italy*, was civil discord, and daily dissention at home, being weary with the tediousness thereof. When they came in multitudes into *Italy*, they did drive the *Tuscan*s from their Possessions, and builded *Millain*, *Comum*, *Brixia*, *Verona*, *Bergomum*, *Tridentum*, and *Vincentia*. The *Tuscan*s at the same time under the command of *Rhetus*, having lost their ancient Habitations, did possess themselves of the Alps, and called the Countrey which they commanded *Rhetia*, after the name of their Commander.

Not long afterwards, *Dionysius* was called back into

icily by the *Carthaginians*, who having recovered themselves by the aggregation of new Forces, did begin the War again which they had abandoned by reason of the Pestilence. *Hanno* was chosen General of the War; whose Enemy *Sumator* the most powerful at that time of all the *Carthaginians*, when in hatred to him he had frequently in the Greek Tongue acquainted *Dionysius* of the approach of the Army, and of the temper and sloth of the General, the Letters being intercepted, he was accused of Treason, and condemned for it, and an Act was passed by the Senate, that no *Carthaginian* should afterwards either speak or write in the Greek Tongue, that they might hold no discourse, nor write into the Enemy without an interpreter: Not long after *Dionysius*, whom neither *Sicily* nor *Italy* could contain, being overcome and wearied out with daily encounters in the War, was slain by treachery of his own soldiers.

The one and twentieth Book of *JUSTIN*.

Dionysius the Tyrant being slain in *Sicily*, the Soldiers did substitute in his place his eldest Son, who was called after his Fathers Name; both for the maturity of age, and that the Kingdom might be more firmly settled, if it continued in the power of one man, than if it should be by parts divided amongst many of his Children. But *Dionysius*, in the beginning of his reign, had a desire to take away his Uncles, as those who would be competitors with him in his Kingdom, and be the persuaders of his Brothers to have it divided amongst them. And better to dissemble his design, he thought it requisite he first place to assure himself of the good opinion of the people, being more excusedly to perform what he determined, if he stood fast in the approbation of them.

them all. He delivered therefore out of prison three thousand, that lay there in chains together, and for three years dismissed the payment of all tributes, and by all Artifices solicited the affections of all men to him.

Then resolving to put in practice his contrived villany, he put to the sword not only the kinsmen of his Brothers, but even his Brothers themselves, beginning his Tyranny first in his own family, before he exercised it in others, and left not so much as the spirit of fraternal consortment to those to whom he owed a consortment in his Kingdom. His emulators being thus taken away, and falling into sloth, he became unweildy in his body by too much riot, and contracted so great a weakness in his eyes, that he could not endure the Sun or Dust, or any splendor or light: By reason of which, believing that he began to become despicable: he committed outrageous cruelties, and filled not as his Father the prisons with enchained Citizens, but filled the City with the murders of them, by which he grew both contemptible and hateful unto all. Therefore when the *Syracusians* had determined War against him, he was in a great suspense whether he should lay down his royal Authority, or make resistance by War against them; but his Soldiers propounding to themselves a great booty and the plundering of the City, he was enforced by them to try it out in battel with them. Being overcome, when not long after he had the same ill fortune in the fight again, he sent Ambassadors to *Syracuse*, promising to lay down his Kingdom, if they would send to him to agree upon Articles for a peace.

The *Syracusians* sending some of the most eminent in the City to him; he commanded them to prison, and brought his Army to overthrow their City, which at that present feared no assault, nor the approach of any Enemy at all: The fight was a long time doubtful in the City, but the Citizens overcoming with their multitudes, *Dionysius* was routed and beaten out of it. And fearing to be besieged in the Tower, he fled pri-

vately into *Italy*, with all his Princely furniture: Being there as a banished Man, he was received by the *Lucretians*, who were in Friendship with him, and he possessed himself of their Tower, where he exercised his accustomed Cruelties: He commanded the Wives of the chiefest of the City to be deflowered; He took away the Virgins by force, and having ravished them, he returned them to those who were to espouse them: The most wealthy of all the City he commanded to be expelled, or to be slain, and did confiscate their Goods; and when there was the least occasion for any further rapine, he circumvented the whole City by this studied project. When the *Lucretians* were oppressed by the War of *Leopron*, Tyrant of *Rhegium*, they vowed if they were Conquerors, they would prostitute their virgins on a day dedicated to *Venus*. This Vow being unperformed, when they made unfortunate Wars against the *Lucanians*, *Dionysius* called them to a publick assembly, and did exhort them to send their Wives and Daughters into the Temple of *Venus*, dressed in the richest cloths they could put on, and that one hundred of them, chosen by Lot, might perform the publick vow, and that for Religion's sake, they might stand one whole Month in the open Stews, all men having before taken an Oath not to defile any of them: & that the Virgins might not be deceiv'd, performing the vows of the City, he ordain'd that not a Maid should be married until husbands were first provided for them: this Counsel being approved (in which provision was made both for the superstition and the chastity of the virgins) the women adorn'd in the most sumptuous manner did come in throngs to the Temple of *Venus*, every one of whom *Dionysius* despoiled, having sent in Soldiers to the Temple, and converted the ornaments of the Matrons into his own Wardrobe. He killed also some of the Husbands of the richest of them: and some women he tormented to betray their Husbands wealth; when by these arts he had reigned six years, being driven from the City by the Confederacy of the Citizens, he returned into *Sicily*; and after a long peace, all Men
being.

ing secure, he became Master of *Syracusa* by Treachery.

Whiles these things were thus managed in *Sicily* *Hanno* the General of the *Carthaginians* in *Africa* employed his own Treasure, in which he exceeded the bank of the Common-wealth, to become absolute Sovereign of all, and attempted, having first killed the Senate, to usurp the Kingdom. For the acting of this wickedness, he set apart a solemn day for the marriage of his Daughter, that by the religion of his Vows, he might both the better commit and conceal his abominable design. He prepared a Feast for the people in the publick places, & for the Senate in his own house, that with Cups infected with Poyson, he might more secretly and without any witnesses destroy them, and the more easily invade the Common-wealth deprived of her Magistrates. This being betrayed to the Senators by his Servants, the wicked Plot was declin'd but not reveng'd lest in a man so powerful the Plot should prove more prejudicial being known than concealed. Being therefore contented by a decree to put a measure to the charges of marriages, they commanded it not to be observed by one, or some few, but by all in general, that the person might not seem to be pointed at, but the vice corrected. Being prevented by this Counsel, he again incited the Slaves to a Rebellion, and having appointed another day for the slaughter of the Senators, when he found that he was the second time prevented fearing to be called into Judgment, he possessed himself of a fortified Castle having armed twenty thousand Slaves.

There, whiles he incited the *Africans* and the King of *Mauritania* to make war on the *Carthaginians*, he was taken, and being scourged with Rods, his Eyes pulled out; and his Hands and Legs broken, that a due punishment might be exacted of every one of his members, he was put to death in the sight of the People; and his body torn with Rods, was fastned on a Cross. His Sons also, and all his Kindred though innocent were delivered to the Executioner, that not one of so nefarious a Family should remain, either to imitate his wickedness, or to revenge his Death.

In the mean time, *Dionysius* being received by the *Syracusians*, when he grew every day more grievous and cruel to the City, was besieged by a new conspiracy, and having at last laid down both his Kingdom and his Army, he delivered the Tower to the *Syracusians*, and taking with him some necessaries for a private fortune, he betook himself to a banished life in *Corinth*, and there conceiving things most low to be most safe, he descended into a most sordid condition of life: for being not contented to foot it up and down in publick, but to drink also, and not only to be seen in Taverns and Houses of wantonness, but to continue in them many days together, he would quarrel with the vilest scum, upon the basest subject, and be seen all in rags and squallid, and rather give an occasion of laughter to others than receive it from them; he would stand in the Shambles and devour with his eyes what he was not able to buy; he would complain of the Bawds and Whores before the *Ædiles*, and do all things in such an importunate rudeness, that he seemed rather to be despised than to be feared. At last, he professed himself to be a School-master, and taught children in open places, that he might either be seen always in publick by those that feared him, or more readily be despised by those that feared him not. And although he abounded with the vices of a Tyrant, yet this dissembling of his vices was not by nature, but by art; he counterfeited to have lost all royal shame, being not ignorant how hateful was the very name of Tyrants without their Revenues: He endeavoured also to take away the envy of things past by the contempt of things present and made use not of honest, but of safe counsel. Nevertheless, amongst those arts of his dissimulation, he was thrice accused to affect the Tyranny again, and his best protection was the despicableness of his person and his fortunes.

In the mean time the *Carthaginians* being amazed at the great success of *Alexander* the Great, fearing that he would add *Africa* to the Empire of *Asia*; sent *Amilcar* surnamed *Rhodanus* (a man famous above the rest for eloquence.

quence and policy) to discover his intents: Their fear was encreased by the taking of the City of *Tyre*, the Mother to their City, and by the building of *Alexandria*, a City emulous of *Carthage* on the bounds of *Africk* and *Egypt*, and by the perpetual felicity of the King, whose desires and whose fortune could not any ways be bounded: *Amilcar* having obtained access to the King by the means of *Parmenio*, he dissembled to the King that he fled unto him, being banished from his own Country, and offered himself to serve him in his expedition against it. And having dived into his Counsels, he wrote all things to the *Carthaginians* in wooden Tables, the Letters being covered with Wax. Howsoever, after the death of *Alexander*, the *Carthaginians* did put him to death being returned into his own Country, not only by an ungrateful but with a cruel sentence, alledging that he would have betrayed their City unto *Alexander* the Great.

The two and Twentieth Book of JUSTIN.

A *Gathacles* the Tyrant of *Sicily*, who arose to the height and greatness of the former *Dionysius*, from a base and sordid pedigree, did advance himself unto royal Majesty. He was born in *Sicily*, his Father was a Potter: nor had he a more honest Childhood than he had. Original; for being admirable in beauty, and the lineaments of his body, he a long time lived by the passive prostitution of his body: And being come to sixteen years of age, he transferred his lust from men to women. Afterwards being infamous with both Sexes, he changed his course of life, and committed Robberies. In process of time he travelled to *Syracuse*, and was sent for into the City by the Inhabitants, where he lived a long time without reputation; for he had nothing more in fortune to lose, nor in chastity to defile. Being at last an ordinary Soldier, he was as prone to any villany.

villany by a seditious Life, as he was before dissolute. He was resolute and active, and very eloquent in discourse. In a short time, he was made a Centurion, and not long afterwards Tribune of the Soldiers. In the first War against the *Ætneans*, he shewed the *Syracusians* excellent demonstrations of his Chivalry. In the following War against the *Campanians*, the opinion which all had of him was so great, that he was chosen general in the place of *Damascenes* deceased, whose Wife (having known her first by adultery) he did take unto him in marriage after the death of her Husband. And being not contented that of a poor Man he suddenly grew rich, he at last turned Pyrat against his own Country: It was his safety, that his Companions being taken, and tormented, denied that he had any interest amongst them. Twice he endeavoured to possess himself of *Syracuse*, and twice he was driven into Banishment for it. In the hatred to the *Syracusians* he was made first *Prator*, and afterwards General by the *Murgansins*; amongst whom he did lead a banished life: In that War he took the City of the *Leontins*, and began to besiege the City of *Syracuse*, to the defence whereof when *Amilcar* General of the *Carthaginians* was desired to march, having laid aside all hostile hatred, he sent considerable Forces to relieve it. In one and the same time, the City of *Syracuse* was defended by her Enemies in a civil Love, and was besieged by her Citizens in a civil hatred; But *Agathocles* when he perceived that the City was more gallantly defended than beleaguered, did by his Messengers petition to *Amilcar*, that he would undertake the Arbitration for a Peace betwixt him and the *Syracusians* promising on his part the assured peculiar return of all good Offices that he could expect. *Amilcar* being possessed with this hope, did enter into a League with him, being induced to it by the consideration of his Power, finding that what strength by this confederacy he gave to *Agathocles* against the *Syracusians*, he added as much to himself for the enlargement of his private fortunes. Therefore

fore Peace was not only made with *Agathocles*, but he was also made *Prator* of *Syracuse*: After this, Tapers of Wax, being brought forth and lighted, he did swear to *Amilcar* to be careful upon all occasions to advance the Interests of *Carthage*. Having then received of him a Garrison of five thousand *Africans*; he killed all those of greatest power in the City; and intending as it were to form a new Government in the Common-wealth, he commanded the people to be called forth into the Theater, the Senate being disposed of into another place, as if he would consult with them concerning something before hand; and thus having ordered his affairs, and brought in the Soldiers, he besieged the People, and put the Senators to the Sword; and having finished the slaughter of them, he killed those that were most rich and most considerable of the People. This being done, he levied more men, and formed an Army, with which he assaulted the neighbouring Cities, fearing no Enemy at all. He also perfidiously provoked with injuries the associates of the *Carthaginians*, *Amilcar* permitting it. Of which the Confederate Cities did complain at *Carthage*, not only of *Agathocles* but of *Hamilcar*: of the one as a domineering Tyrant, and of the other as a Traytor, by whom the fortunes of the Confederates were given to a most deadly Enemy by the making of a peace with him, and by delivering *Syracuse* to him as the pledge of their society, (a City always at enmity with the *Carthaginians*, and the Rival of *Carthage* for the command of *Sicily*) and now at last by delivering up the Cities of their confederates to the same *Agathocles* under the title of a friendship, they did declare that those things would suddenly redound to the *Carthaginians* themselves, and they should suddenly perceive how much evil they brought not only to *Sicilia* but also to *Africa* it self. With these complaints the Senate was incensed against *Amilcar* but because he had the command of the Army, they passed silent Suffrages on him, and commanded that before they were reported, they should be cast into an Urn sealed

up, until another *Amilcar*, the Son of *Gisco*, should return from *Sicily*: But the death of *Amilcar* prevented these close contrivances, and the dumb suffrages of the *Carthaginians*; who, being injuriously condemned by his own Citizens, his cause unheard, was delivered from them by the friendship of death. This administered a subject to *Agathocles* to make War against the *Carthaginians*.

The first encounter of the War was with *Amilcar* the Son of *Gisco*, by whom being overcome, he retreated to *Syracusa* to renew the War with greater Force; But the fortune of the second Battel was the same as of the former, wherefore when the conquering *Carthaginians* had laid a close siege to *Syracusa*, *Agathocles* finding himself neither equal to them in strength, nor any ways prepared to endure the fury of the siege, and withal (by reason of his cruelty and other offences) that he was forsaken of his Confederates, he resolved to carry the War into *Africa*. A wonderful boldness it was, that he who was inferior to his Enemy in his own Land and Cities, should translate the War into their Country, and advance to encounter with them abroad, being not able at home to defend himself, and that being overcome he should insult over the Conquerours. The silence of this counsel was no less admirable than was the design he undertook, professing only to the people that he had found them out a way to Victory: He desired them that they would arm themselves with a resolution patiently for a while to endure the difficulties of the siege; or if the condition of their present fortune was grievous to any of them, he gave them free leave to depart where they pleased; when one thousand and six hundred of them did go away, he provided the rest with corn and money for the necessity of the siege; he only took with him fifty Talents for his present use, being to supply himself with other things rather from his Enemy than his companions; having then granted freedom to all the servants that were of age to bear Arms, he did oblige them by Oath to be faithful to him, and afterwards shipped them and the greatest.

greatest part of his Army ; and having made equal the condition both of bond and free, he conceived that there would be betwixt them a mutual emulation of Valour. All the rest were left for the defence of his Country.

In the seventh year of his reign (none of his Soldiers knowing whither they were to be transported) he directed his course to *Africa*, taking with him his two Sons, who were then of age, *Archagathus* and *Heraclidas* ; when they all believed that they were embarked either to plunder *Italy* or *Sardinia*, having landed them on the Shore of *Africa*, he declared his design unto them, and informed them in what condition *Syracuse* was, to whom there was no other help remaining than to do unto their Enemies what they suffered themselves. The War, he said, was managed otherwise at home than it was abroad ; Those were only the aids at home, which the strength and Forces of the Country did administer : but abroad, the Enemy was often overcome with his own strength, their Associates revolting from them, and in the fear of continued Sovereignty looking after innovation and foreign aids. To this he added, that the Cities and Castles of *Africa* were not encompassed with Walls nor built on the tops of Hills, but lay open in the Champaign without any defence, and these might easily be brought to join in society with him to prevent their utter ruine. The War, he said, would be more grievous to the *Carthaginians* in *Africa* it self than in *Sicily*, where they would all join their Forces together against one City more famous by her name than by her strength; and what strength he brought not with him, he would take it there. Neither would the sudden fear of the *Carthaginians* be of a small moment to the Victory, who undoubtedly would tremble, amazed at the gallant confidence of their Enemies ; And this terror of theirs would be increased by the firing of their Towns, and the plundering of their Castles and contumacious Cities, and by the spoils of *Carthage* it self : By all which they should perceive, the War not only lay open to them against others, but to others also against them ; and by this means that the *Carthaginians*.

ans might not only be overcome, but *Sicily* be delivered from the burthen of their Forces; for the Enemies would never continue in the besieging of *Syracusa*, when they were put so hard to it at home in *Africa*. The War, he alledged, could never be carried on more easily, nor the booty be more abundant: For *Carthage* being taken, all *Africa* and *Sicily* would be the reward of the conquerors; Moreover the glory of this honourable Warfare was so great, that it would continue thro' all Ages, and be determined by no measure of time, it being recorded that they were the only men in the World, who translated to their Enemies the Wars which they could not themselves sustain at home, and of their own accord followed the conquerors, and besieged the besiegers of their own City: He concluded that the War therefore was to be carried on by them all with a gallant & cheerful resolution, there being no reward more abundant for the conquerors, nor any monument more honourable for the conquered. By these Exhortations the courages of the Soldiers were crested; but they were amazed again at the Portent they beheld, which was, that being under Sail the Sun was eclips'd; of which the King gave an account with no less diligence than was his preparation for the War: He affirmed that if it had hapned before they had set forth, it might be believed that it presaged loss unto them, but it coming to pass after they had lanched forth it did portend ill to those against whom they did advance. Moreover, that the natural defect of the Stars did always presage some present change of State, and it was most certain that the condition of *Carthage* being then in her height of Flourish, there was a change presaged by it, and calamity to come.

The Soldiers being thus comforted, he commanded all the Ships to be burned, that they might all understand that the means of their flight being taken away, they must either overcome, or fall by the Sword. Afterwards having born down all before them wheresoever they did march, and set on fire the Towns and Castles, *Hanno* General of the *Carthaginians* did advance to give them

them Battel with an Army of thirty thousand men : The Battel being fought, two thousand of the *Sicilians*, and three thousand of the *Carthaginians* were slain, with the General himself ; with this Victory the courages of the *Sicilians* were erected, and the spirits of the *Carthaginians* fainted.

Agathocles, his Enemies being overcome, did sack and raze their Towns and Castles, driving away great booties, and killing many thousands of his Enemies. He afterwards pitched his Tents within five miles of *Carthage*, that they themselves from the Walls of their Cities might behold the loss of those things which were most precious to them, together with the wasting of their Fields, and the burning of their Towns. In the meantime the great Fame over all *Africa* of the Army of the *Carthaginians* being overthrown, and of the taking of their Cities being divulged, a sudden wonder and amazement did invade them from whence should arise so great an overthrow in so Potent an Estate, especially from an Enemy overcome : And not long after, not only all *Africa*, but the most Noble of the Cities having followed the novelty, did revolt to *Agathocles*, and assisted the Conquerour both with Corn and Money.

To this Calamity of the *Carthaginians*, the news of their Army in *Sicily* overthrown with their General, did arrive to make up the height of their affliction : For after the departure of *Agathocles* out of *Sicily*, the *Carthaginians* being become the more secure in their League before *Syracuse* were utterly routed, and cut in pieces by *Antander* the Brother of *Agathocles* ; Therefore when the fortune of the *Carthaginians* was the same both at home and abroad, not only their tributary Cities, but the Kings who were their Confederates revolted from them, weighing the interests of friendship not by fidelity but success : Amongst others, *Offella* King of the *Cyrenians* who entertained a vain hope to be master of all *Africa*, did by his Ambassadors enter into a League with *Agathocles*, and accorded with him, that the *Carthaginians* being

being overcome, the one should obtain the command of Sicily and the other of Africa: Therefore *Offella* coming with a formidable Army into the society of the War, having often dined together with *Agathocles*, who all ways entertained him with humble submissions and flattering complements, because *Offella* had adopted his eldest Son to succeed him in the Kingdom, he did at the last kill him; and having possessed himself of his Army, the *Carthaginians* renewing the War with all their might, were overcome again in a great Battel, not without much effusion of blood on both sides. By this overthrow the *Carthaginians* were brought to so great a desperation; that (if there had not been an insurrection in the Army of *Agathocles*) *Bomilcar*, who was General of the *Carthaginians*, had revolted to him with the remainder of his Army: For which offence he was fastened to a Cross in the middle of the Market-place, to make the same place the monument of his punishment which before was famous for the Installation of his honours: But *Bomilcar* with so great resolution endured this cruelty of the Citizens, that he declaimed against the wickedness of the *Carthaginians* from the height of the Cross, as from the height of a Judgment-seat: Sometimes he objected how *Hanno* was circumvented by them with false accusations, that he aspired to the Kingdom; Sometimes he did call into their memory the Battlements of innocent *Gisco*; sometimes the silent suffrages against his Uncle *Amilcar*; sometimes he alledged the nature of his own offence, which was that he had rather make *Agathocles* a friend unto them than an Enemy: After he had roared out this in a great Assembly of the people, he expired: In the mean time, *Agathocles* having overcome all in Africa, did deliver his Army to his eldest Son *Archagathus*, and returned into Sicily, conceiving that nothing had been performed in Africa, if *Syracusa* in Sicily was any longer besieged; For after the slaughter of *Amilcar* the Son of *Gisco*, the *Carthaginians* had sent a new Army thither: Therefore on his first approach, all the Cities of Sicily, having heard of

Of his achievements in *Africa*, did strive (as if in emulation) which first should surrender it self unto him ; and by this means the *Carthaginians* being driven out of *Sicily*, he became the absolute Master of the whole Island ; And returning afterwards to *Africa*, he was received by an insurrection of his Soldiers ; for his Son had deferred the payment of the Army until his Father returned. Having therefore called them to an Assembly, he stroaked them with fair words, and told them that their Pay was not to be demanded of him, but to be sought for from their Enemy, and that a common Victory would produce a common booty : He desired them to be patient but a little, until the relists of the War were ended, and, when *Carthage* was taken, he would satisfie all their hopes. The military tumult being thus pacified, some few days afterwards, he did bring his Army to the Camp of his Enemies, and inconsiderately engaging with them, he lost the greatest part of his Army. Therefore when he was fled into the Tents, and saw the envy and blame of the ill managed War to be returned upon himself, and feared withal the former oversight of having not payed his Army, he fled away about midnight, having not any with him but his Son *Archagathus*, which when his Soldiers understood, they were struck with so great a fear, as if they had been all taken by their Enemies. They declared that they were twice abandoned by their King in the midst of all their Enemies, and that their safety was forsaken by him who ought by the Law of Arms to take care of their Burial. When they would have pursued their King who was received by the *Numidians*, they were enforced to fly back unto their Tents ; but *Archagathus* was taken by them, who had lost his Father by the error of the night. In the mean time, *Agathocles* had embarked himself for *Syracuse* in the same Ships which brought him from *Sicily*. He was a singular Example ; a King, and yet the abandoner of his Army ; and a Father, and yet the betrayer of his Children. But his Soldiers having articted for an agreement

ment in *Africa*, after the flight of the King, did deliver themselves to the *Carthaginians*; having first killed the Sons of *Agathocles*. *Archagathus*, being commanded to be slain by *Archefilanus* his Father's old friend, demanded of him, what he thought that *Agathocles* would do by his Children, by whom he was made childless: To whom he answered, that it was enough for him to understand that they out-lived the Children of *Agathocles*. After this, the *Carthaginians* sent Commanders into *Sicily*, to prosecute the relicks of the War, with whom, on equal conditions, *Agathocles* did conclude a Peace.

The Three and Twentieth Book of *JUSTIN*.

A *Agathocles* King of *Sicily*, having made peace with the *Carthaginians*, subdued part of the Cities dissenting from him through confidence of their own strength. Afterwards, as if he had been confined too closely in the bounds of one Island, a part whereof in his first beginnings he could not presume so much as to hope for, he transported his Army into *Italy*, following the example of *Dionysius* who subdued many Cities in that Nation. His first Enemies were the *Brutii*, who appeared to him to be the most valiant and the most rich, and by their situation to lie most open to be enured by their neighbours; for they had driven from *Italy* the Inhabitants of many Cities, who had been *Gracians*, and in War had overcome the *Lucanians*, from whom they had derived their Original, and had afterwards made peace with them on equal terms: So great was the wildness of their nature, that they would not spare their own Original. For the *Lucanians* were accustomed to institute their Children in the same Laws as the *Lacedaemonians* did: For when they began to be Stripplings, they were bred up in the woods amongst the Shepherds

Shepherds without any to attend them, and without any Garment to put on, or to lie down in, that so in their first years they might inure themselves to hardness and frugality without any accommodations of the City : Their food was what they got by Hunting ; their drink, honey and milk, and the Crystal of the Fountain ; And thus by degrees they were hardened to the labours of the War. Fifty of their number were first accustomed to plunder the Fields of the Neighbours ; the multitude encreasing, and solicited by the prey, they troubled and pillaged all the Countries round about them.

Therefore *Dionysius* the Tyrant of *Sicily*, being wearied with the complaints of his Confederates, did send six hundred *Africans* to suppress them, whose Castle (it being betrayed to them by a woman called *Brutia*) they surprized ; and planted there a City ; the Shepherds flocking thither to behold and inhabit the new City, called themselves *Brutii*, after the name of the woman. Their first War was with the *Lucanians*, the Authors of their Original ; and being elevated with the Victory over them ; when they had made a Peace on equal terms, they subdued the rest of their Neighbours, and in a short time purchased so much wealth, that they seemed formidable even unto Kings. At last, *Alexander* King of *Epirus*, when he came with a great Army to the assistance of the *Grecian* Cities, was destroyed by them with all his Forces ; whereupon, the resolutions of them being inflamed by the success of their felicity, they became terrible to their own Neighbours. At last, *Agathocles* being implored to invade them, in the hope of enlarging his Territories, he passed from *Sicily* into *Italy*. The *Brutians* being startled at the noise of his approach, did send Ambassadors into *Sicily* to him, desiring his society and right hand of friendship, whom *Agathocles* deluded ; for having invited them to supper, he promised them audience the next day, and on the morning following, he embarked his Army for *Italy*, the Ambassadors suspecting no such thing : but the event of the deceit was not fortunate ; for not long after, the violence
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of his disease did enforce him to return into *Sicily* and being taken over all his Body (the pestiferous humour raging in all his Nerves, and every joint) he was assaulted as it were with an inward War of every member. By this desperation of his Recovery, a War began betwixt his Son and his Nephew both challenging the Kingdom, as if he had been dead; in this War his Son, being slain, his Nephew possessed himself of the Kingdom. (*Agathocles* when the painfulness of his disease, and the difficulty of the cure, and the anguish of his mind did daily encrease, and one Malady did grow upon, and strive to overtake and exceed the former) despairing of his Life, did by Sea send back his Wife *Troegena* to *Ægypt* from whence he fetched her, and two small Children which he begot of her, with all his money, family, and Princely moveables, in which none of the Kings then living, did exceed him; fearing lest the fury of his Enemy, who usurp'd and plunder'd his Kingdom, should seize on them also. Nevertheless his Wife would not be a long time plucked from the embraces of her sick Husband, and did beseech him, that her departure might not be added to the cruelty of his Nephew, lest she might seem as unconscionably to forsake her Husband, as he to have made War against his Uncle; she affirmed, that when she married him, she not only undertook to be a partaker in his prosperities, but in all fortunes whatsoever, and would willingly purchase with the danger of her own life the sad happiness, to receive the last breath of her Husband, and to perform his funeral Rites, in which (she being gone) there was none left to succeed her with that obsequiousness of Piety which was due unto him. His little Children departing, did hang upon their Father, and embrac'd him with many doleful complaints. On the other part, his Wife who should see her Husband no more, did weary him with her kisses; and no less miserable were the tears of the old man: The mother & Children bewailed the dying Father, the Father bewail'd his banished Wife and Children. They at their departure lamented the melancholy estate of the old and sick
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man their Father : he lamented the condition of his children, and that they should be left in misery, whom he had brought up unto the hope of a Kingdom. Amongst these complaints, all the Court resounded with the Lamentations of the Standers by, to behold this so sad a departure ; at length the necessity of their Journey, did impose an end to their tears ; and the death of the King did follow his travelling Family.

Whiles these things were in agitation, the *Carthaginians* understanding how the affairs were carried in *Sicily*, conceiving that an occasion was offered them to become Masters of the whole Island, they passed thither with a great Army, and subdued many Cities. At the same time, *Pyrrhus* made war against the *Romans*, and being desired by the *Sicilians* to assist them (as hath been mentioned heretofore) when he came to *Syracuse*, and had there conquered many places, he was called as well King of *Sicily*, as of *Epirus*. In which felicity rejoicing, he bestowed on his Son *Helenus*, whom he begat on the Daughter of *Agathocles*, the Kingdom of *Sicily*, as descending to him by the privilege of inheritance, and gave to his Son *Alexander* the Kingdom of *Italy* : After this, he made many prosperous Battels with the *Carthaginians*. In process of time, there came Ambassadors from his Confederates in *Italy*, reporting that they could not resist the *Romans*, and that they must surrender all unto them, unless they were relieved with sudden supplies. Being perplexed with this doubtful danger, and uncertain what to determine, or whom first to assist, he providently consulted for the safety of both. For the *Carthaginians* pressing him on this side, and the *Romans* on the other, it appeared dangerous unto him not to transport his Army into *Italy*, but far more dangerous to abandon *Sicily*, lest that the one should not appear forsaken, nor the other lost for the want of Recruits. In this Tempest of growing dangers, the safest haven of Counsels did appear, to fight it out in *Sicily* with all the powers he could make ; and the *Carthaginians* being beaten, to carry his conquering army

into *Italy*. The Battels therefore being joined, although he overcame his Enemies, yet because he withdrew his army from *Sicily*, he was interpreted to be overcome, and his Confederates revolting from him, he lost as speedily the Kingdom of *Sicily*, as he easily did obtain it. But having found no better fortune in *Italy*, he returned into *Epirus*: His fortune in both these places was as admirable as exemplary; For as before in his prosperity, the happiness of his affairs flowing above and beyond his desires, he added the command of *Italy* to *Sicily*, and grew glorious by many Victories against the *Romans*: so now, in his adversity, his fortune having destroyed what she had builded, and made him an example of humane frailty, she added to the loss of *Sicily*, the ruine of his Navy at Sea; and the disgraceful battle against the *Romans*, and his dishonourable departure from *Italy*.

After his departure from *Sicily* also, *Hiero* was made chief Magistrate, whose moderation was so great, that with the approbation of all the Citizens he was created General against the *Carthaginians*, and not long afterwards King. His infant-education was a propheteſs of his future Majesty: for he was the Son of *Hieroclitus* a Nobleman, who derived his original from *Gelus* an ancient Tyrant of *Sicily*, but his birth on the Mothers side was sordidly ignominious: for he was begotten on a Maid-servant, and therefore it was commanded by his Father, that he should be exposed as the disgrace and dishonour of the Family. But the Bees having laid honey round about him where he was left, did nourish him, being very young, and wanting all humane comfort for many days; by reason of which his Father being admonished by the Southsayers, who presaged, in their Songs, that the Kingdom was portended to him, did cause him to be brought home, and with all his care and endeavour did instruct and bring him up to that hope of Majesty which was promised. Being but a boy at School amongst his companions, a Wolf suddenly appearing, took his book from him; and being a young man, and learning his first

rudiments in the art of War; an Eagle perched on his buckler, and an Owl on his Spear; which did presage, that he should be wary in Counsel, high in courage, and be crown'd a King at last. He often fought with those that challenged him, and always returned a Conqueror; he was rewarded by King *Pyrrhus* with many Military gifts; he was as admirable for his strength, as for the beauty of his body; pleasing in discourse, just in employment, moderate in command, and nothing could be seen that was wanting in him of a King, but the Kingdom only.

The Four and Twentieth Book of JUSTIN.

While these things were thus managed in Sicily King *Ptolemy* (surnamed *Ceraunicus*) and *Antiochus* and *Antigonus*, dissenting in Greece, and making War amongst themselves, almost all the Cities of Greece being encouraged by it, as if an occasion were offered them to recover their liberty, did send to one another; and by their Ambassadors having obliged themselves into a League of friendship, they did break forth into an apparent War; and that they might not seem to make War with *Antigonus*, they assaulted the *Ætolians* his Confederates, pretending that the cause of the War was, because they had by force possessed themselves of the *Cyrean* Fields, which by the consent of all Greece, were dedicated to *Apollo*.

To this War, they made choice of *Aras* for their General, who with a prepared Army, did spoil both the Cities, and Reeks of Corn which were laid up in those Fields, and what they could not take they did set on fire: Which when the *Ætolian* Shepherds beheld from the tops of the Mountains, having drawn themselves together into a body of five hundred, they pursued their scattered

Enemies, not knowing how numerous they were, because the amazement of the sudden assault, and the smoke of the fire had taken from them the full discovery of their Enemies, and having killed nine thousand of them, they put the residue to flight.

After this, the *Spartans* beginning the War again, many of the Cities denied them aid, conceiving that they fought not after liberty, but the sovereign command of Greece. In the mean time, the Wars amongst the Kings were ended; for *Ptolemy* having beaten away *Antigonas*, and possessed himself of the Kingdom of all *Macedonia*, did make peace with *Antiochus*, and joined in affinity with *Pyrrhus*; his daughter being given to him in marriage: and being safe from all fear of a foreign Enemy, he turned his unrighteous mind to commit domestic wickedness, and by treachery prepared the destruction of *Arfinoe* his Sister, that he might both deprive her Sons of life, and her self of the possession of the City of *Cassandria*. His first artifice was, by dissembling his love, to Court his Sister in the way to Marriage; for he could not otherwise than by the pretence of love find access to the Sons of his Sister, whose Kingdom he would enjoy. But this wicked design of *Ptolemy* was made known unto her; therefore he did send her word (not giving any belief unto him) that he would come and join with his Sons in the fellowship of the Kingdom, with whom he would not contend in Arms to force the Kingdom from them, but because he would more confirm it on them by his presence, and assistance. To this effect, he desired that she would send one to be the Attestator of his oath, before whom he would oblige himself with what obsecrations she would desire, in the presence of the gods of his Country. *Arfinoe* was uncertain what to resolve upon, fearing, if she should send, she should be deceived by perjury: and if she should not send, she should pull upon her the Fury of her brother's cruelty. But more careful for her self than for herself, whom she thought she should

should be the better able to protect by her marriage with her brother, she sent *Dione* one of her friends, who being brought into the most holy Temple of *Jupiter* (a Temple of the ancient Religion of the *Macedons*) *Ptolemy* having laid his hands on the Altars, and touching the Images and Cushions of the gods, did swear by un-heard-of, and devoted imprecations, that he most sincerely did desire the marriage of his Sister, and that he would call her his Queen, neither would he ever in the disgrace of her take any other Wife, or own any other Children but her Sons. *Arfinoe*, after she was delivered from fear, and became pregnant with hope, and had conference with her brother, whose countenance, and flattering eyes promised no less belief than did his Oath : although *Ptolemy* his Son did apparently dissuade her, and informed her of the deceit ; yet she consented to marry with her Brother. The Nuptials were celebrated with great solemnity, and with the publick joy of the people. And *Ptolemy* having that day called forth the army to an Assembly, he there imposed a Diadem on the head of his Sister, and called her his Queen ; with which title *Arfinoe* being transported with joy (because she had now regained that which she had lost before by the death of her former Husband *Lyfimachus*) did of her own accord invite her Husband to her City of *Cassandria* ; for the desire of which, the deceit was contrived : and going before to compleat the preparations, she commanded that a Holy-day should be observed in the City for the approach of her Husband, and that the Houses, Temples, and the Streets should be adorned, and that Altars should be erected every where, and that Sacrifices should be in a readiness. She also commanded her two Sons, *Lyfimachus* of Sixteen years of age, and *Philip* three years younger, being both of an excellent feature and complexion, to meet him with Crowns on their heads. *Ptolemy* the better to conceal his deceit, having greedily embrac'd them both (and beyond the measure of true affection) did a long time even smother them with his kisses.

When he approached to the Gate of the City, he commanded the Citadel to be seized on, and the two boys to be slain, who when they fled to their Mother, they were kill'd in her very lap as she was kissing them; *Arfinoe* exclaiming that *Ptolemy* had committed so abominable a crime under the pretence of marriage, and offered herself to the Executioners for her Children, and oftentimes with her own Body she protected the embraced Bodies of her Children, and would willingly receive the wounds which were intended to them: At the last being denied to be present at the Funerals of her Children, she was brought out of the City with two Hand-maids only, her Garments torn, and her Hair dishevel'd, to lead a banished Life in *Samothracia*, being so much the more miserable, that it could not be permitted her to die with her Children.

But this wickedness of *Ptolemy* was not unrevenge'd; for the immortal gods revenging so many perjuries and cruel Parricides, he was not long after dispoiled of his Kingdom by the *Gauls*, and being taken, he lost his life by the Sword, as he deserved. For the *Gauls* (their multitudes abounding, when the Land in which they were born, could not contain them) did send as it were like Vagabond sojourners, three hundred thousand men to look out new habitations: Part of them sat down in *Italy*, who took and set on fire the City of *Rome*: part of them (through the Armies of the Barbarians who opposed them) did cut their way into the Coasts of *Illyria*, and inhabited *Pannonia*, following the auspication of the Birds, in which Art the *Gauls* excel above all others; a hardy, bold, and Warlike Nation, who first after *Hercules* (to whom this attempt gave an admiration for his virtue and a belief of Immortality) did pass over the unconquered Hills of the Alps, and places intractable by the extremity of cold, where having overcome the *Pannonians*, they for many years made sundry Wars with their neighbours. Afterwards by the temptations of success, having divided their strength, some of them advanc'd as far as *Greece*, some as far as *Macedonia*, laying all things waste before

before them. So great was the terror of their name, that Kings not provoked by them, would of their own accord buy their Peace with vast sums of Money: Only *Ptolemy* King of *Macedonia*, did without fear attend the arrival of the *Gauls*, and with a few Soldiers, and those disordered (as if Wars were managed with no more difficulty than Parricides were committed) he did advance to meet them, being tormented with the furies of his bloody Acts. He despised also the Embassage of the *Dardani-ans*, offering him twenty thousand armed men to aid him: adding this to their contumely, that *Macedonia* was in a sad condition, if when they alone overcame all the East, they should now stand in need of the *Dardani-ans* Citizens to be revenged of their Enemies: He boasted, that he had the Sons of those in his Army, who being Conquerours under *Alexander* the Great, made all the World tributary to him.

Which when it was reported to King *Dardanus*, he said; that the renowned Kingdom of *Macedonia*, would shortly fall by the rashness of one heady young Man. But the *Gauls* under the command of *Belgus*, did send Ambassadors to *Ptolemy*, to try the resolutions of the *Macedons*, offering him Peace if he would purchase it with Money; But *Ptolemy* vaunted to his Subjects, that the *Gauls* did supplicate to him to have Peace for fear of the War, and did speak as insolently to the Ambassadors as to his Subjects; he assured them that he would grant them no Peace, unless they should give him their Princes for Hostages, and deliver up their Arms; for he would not believe them, unless they were disarmed.

This answer being returned, the *Gauls* laughed out-right, crying out on every side, that he should shortly perceive whether they offered Peace unto him for his advantage or their own. Some few days after the battel was fought, and the *Macedons* being overcome, were beaten down: *Ptolemy* having receiv'd many wounds was taken, his head was cut off, and being fixed on the point of a lance, it was carried all about the Army to the

terror of the *Macedons* : So fatal was the overthrow, and so great the rout, that few of them were preserved by flight, the rest were either all slain or taken Prisoners. When this was reported throughout all *Macedonia*, the Gates of the Cities were shut, all places were filled with mourning > sometimes they lamented the loss of their Children, sometimes they feared the destruction of their Cities. They called upon the names of *Alexander* and *Philip*, as if their Kings had been their gods, and implored their assistance ; under whom they were safe, not only against their Enemies, but also Conquerours of the World ; they implored them that they would defend their Country, which by the glory of their achievements, they had made second unto Heaven, and to relieve those now in their distress, whom the fury and rashness of King *Ptolemy*, had destroyed. All men despairing, *Sosthenes* one of the Princes of the *Macedons* thinking that in this extremity they must use deeds as well as prayers, having drawn the youth of the *Macedons* into a body, he both restrained the *Gauls* growing insolent with their Victory, and defended the *Macedons* from the plunderings of their Enemies; for which benefit of his conduct and valour (many of the Noble men of *Macedonia* affecting the Kingdom) he by his birth although ignoble, was advanced above them all ; and being saluted King by the army, he compelled the Soldiers to take the Oath of Allegiance, not in name of the King, but of the General.

In the mean time, *Brennus* under whose command one part of the *Gauls* had poured themselves into Greece, having understood of the Victory of his Associates, who under *Belgus* had overcome the *Macedons*, disdainng that so rich a booty, and laden with the spoils of the East, should so easily be abandoned, having amassed a body of one hundred and fifty thousand Foot, and fifteen thousand Horse, did break into *Macedonia* ; and having plundered the Towns, and preyed the Fields, *Sosthenes* did advance against him with a gallant Army of the *Macedons*, but being not so numerous, they
were

were overcome by the multitude, and the weaker by the stronger. The *Macedonians* being overcome, did hide themselves within the Walls of their Cities, and *Brennus* being Conquerour, did plunder up and down the Country of all *Macedonia* no man opposing him; and as if those spoils were too unworthy of his avarice, he turned his mind to the Temples of the immortal gods, prophanely asserting that the gods being rich, ought out of their abundance to contribute unto the poverty of men. He presently therefore marched to *Delphos*, preferring gold, the temptation of Religion, above the violation of the immortal gods, who he affirmed did stand in no need of riches, it being their custom to bestow them upon men.

The Temple of *Apollo* is placed at *Delphos* on the Hill of *Parnassus*, a rock every where hanging over it, in which place the frequent confluence of men did erect a City, who coming thither in great numbers, to the confirmation of the Majesty of the god did inhabit on that Rock. The Temple and City is not defended by Walls, but by precipices not made by hands, but made strong and guarded by Nature; so that it is hard to say, whether the strength of the place, or the Majesty of the god be more to be admired: The middle of the Rock doth open it self into the form of a Theater, by reason whereof, the clamour of men, and the clangor of the Trumpets when they are sounded (the hollowness of the Rocks returning and bandying the sound from one to another, and playing with it amongst themselves) the sound is heard more multiplied by the reboation, and appears greater far than when at first it was delivered. This is that which striketh a greater terror of Majesty into those who are ignorant of the cause, and adds a reverent amazement to the admiration; much about this hollow of the Rock on the middle of the height of the Hill, there is a little plain, and in it a deep hole out of which the Oracle proceeds, which being a cold breath driven up as it were by a wind, doth possess the minds of the Priests with a madness, who being filled with

the god; he doth enforce them to give answers to those who do demand them : By reason of this, there were to be seen many and rich gifts, both of Kings and others, who do manifest by their Magnificence both the gratitude of the Givers, and the Answers of the gods.

Brennus when he beheld the Temple, did make a halt with his Army, debating whether he should presently assault it, or give his weary Soldiers the respite of one night, to refresh themselves. *Euridanus* and *Tessalonus* two Commanders, who joined themselves unto him in hope of the Booty, did counsel him to cut off all delays, whiles the enemies were unprepared, and his new approach had struck a terror into them ; but they affirmed that if they should give them the deliberation of one night, the Enemies might put on new resolutions by the access of new supplies, and the ways which now lay open might be obstructed. But the common Soldiers of the *Gauls* out of their long want, when they found the Country to abound with Wines, and all manner of Provision, did disperse themselves about the Fields, being no less joyful with the abundance they found, than with their Victory ; and forsaking their Ensigns, they did range up and down as Conquerours to seize on all things; which gave some respite to the *Delphians* ; for on the first report of the coming of the *Gauls*, the Country people were prohibited by the oracle to bring their Vintage and Harvest into their Towns ; which saving Counsel was not understood until the abundance of wine and other provisions being left as a temptation and delay to the *Gauls*, the Auxiliaries of the neighbouring Countries had the leisure to draw together ; and the *Delphians* being encreased by the access of their Forces, did fortifie their City, before the *Gauls* falling to to their swill of Wine as to their Prey, could be called to their Standards.

Brennus out of all his Army made choice for this service of threescore and five thousand Foot. The Army of the *Delphians* and their associates did not amount to above fourteen thousand, in contempt of whom, *Brennus* the

the more to encourage his Men, did shew them the greatness of the Booty, and the Statues drawn with four Horses (of which a vast number were seen afar off) all with solid Gold; moreover he affirmed to them that the Booty was far more considerable in the weight than in the show. With this information the *Gauls* being as much inflamed as with their last nights Wine, did begin the on set without respect of danger. The *Delphians* on the other side, putting their confidence in their god, and not in their own strength, did with contempt oppose their Enemies; and from the top of the Hill some of them with arms, and some with stones did overwhelm and repel the *Gauls* in their Scalado. In the heat of this Encounter, on a sudden the Priests of all the Temples, and the Prophets themselves with their hair dishevelled in their most solemn habits and fillets did tremble all with indignation, and did run forth mad into the front of the Army: where the Fight most violently was maintained; they cried out that their god was come down, and that they beheld him leaping into the Temple, from the opened roofs thereof; for whiles they most humbly implored his help, a young Man as admirable in his beauty as the tall proportion of his Body, with two armed Virgins who were Companions did appear, and did meet them out of the two adjoining Temples of *Diana* and *Minerva*; neither did they only behold them with their Eyes, but they heard also the twang of his Bow, and the clashing of his Armour; they therefore conjured them by the utmost imprecations, that they would not delay to make a thorow dispatch upon their Enemies, the gods being their Leaders, and to join themselves Companions with them in the Victory; with these words being inflamed, they did all throw themselves upon the points of their Enemies Swords, and immediately they perceived the presence of their god; For part of the Hill (being torn off by an Earthquake) did overwhelm the Army of the *Gauls*, and the most thick and pointed wedges did fall to the ground not without some wounds to the *Delphians*. Immediately there followed

lowed a great Tempest of Hail, Lightning, and Thunder which devoured those who fainted by reason of their wounds. *Brennus* their General, when he could not endure the anguish of his wounds, did end his life with his *Boynadd*. *Belgius* the other of their Generals, the Authors of this War being punished, departed in a flying march out of *Greece* with ten thousand of his Associates: But Fortune was not more propitious to them flying; for fearful as they were, there was no night without rain or cold; nor day without labour and danger, but daily storms and Snow concrete with Ice; hunger, and weariness, and above all the great evil of too much watching did consume the miserable Relicks of the unhappy War. The people also and Nations through which they marched, did pursue them flying before them as a prey; By which means it came to pass, that not one of so great an army, who not long before being too confident in their strength and numbers presumed to plunder the gods, did now remain to witness the remembrance of so great an overthrow.

The Five and Twentieth Book of *JUSTIN*.

Peace being concluded betwixt the two Kings, *Antigonus* and *Antiochus*; when *Antigonus* returned into *Macedonia*, a new Enemy did on a sudden arise unto him; for the *Gauls* who were left by *Brennus* to defend the bounds of the Nation, when he advanced into *Greece* (that they alone might not seem idle) having armed fifteen thousand Foot, and three thousand Horse, did invade the *Getes* and *Tribals*, and having overcome them, they did hang like a dark cloud over *Macedonia*, and sent their Ambassadors to King *Antigonus* to offer a mercenary Peace, and to discover his strength. *Antigonus* with royal magnificence did invite them.

them to a stately Banquet, set forth in the highest manner that could be devised. The *Gauls* admiring the vast weights of Gold and Silver, which on purpose were laid open to their observations, and being provoked by the abundance and variety of the booty, returned more greedy of War, than when they came forth. The King also commanded that the Elephants should be shewed unto them for a terror, it being a sight unaccustomed to them, and that they should see the Ships laden with Soldiers, and gallantly equipped, being ignorant that he did hereby tempt them by the richness of the booty, whom he thought to have affrighted by the greatness of his power.

The Ambassadors being returned, made all things greater than they were, and declared both the wealth and the security of the King; his Tents, they said, were covered with Gold and Silver, and defended neither by works nor ditches: and as if their riches were defence enough, they neglected all Military duties, thinking (belike) that they needed not the defence of Iron, because they abounded with Gold: By this relation the desires of the greedy Nation were the more provoked to the prey. The example of *Belgus* did the more excite them, who not long before had overthrown the Army of the *Macedons*, and killed the King himself. With the general consent of all, they in the night did invade the Tent of the King, who foreseeing this Tempest, did give order the day before to take away all the precious moveables, and privately to hide themselves in the adjoining woods, neither was the Camp otherwise preserved, than that it was thus abandoned; For the *Gauls* when they saw all things forsaken and not only without Defenders, but also without a Guard, conceiving it to be rather an Ambush than a Flight, they did forbear for a while, to enter into the Ports thereof. At last, they possessed themselves of them, rather examining and searching than plundering them, and not long afterwards, taking away what they found, they did carry it to the Shore; There when too rashly they thought to seize upon the

the ships, they were killed by the Sea-men, and by a part of the Land Army, who fled thither with their Wives and Children suspecting no such danger : And so great was the slaughter of the *Gauls*, that the report and opinion of this Victory procured peace to *Antigonus*, not from the *Gauls*, but some other stubborn Enemies who were his Neighbours.

The young men of the *Gauls* at that time were so numerous that they swarmed all over *Asia*, neither did the Kings of the East manage any Wars without the mercenary Army of the *Gauls*, neither did those who were banished or beaten from their Kingdom, address themselves unto any but to the *Gauls* only. So great was the terror of their name, or the invincible happiness of their Arms, that Kings believed their Majesty was not safe, nor could they recover it being lost, unless they were assisted by the Valour of the *Gauls* : Being therefore called by the King of *Bithynia* to his help, and the Victory obtained, they divided the Kingdom with him, and called that Country *Gallo-Gracia*. While these things were performed in *Asia*, *Pyrrhus* being overcome by the *Carthaginians* in a Battel at Sea, desired aid of *Antigonus* King of *Macedonia*, declaring that if he assisted him not, he must be enforced to return into his Kingdom, and seek the advancement of his Fortunes from the *Romans*. Which when his Ambassadors brought him word was denied, (having dissembled the reason,) he pretended a sudden departure.

In the mean time, he commanded his Confederates to provide for the War, and delivered the Government of the Tower of *Tarentum* to *Helenus* his Son and *Milo* his friend. Being returned into *Epirus*, he immediately invaded the bounds of *Macedonia*, where *Antigonus* did meet him with an Army, and being overcome by him, was put to flight ; *Pyrrhus* hereupon did take *Macedonia* into his power, as if he had balanced the loss of *Italy* and *Sicily* with the regaining of the Kingdom of *Macedonia*, he did send both for his Son, and for his friend, which he did leave at *Tarentum*. *Antigonus*.

him with a few Horsemen the Companions of his flight, being on a sudden forsaken of all the Ornaments of his Dignity, did repair to *Theſſalonica*, to behold the events of his lost Kingdom, hiring a mercenary Army of the *Gauls* to renew the War; and being again utterly overthrown by *Ptolemy* the Son of *Pyrrhus*, and in his flight attended but with seven men, he not only lost all hope of the recovery of his Kingdom, but fled into solitary places and made them the best procurers of his safety.

Pyrrhus being now advanced to so great a height of Sovereignty, was not content with that which with modesty he durst not aspire unto in his hopes, but propounded unto himself the Empire both of *Greece* and *Asia*; he took a felicity and pride in his Wars as in his Sovereignty: for no man could resist him whithersoever he turned his power. But as he was esteemed invincible in adding Kingdom unto Kingdom; so having overcome them and obtained them, he quickly lost them, being more fortunate to obtain than to preserve. Having afterwards transported his forces on the other side of *Chersonesus*, he was received by the Embassies of the *Athenians*, *Achaians*, and *Messenians*; and all *Greece*, amazed at the glory of his name, and at the wonders of his Achievements against the *Romans* and *Carthaginians*, did with a labouring expectation attend his arrival.

His first War in *Greece* was against the *Lacedaemonians*, where he was opposed more by the Valour of the Women than the Men: There he lost his Son *Ptolemy*, and the ablest and choicest men in his army: For so great a multitude of Women did press in throngs upon him for the defence of their Country, as he was besieging *Sparta*, that he was enforced to retreat from them, being not more valiantly than modestly overcome. Moreover, it is affirmed that his Son *Ptolemy* was so able a man of his hands, that he took the City of *Corcyra* being followed only with threescore men. In a Battel at Sea, there being but seven men with him, he leaped out of his boat into the Ship of his Enemies,
and;

and did enforce it to obedience. And at the assault of the City of *Sparta*, he galloped into the middle of the City, and was there killed by the concourse of the Multitude, whose body when it was brought unto his Father, it is reported that *Pyrrhus* said, that he was slain a great while later than he feared or than his rashness did deserve. *Pyrrhus* being beaten back by the *Spartans*, did march to *Argos*; where when he endeavoured to besiege *Antigonus* shut up in that City, he (fighting most violently amongst the thickest and the foremost) was slain with a stone thrown from the Walls; his head was brought unto *Antigonus*, who using the Victory with gentleness, did dismiss his Son *Heleneus* delivered to him with *Epirus*, and gave him leave to depart to his own Kingdom, and delivered him the body of his unburied Father to be interred in his own Country. Amongst all Authors the Fame is constant and clear enough, that no King either of that or the former Age, was to be compared to *Pyrrhus*; and that not only amongst Kings, but other personages, there was seldom any to be found of a more just or a more Religious life. So great was his knowledge in Military Affairs, that although he made War with so great Kings, as *Lysimachus*, *Demetrius*, and *Antigonus*; yet he always remained unconquered. In the War also of the *Ilirians* and *Sicilians*, and of the *Romans*, and the *Carthaginians*, he was never inferiour to them, and oftentimes a Conquerour: who, though his Country was but narrow, and before ignoble, by the Fame of his Atchievements and the uprightness of his Conversation, did renown it over all the World.

The Six and twentieth Book of JUSTIN.

AFTER the death of *Pyrrhus*, there were great motions and tumults of War, not only in *Macedonia* but in *Asia* also and in *Greece* : for the *Peloponnesians* were by Treachery betrayed to *Antigonus*, and according to the several inclinations of the Inhabitants, partaking either of joy or grief, as the several Cities either hoped for aid from *Pyrrhus*, or were afraid of his power ; so now they either entered into league with *Antigonus*, or rushed themselves upon a War by the mutual hatred amongst themselves.

In this commotion of the troubled Provinces, the City also of *Epirus* was by Tyranny invaded by *Aristotimus* the Prince, by whom when many of the Rulers of the City were slain, and more of them driven into banishment, the *Ætolians* desiring of him by their Ambassadors, that the *Exuls* might be permitted to have their Wives and Children come unto them, he at the first denied it ; and afterwards as if he had repented of what he had denied, he gave all the Matrons leave to repair unto their banished Husbands, and appointed a day for their departure. They as if they should for ever suffer banishment with their Husbands, taking with them their richest moveables, when they had met at the gate of the City to travel all in one Troop, they were apprehended and committed to prison, and plundered of all their goods, the little Children being slain in the laps of their Mothers, and the Virgins their Daughters ravished. All men being amazed at this domineering cruelty, one of their Rulers *Helemat*, by name, an old man, and destitute of Children, and one that feared not in respect of his Age, being not obliged to the respect of pledges, having

ving called to his house the most faithful of his friends, did exhort them to the revenge of their Country.

They all debating on a way to conclude the publick with their private Danger, and desiring a tixze for deliberation, he sending for his servants, did command them to lock the doors, withal to go unto the Tyrant, and desire him to send some of his Guard to apprehend the Conspirators assembled in his house, objecting to every one of them, that because he could not be the Author of delivering his Country, he would be the revenger of it being forsaken by them. Hereupon they being surpris'd with a doubtful danger, chusing the more honourable way of the two, they conspired to kill the Tyrant; and *Aristotimus* by this means was slain in the fifth Month after he had usurped the Tyranny.

In the mean time, *Antigonus* being oppress'd with several Wars, which he made against King *Ptolemy* and the *Lacedaemonians*, and a new Army of Enemies from *Galls-Gracia*, having left in his Camp some few Companies to defend it against the other Enemies, he marched with his chief power against the *Gauls*: Which which being understood, the better to prepare themselves to the Fight, they did offer sacrifices for the good even of the Battel: and a great slaughter and utter destruction, being presaged to them by the entrails of the Beasts, they desperately turning their fear into a fury, hoping that the threatnings and the anger of the gods could be expiated by the slaughter of their Families, they killed their Wives and Children, beginning the auspications of the War with such a detestable Parricide: So great was the barbarousness of their savage minds, that they did not forbear their Infants and the tenderness of that age which even their Enemies would have spared; but made a natalitious and an intrinsick War with their own bowels their Children, and with the Mothers of their Children, for whom others are accustomed to undertake Wars: Therefore, as if they had redeemed the Victory and

And their lives by this barbarous crack, (bloody as they were from the streaming murders of their Wives and Children) they joined in Battel with their Enemies, with no better event than the auspication promised ; for, fighting, the furies of their own Consciences did surround them before their Enemies and the Ghosts of those whom they had murdered, presenting themselves always before their eyes, they fell upon a final desolation. So great was the slaughter, that the gods did seem to have combined with men for their utter destruction.

After the event of this Battel, *Ptolemy* and the *Lacedaemonians* declining the conquering Army of *Antigonus*, did retreat into more safe places : *Antigonus* when he perceived that they were departed, the courage of his Soldiers being flushed with the former Victory, did make War upon the *Athenians* : In which, when he was engaged, *Alexander* King of *Epirus* desiring to revenge his Fathers death, did plunder the borders of *Macedonia* ; against whom when *Antigonus* marched, being returned out of Greece, he was forsaken by his Soldiers who revolted from him, and did lose with his Army the Kingdom of *Macedonia*. His Son *Demetrius*, being in his minority, having levied a new Army in his Fathers absence, did not only recover *Macedonia* that was lost, but dis-invested *Alexander* of his Kingdom of *Epirus*. So great was the inconstancy of the Soldiers, or the variety of Fortune, that Kings were even now but banished men, that by and by they were Kings again. *Alexander*, when he fled as a banished man into *Arcadia* was not long after restored into his Kingdoms with as great an applause of the *Epirots*, as with the help of their Confederates.

At that time, *Agas* King of the *Cyrenians* dyed, who before his sickness (to compose all strifes with his Brother *Ptolemy*) had espoused his only Daughter *Beronice* to his Son. But after the death of King *Antigonus*, *Arfine* the Mother of the young Lady, that she might

might dissolve the marriage contracted without her consent, did send for *Demetrius* the Brother of King *Antigonus* from *Macedonia*; not only to the marriage of *Beronice*, but to the Kingdom of *Cyrene*. *Demetrius* being born himself of the Daughter of *Ptolemy*, made not the least delay; but having a fore-wind to his own desires, arrived suddenly at *Cyrene*, and by the confidence of the comeliness of his personage, endeavouring to endear himself to his Mother-in-law *Arfine*, he began to deport himself very proudly to the Royal Family, and to domineer over the Soldiery, and to translate his affections, and his Courtship from the Daughter to the Mother, which was first discovered by the Daughter, and afterwards abominated both by the People and the Soldiers: Therefore all of them having changed their affections, a plot was laid for *Demetrius*, to whom Executioners were sent, being in bed with his Mother-in-law: But *Arfine* having heard the voice of her Daughter standing at the door, and giving order to spare her Mother, did for a while with her own body protect the adulterer, who being slain, *Beronice* with the preservation of her piety, revenged the incontinency of her Mother; and in the choice of her Husband, did follow the judgment of her Father.

The Seven and Twentieth Book of *JUSTIN*.

A *Ntiobus* King of *Syria* being dead, when *Seleucus* his Son succeeded in his place, he began his reign with Parricide, his Mother perswading him to it, who ought to have deterred him from it; for he killed his Step-mother *Beronice* with his little Brother begotten on her: Which horrible crime being committed, he was not only tainted with Infamy, but wicked
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He involved himself in a War with *Ptolemy*. Moreover, *Beronice* when she understood that Executioners were sent to take away her life, she shut up herself in her Father's *Daphnè*, where when it was reported to the Cities of *Asia*, that she was besieged with her little child, they calling to their mind the dignity of her Father, and of her Ancestors, and prompted to compassion at the indignity of her Fortune, they all sent aid unto her: Her Brother *Ptolemy* being also startled at the danger of his Sister, having left his own Kingdom, did advance to her relief with all the speed that could be. But before the arrival of any aid, *Beronice* when she could not be taken by force, was killed by treachery: It was conceived by all to be a subject most worthy of lamentation. Therefore when all the Cities who had revolted from her, had provided a very great Fleet, being amazed at this example of horrid cruelty, they did offer themselves and their Ships to *Ptolemy*, who if he had not been called back into *Ægypt* by some intestine sedition, had possessed himself of all the Kingdom of *Seleucus*; This parricidal guilt had brought upon him so much hatred; or the unworthy death of his Sister had purchased to *Ptolemy* so much affection. After the death of *Ptolemy*, when *Seleucus* had set forth a great Navy against the Cities which revolted immediately a great tempest arising, as if the gods themselves would revenge this parricide, he lost them all by Tempest, neither had he any thing left of so great a preparation; but his naked body, and some few Companions of his Shipwrack, whom Fortune had preserved alive; a lamentable thing it was, and yet acceptable to him; for the Cities, which in hatred of him, had revolted to *Seleucus* (as if the gods were satisfied in his punishment, themselves being the Arbitrators) by a sudden change of their mind, being touched with compassion for his Shipwrack, they did restore themselves unto the Authority of his command: Rejoicing therefore in his calamity, and made more rich by loss, he made War upon *Ptolemy*, conceiving himself now equal in strength unto him:

him : But as if he was born to be the sport of Fortune, and had only received his Kingdom again but to lose it again, being vanquished in Battel, and not much more accompanied than after his Shipwrack, he fled in greater fear to *Antiochia* : from whence he sent Letters to his Brother *Antiochus* in which he did implore his aid, and in recompence thereof, did offer to him all that part of *Asia*, which lieth on the bound of the Hill *Taurus*.

Antiochus being but fourteen years of age, and greedy of Sovereignty above his years, took hold of the occasion, but not with that pious mind as it was offered ; but desiring like an Oppressour, to force all from his Brother, he armed himself, being but a boy, with a wicked, but a manly boldness. From his ravenous disposition he was called *Hierax*, because in snatching away the goods from other men, he followed not the life of a man, but of a Bird of prey.

In the mean time, *Ptolemy*, when he understood that King *Antiochus* did advance to the aid and help of *Seleucus*, made Peace with *Seleucus* for ten years, that he might not fight at once against two : But Peace being granted by the Enemy, it was reversed by the Brother, who having drawn unto him a mercenary Army of the *Gauls* in the stead of a Brother, did render himself an Enemy. In that War by the prowess of the *Gauls*, *Antiochus* was Conquerour ; but the *Gauls* believing that *Seleucus* was slain in the Battel, did turn their Swords against *Antiochus* himself, believing they should plunder *Asia* with more freedom, if they had destroyed all the Royal Progeny. Which when *Antiochus* perceived, he ransomed himself from them as from high way-men with Gold ; and not long after entered into a league with his own Mercenaries.

In the mean time, *Eumenes* King of *Bithynia*, his Brothers being dispersed and consumed with civil discords (being as it were to invade the uncertain possession of *Asia*) assaulted the *Gauls*, and the Conqueror *Antiochus* at once, who being weary, and many of them wounded in the former encounter, it was not difficult for him to overcome

overcome them. In that time, all the Wars were designed for the destruction of *Asia*; and as one was more powerful than another, he always seized upon *Asia* as a prey. The two Brothers, *Seleucus* and *Antiochus* did wage War for *Asia*; *Ptolemy* King of *Aegypt* in pretence to revenge his Sister, did also greedily covet the Empire of *Asia*; on this side, *Eumenes* of *Bithynia*, on the other side the *Gauls*, being always a mercenary army, did make a prey of *Asia*; and amongst so many, there was no man found to be a Defender of it. *Antiochus* being overcome, when *Eumenes* had possessed the greatest part thereof, the two Brothers, (the booty being lost for which they made War) could not yet agree amongst themselves; but, the foreign Enemy being neglected, they did drive on a War, for the mutual destruction of themselves: In which *Antiochus* being overcome the second time, and wearied with flying, which continued many days, he at last directed his course to *Artamenes* his Father-in-law, who was King of *Cappadocia*: He having nobly entertained him at first, did not long after contrive to take away his life by treachery, which *Antiochus* having understood, did provide for his safety by flight. And when wandring up and down, he could find no place in which he might reside with safety, he repaired to *Ptolemy* his Enemy, conceiving his assurance to be more safe than his Brothers, being either conscious what he intended to him, or what he had deserved of him; but *Ptolemy* being not to be reconciled to him, did command him to be kept in close imprisonment, from whence by the endeavours of a woman whom familiarly he knew, he made an escape, having deceived his Keepers; and flying way, he was seized upon, and killed by Thieves. Much at the same time, *Seleucus* having lost his Kingdom (being thrown from his horse) did lose his life; And thus these two Brothers, being Brothers also in banishment, after the loss of their Kingdoms, did suffer the punishment of their transgressions.

The Eight and Twentieth Book of JUSTIN.

Olympias the Daughter of Pyrrhus King of Epirus, having lost Alexander her Husband, who was also her Brother, when she took upon her self the guardianship of her two Sons, Pyrrhus and Ptolemy, begotten by him, and the Government also of the Kingdom; the *Ætolians* attempting to force from her part of *Acarnania*, which her Husband had purchased with his Sword, she addressed her self to Demetrius King of Macedonia, who having before espoused the Sister of Antiochus King of Syria, she delivered him her own Daughter Phytia in marriage also, that so by the right of consanguinity, she might obtain that assistance which she could not procure by Compassion: The Nuptials therefore were solemnized by which the favour of the new marriage was confirmed, and the offence for giving distast to the old was contracted: But the first Wife (as if she had been divorced) did of her own accord depart to her Brother Antiochus, and did, by importunity inforce him to make War upon her Husband. The *Acarnanians* also distrusting the *Epirotes*, did implore aid of the *Romans* against the *Ætolians*, and obtained of the Senate of Rome, that Ambassadors should be sent who should command the *Ætolians* to withdraw their Garrisons from the Cities of *Acarnania*, and permit those to be free, who only heretofore refused to aid the *Grecians* against the *Trojans*; the Authors of their Original. But the *Ætolians* returned a proud answer to the Ambassadors of Rome, upbraiding them with the *Carthaginians* and the *Gauls*, by whom they were oppressed with so many Wars, and so often absolutely overcome; they told them that they must first open their Gates to fight against the *Carthaginians*, which the fear of the Punick

Punick War had thus, before they could translate their army into *Greece*: They desired them also to call to mind who they were whom they threatened; the *Romans* (they said) could not defend their own City against the *Gauls*; and it being taken, they did not rescue it by the Sword, but redeemed it with Gold; which Nation having invaded *Greece* with a far greater number; they without any Auxillaries received from strangers, or from their own Country men, did totally overthrow, and gave them that seat for their Sepulchers, which they propounded to themselves for their Armies and their Empire: On the other side, the *Romans* trembling at the burning of their City, did give the leisure to the *Gauls* to possess themselves of almost all *Italy*. They declared that the *Gauls* were first to be beaten out of *Italy*, before they should impose any command upon the *Ætolians*, and that they should first defend their own, before they should undertake to protect the interests of others. They proceeded further in disdainful Interrogatories; And what men are these *Romans*? Shepherds who by robbery detained the Land from their right Master; who through the infamy of their descent, could not provide themselves with Wives, unless they took them by violence; who erected their City by parricide; and mingled their Mortar of the foundation with Brothers-blood. They declared, that the *Ætolians* were always Princes of *Greece*, and exceeded others as much in dignity as in valour; They were the only men who always despised the *Macedonians* flourishing with the command and Sovereignty of the World, who feared not King *Philip*, who condemned not the Edicts of *Alexander* the Great, after his conquest of the *Persians* and the *Indians*, when the World trembled under his Laws. They therefore admonished the *Romans* to be contented with their present fortune, nor provoke those Armies by whom they saw the *Gauls* were overthrown, and the *Macedons* made contemptible; and having thus dismissed the *Roman* Ambassadors, that they might not appear to have spoken more courageously than they resolved to have performed, they plundered

dered that part of *Acarnania*, which bordered on *Epirus*.

Olympias had now delivered her Kingdoms to her Sons, and *Ptolemy* succeeded in the place of *Pyrrhus* his deceased Brother, who when he advanced against his Enemies with a gallant Army, being surprized by sickness, died in the way : and *Olympias* her self, her heart being pierced through and through for the loss of both her Children, and her soul sick within her, did not long out-live them ; and when of all the Royal Family, there not any remained alive, but only the young Lady *Nereis*, with her Sister *Laodamia*, *Nereis* married *Gelon* the Son of the King of *Sicily* ; and *Laodamia* flying to the Altar of *Diana*, did there lose her life by the violence of the people ; which facinorous act, the Immortal gods revenged with the continued slaughters, and almost the total destruction, of all the people. For being punished with barrenness and hunger, and vexed with civil discords, they were at last almost utterly consumed by foreign Wars. And *Milo* the Executioner of *Laodamia* being possessed with a fury, attempting sometimes to kill himself with a Sword, sometimes to beat out his brains with stones, at the last tearing out his bowels with his teeth, died the twelfth day afterwards.

These things being thus managed in *Epirus*, King *Demetrius* in the mean time deceased in *Macedonia*, leaving his Son *Philip* in his minority, to whom *Antigonus* being Tutor, having married his Mother, did intend to possess himself of the Kingdom. In the process of time, when he was kept a prisoner in his own Court by the threats and sedition of the *Macedons*, he broke forth at last, and adventured into the publick without a Guard ; and having thrown his Diadem and purple robe amongst the people, he commanded that they should be given to some other man who knew better to govern them, or they to obey him. For his part, he understood well enough the rings in that envied Crown, and the weight of it ; not by his pleasures, but by his labours and his dangers. He did
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put them in mind of what he had done for them ; how he revenged the revolt of their associates ; how he suppressed the *Dardanians* and *Thessalians*, insulting at the death of King *Demetrius* ; and at last, how he not only defended, but increased the dignity of the *Lacedaemonians*, of which since they did repent, he did lay down his command, and did return them their own gift, because they demanded a King, over whom they might command.

The people hearing this, were rebuked by their own shame, and commanded him to receive again the Sovereignty of Command; which he refused, until the Authors of the sedition were delivered to him to be punished.

After this he made War upon the *Lacedaemonians*, who alone in the Wars of *Philip* and *Alexander*, despised the command of the *Macedons*, and the Arms which were feared by all the World. Betwixt these two renowned Nations, the War was carried on, on both sides, with the greatest resolutions : Those fighting for the ancient glory of the *Macedons*, and the others not only for their unstained liberty, but for their certain safety.

The *Lacedaemonians* being overcome, not themselves only, but their Wives and Children sustained their misfortune with them, with an invincible courage. In the Battel, not any one of the men was indulgent to his own safety, nor any one of the Women did afterwards bewail her lost Husband : The old men extolled the honourable death of their Sons, and the Daughters did gratulate their Fathers slain in the Field. They all lamented their own condition, that they died not themselves for the liberty of their Country. The Parents did receive into their houses all that were wounded, they comforted the sick and refreshed all the weak and the weary. In so great an overthrow there was no complaint in the City, no sign of fear at all ; they all lamented rather their publick than their private fortunes: presently upon this *Cleomenes* their King (after a great slaughter of his Enemies) being covered with his own blood, and with the blood of his

Enemies, retreated to the City, and having entred into it, he sate not down to demand either meat or drink, nor eased himself by putting off the burden of his Armour, but leaning against the Wall, when he beheld that there were but four thousand left of all his Army, he exhorted them to reserve themselves to a better opportunity to do their Country service; and taking his Wife and Children with him, he departed to *Ptolemy* in *Egypt*, by whom he was for a long time honourably entertained, and lived in the height of regal Majesty: And at last, after the death of *Ptolemy*, he and all his Family were slain by his Son. But *Antigonus* (the *Lacedamonians* being utterly overthrown) did lament the fortune of so great a City, and strictly did inhibit his Soldiers to plunder; and moreover gave a free pardon to those who remained alive; alledging that he made War not with the *Lacedamonians*, but with *Cleomenes*, in whose flight all his anger was appeased, and it was more for his own glory that *Lacedamon* was preserved by himself, than if it were taken and plundered by his forces. He therefore spared the City and the foundation of the Walls because there were no men left to whom he might shew indulgence. Not long after he died himself, and left his Kingdom to his Son *Philip*, being above fourteen years of Age.

The Nine and Twentieth Book of JUSTIN.

Much about the same time, the Sovereign Commands of the whole World did suffer a change by the succession of new Kings; for *Antigonus*, the Tutor of *Philip* being dead, *Philip* reigned afterwards fourteen years in *Macedonia*; and *Seleucus* being in *Asia*, *Antiochus* was made King both of it and *Syria*, before he was fifteen years of age: The Kingdom of *Cappadocia* was delivered by his Father to the Child *Ariarathes*.

athres. *Ptolemy* possessed himself of *Egypt*; having slain his Father and Mother, and for this parricidal guilt was surnamed *The Lover of his Father*, the clean contrary way. The *Lacedaemonians* constituted *Lycurgus* to be their King in the place of *Cleomenes*. And, that in no place there should a change be wanting, *Hannibal*, being not yet of age, was chosen General of the *Carthaginians*; not for the want of Commanders, but for his hatred to the *Romans*, which arose up from his child-hood with him; a fatal disease he was not only to the *Romans*, but to *Africa* it self. These boys being Kings, although there were no Governours of a greater age, yet every one of them being intent to follow the traces of their Predecessors, there shined forth a growing light of honour in them all. Only *Ptolemy* as he was nefarious in gaining the Kingdom, so he was slothful in the administration of the Government of it. The *Dardanians*, and other neighbouring Nations, who carried an inveterate and a deadly hatred to the Kings of *Macedonia*, in the contempt of this young mans age, did daily provoke him. On the other side, his enemies being round about him, and he not contented only to defend his own Dominions, desired to make War against the *Aetolians*; and being full of the design, *Demetrius* King of the *Illyrians*, being lately overcome by *Paul* the *Roman* Consul, did with an humble Petition address himself unto him, complaining of the injury of the *Romans*, who were not contented with the bounds of *Italy*, but in an aspiring hope, promising to themselves the Empire of all the World, did make War upon all Nations. Thus they affected the Sovereignty of *Sicily*, *Sardinia* and *Spain*; and greedy after *Africa*, made War with the *Carthaginians*, and with *Hannibal* himself. They also, he said, brought a War upon himself for no other cause, but that he was a neighbour unto *Italy*; as if it were a trespass for any King to Reign near the bounds of their Empire; but above all things, he was to be an example of Admonition: whose Kingdom by how much it was more noble and more near unto them, by

so much the *Romans* would be his more eager Enemies.

He alledged that he would give a place to him in that Kingdom which the *Romans* had possessed, it being more graceful to him to see a Friend and not an Enemy to strive with him in the possession of the Sovereignty.

With this speech he enforced *Phillip* to forbear the *Ætolians*, and to make War upon the *Romans*, conceiving the business of the War to be the less, because he understood that they had been already beaten by *Hannibal* at the lake of *Thrasimene*. Therefore, at the same time that he might not be infested with mutual War, he made peace with the *Ætolians*, not that he desired to translate the War into another place, but that he would take care for the safety of *Greece*, which he affirmed was never in a greater danger. For the Empire of the *Carthaginians* and of the *Romans* growing up to a great height in the West, to whom the Kingdom of *Macedonia* was only a delay from being Masters of *Greece* and *Asia* (they having tried amongst themselves for the superiority) the Conquerour would suddenly invade the East.

He said, he beheld the cloud of that fierce and cruel War arising in *Italy*, and the storms already thundering and lightning from the West, which into whatsoever parts of the world the Tempest of the Victory should drive, it would pollute all things with a crimson shower of blood.

Greece indeed, he said, had oftentimes indured vast motions of the *Persians*, sometimes of the *Gauls*, sometimes of the *Macedons*, but all this would appear no more than a sport, if that Army of the *Romans* which was now in *Italy* should pour it self into another Land.

He beheld what cruel and bloody Wars both the Nations of the *Romans* and *Carthaginians* amongst themselves did make, being equal in the strength of their Forces, and in the conduct of their Generals, which enmity could never be concluded with the destruction of one of the parties only, without the ruine of their neighbours.

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It was true indeed, that the fierce minds of the Conquerours were less to be feared by the *Macedonians* than by the *Grecians* ; for they were more remote in the situation, and more strong in the power to exercise their revenge ; he was confident moreover that those who now fought in *Italy* with so much might, would not content themselves with that Victory, and they ought even in *Macedonia* to fear the approach of the Conquerours.

With this pretence the War being ended with the *Ætolians*, *Philip* minding nothing more than the Wars against the *Romans* and *Carthaginians*, did weigh with himself the strength of both Armies. And the *Romans* themselves who were deeply engaged in the War with *Hannibal*, were not free from the fear of the *Macedons*, by reason of the ancient Valour of the *Macedons*, and the glory of the Conquered East ; and young *Philip* being industrious and prompt to the War, and withal inflamed with an emulation to tread in the Victorious steps of *Alexander*, did strike a new terror into them.

Therefore *Philip* when he found that the *Romans* were overcome again by the *Carthaginians* in a second Battel, professing himself to be an Enemy openly to the *Romans*, he did begin to build Ships to transport his Army into *Italy*. He sent afterwards an Ambassadour to *Hannibal* with Letters, to enter into a League with him ; who being apprehended by the *Romans*, and brought unto the Senate, was dismissed without any prejudice, not in honour to the King, but that being yet doubtful they might not make him an undoubted Enemy. When it was afterwards declared to the *Romans*, that *Philip* would pass his Forces into *Italy*, they sent *Levinus* the Prator, with a Fleet well equipaged to hinder him in his passage : who when he arrived in *Greece*, he enforced the *Ætolians* with many promises to undertake a War against *Philip*.

At the same time also *Philip* did sollicite the *Ætolians* to make War against the *Romans*. In the mean time, the *Dardaniens* began to make spoil on the borders of

Macedonia, and having taken thence twenty thousand Captives, they called back *Philip* from the *Roman War* to defend his own Kingdom. Whiles these things were thus in action, the Prætor *Levinus* having entered into a League with King *Attalus* did plunder *Greece*, with which the Cities being dismayed they wearied *Philip* with their Embassies desiring aid of him ; and the Kings of *Illyria* also with their daily supplications did importune him to perform his promise : but above all, the plundered *Macedons* desired revenge. He being besieged with so great and so many difficulties, did deliberate with himself what War he should first undertake ; and promised unto all, that he suddenly would send aid unto them : not that he was able to perform what he promised, but that having filled them with hope, he might still keep them obliged in the Indentures of their association. His first expedition was against the *Dardanians*, who intending to make an advantage of his absence did threaten to fall upon *Macedonia* with a great weight of War. He made Peace also with the *Romans*, being content that they had deferred the *Macedonian War*. He had a design upon *Philopemenes* General of the *Achaans*, who (as he had heard) did privately sollicite the *Romans*, and the rempers of their associates, which being known and avoided, he by his authority commanded the *Achaans* to depart from his service.

The Thirtieth Book of *JUSTIN*.

Philip being intent on great Achievements in *Macedonia*, the manners of *Ptolemy* in *Egypt* were far different from him ; for the Kingdom being obtained with the Parricide both of Father and Mother, and the slaughter of his Brother being added to the murder of his Parents, as if he had done very bravely in it, he afterwards

afterwards delivered up himself to luxury, and the whole Country followed the dissolute manners of the King : Therefore not only his friends and Lieutenants, but all the Army having left off the Arts of War, were corrupted with the looseness of the Court, and became unarmed by sloth and riot. Which being understood, *Antiochus* the King of *Syria* (the ancient hatred betwixt both Kingdoms exciting him) in a sudden War did possess himself of many of his Cities, and did invade *Egypt* it self. On this, *Ptolemy* was surprized with fear, and by his Ambassadors desired *Antiochus* to forbear, until he could get his Army in a readiness.

And having drawn very considerable Forces from *Greece*, he overcame *Antiochus*, and had dispoiled him of his Kingdom if he had but a little helped Fortune, and improved the advantage by his Valour. But contented with the restauration of the Cities which he had lost, and having made a Peace, he greedily imbraced a Subject for sloth, and being fallen into luxury, having slain his Wife *Eurydice*, who was his own Sister, he was overcome by the allurements of *Agathoclea* the Harlot, and forgetting the greatness of his Name and Majesty, he wasted the nights in wantonness, and the days in riot. Timbrels and Dances were added (the Instruments of Luxury) and he was not now looked upon as a King, but as a professed Master of looseness ; he delighted himself with Minstrels and all the provocations of lust. This was the hidden disease, and the sad symptoms of the falling Court. Licentiousness afterwards increasing, the impudence of the incontinent woman could not be contained within the Walls of the Palace, whom the daily and intermingled pollutions of the King with her Brother *Agathocles*, (a Prostitute of an aspiring comeliness) did make more insolent. No little aggravation to this was the Mother *Euanthe*, who held more fast the King inthrall'd with the allurements of both her children : Therefore being not contented to possess the King, they did now also possess the Kingdom : now they were seen in publick, and saluted & attended, *Agathocles* the Prostitute being joined to the side

of the King, did govern the City, and the Women did dispose of the Seats of Judicature, of Lieutenant-ships, and places of Command ; neither was there any man of less power in the Kingdom than the King himself. In the mean time, having left five Sons by his Sister *Eurydice*, he died. This whiles the women seized upon his Exchequer, and indeavoured to govern the Kingdom, by making a League with the deboistest and most dissolute persons, the business was a long time concealed ; but it being discovered at last, *Agathocles* was killed in the first place by the concurrence of the multitude, and the women (to revenge the death of *Eurydice*) were fastned upon crosses.

The King being dead, and the infamy of the Kingdom being as it were expiated by the punishment of the Harlots, the *Alexandrians* did send their Ambassadors to *Rome* intreating them that they would undertake the Guardianship of the young Prince, and protest the Kingdom of *Egypt* which (they said) *Philip* and *Antiochus* having made a League together, had divided amongst themselves. The Ambassy was grateful to the *Romans* at that time, seeking an occasion to make War against *Philip*, who lay in wait to entrap them in the time of the *Carthaginian* War. To this may be added, that the *Carthaginians* and *Hannibal* being overcome, the *Romans* feared the Arms of no man more ; Considering with themselves, how great a commotion *Pyrrhus* with a few Bands of the *Macedonians* had made in *Italy*, and what great achievements they had performed in the East : Ambassadors were therefore sent to require *Philip* and *Antiochus* to refrain from the Kingdoms of *Egypt*. *Marcus Lepidus* was also sent into *Egypt* to be the protector of the Kingdom in the behalf of the young Prince. Whiles these things were in action, the Ambassadors of *Attalus* King of *Pergamus* and of *Rhodes* did address themselves to *Rome*, complaining of the injuries of King *Philip*, which complaint took away all the delay of the War against *Macedonia*: Immediately in pretence of bringing aid to their associates, War was denounced against *Philip* ; and many
Legions.

Legions were sent with the Counsel into *Macedonia*: And not long afterwards all *Greece* in confidence of the *Romans* success against *Philip* (being erected into a hope of their former liberty) did make War upon him; so that the King being urged on every side was compelled to desire Peace, the conditions whereof when they were expounded by the *Romans*, King *Aitalus* began to redemand his privileges, the *Rhodians* demanded theirs, the *Acheans* and *Aetolians* theirs.

On the other side *Philip* did grant that he could be induced to obey the *Romans*, but it would be an unworthy part of him, if he should condescend that the *Thracians* being overcome by *Philip* and *Alexander* his Predecessors, and brought under the yoke of the *Macedonian* Empire, should like Conquerours impose Laws of peace on him, who ought rather to give an account of their Subjection than lay a claim to liberty.

At the last *Philip* being importunate, a Truce was made for 2 months, & the peace which could not be concluded in *Macedonia*, was to be concluded on by the Senate at *Rome*.

In the same year between the two Islands of *Therame-nes* and *Therassia* in the midst betwixt both banks and the Sea, there was a great Earthquake, in which, to the wonder of those who sailed by, the waters growing suddenly hot, there arose an Island out of the Deeps, And on the same day an Earthquake in *Asia* did shake *Rhodes* and many other Cities, and bringing a great ruine with it, did wholly devour others. All men being affrighted at the prodigy, the Prophets presaged that the rising Empire of the *Romans* should devour the ancient one of *Greeks* and *Macedons*. The Senate in the mean time having refused to make any peace with *Philip*, he solicited the Tyrant *Nabis* into the society of the War; and having brought his Army into the field, and marshalled them to encounter their enemies who were prepared to receive them, he did exhort them to it by declaring to them, that the *Persians*, *Bastrians*, and the *Indians*, and all *Asia*, even to the end of the East, was overcome by the *Macedons*, and that this War ought so much the more
courageously/

couragiously to be sustained by them, as liberty is more noble than subjection.

But *Flaminius* the Roman Consul did excite his Soldiers unto battel by the Commemoration of their late achievements, demonstrating that *Carthage* and *Sicily* on the one side, and that *Italy* and *Spain* on the other side were conquered by the Roman valour; and that *Hannibal* was not to be ranked below *Alexander* the Great, who being beaten out of *Italy*, the Romans had subdued *Africa* it self, the third part of the World. Moreover the *Macedons* were not to be esteemed according to their ancient fame, but by their present strength; for now they waged not War with *Alexander* the Great, whom perchance they heard to be invincible, neither with his Army who subdued the East, but with *Philip* a boy, not yet grown up to maturity of Age, who hardly was able to maintain the bonds of his own Kingdom; and with those *Macedons* who not long after became a prey to the *Dardaniens*; They did only boast of the honors of their Ancestors, but the Romans were renowned for the present courage of their Soldiers; for *Hannibal*, and the *Carthaginians*, and almost all the West were not overcome by any other Army but by those Soldiers who were then in the field with him. The Soldiers on both sides being stirred up with these exhortations, they joined in Battel, the one glorying in the conquest of the East, the other of the West; these carrying into the fight the ancient and absolute honors of their Ancestors, and the others the flower of their Chivalry, flourishing in the height of the present examples. But the Roman fortune overcame the *Macedonians*: and *Philip* having lost the Battel, desired Peace of the Consul *Flaminius*; which being obtained, he preserved still the name of a King, and all the Cities of *Thrace* being lost (as Members that had no interest in the ancient possession of the Kingdom) he only reserved the title of King of *Macedonia*; but the *Ætolians* being offended, because *Macedonia* was not taken from the King, and given to them for a reward of their service, did send Ambassadors to *Antiochus*, who by flattering

tering him with his greatness, did perswade him to make War with *Rome*, promising him that all *Greece* would be ready to assist him.

The One and Thirtieth Book of JUSTIN,

P*Tolmy* surnamed *Philopater*, King of *Egypt*, being dead; the tender age of his Son, who was left to inherit the Kingdom, being despised, he became a prey to his own Subjects; Moreover, *Antiochus* King of *Syria* had a design to dispossess him of *Egypt*. Therefore when he had invaded *Phœnicia* and other Cities of *Syria*, which belonged to the Principality of *Egypt*, the Senate of *Rome* did send Ambassadors to him to declare unto him that he should abstain from the Kingdom of the young Prince, which was bequeathed to their trust by the last Will of his Father. But these Ambassadors being neglected by *Antiochus*, not long after there was sent from *Rome* another Ambassy, who making no mention of their Ward at all, commanded that the Cities (which by the right of War were under the people of *Rome*) should wholly be restored to them. *Antiochus* refusing it, War was denounced against him, which he, as hastily did undertake as fortunately he did manage. At the same time *Nabis* the Tyrant did seize upon many Cities of *Greece*. Whereupon the Senate (that the *Roman* forces should not at the same time be detained in a double War) did write unto *Flaminius*, that if he thought good, he should first free *Greece* from *Nabis* as he had delivered *Macedonia* from *Philip*. For this cause his Commission was prolonged: The name of *Hannibal* did also make the war of *Antiochus* more terrible, against whom his adversaries (who envied his name in Arms) did in private accusations complain unto the *Romans*, that he had entred into a league with *Antiochus*, alledging that he being accustomed to military Commands, and the Arbitrary power of the sword, would never.

w^ere content to live under Laws, and that he being weary of the peace of the City, would be always looking after new causes of War; which accusations, although they were falsely reported, yet amongst the fearful they passed for truth. The Senate being surpris'd with the fear of him, did send *Servilius* Ambassadour into *Africa* to discover his Designs, and gave him private instructions, that if possibly he could, he might destroy him by his emulators; and free the *Roman* people from the fear of so hated a name. But *Hannibal* was not long ignorant of the design, being a man experienced both to fore-see and to prevent dangers, and to prepare for adverse fortune in prosperity, as to meditate of prosperous fortune in adversity. Therefore after he had, the whole day, presented himself in publick before the face of the Senate of *Carthage*, and of the *Roman* Ambassadour, the evening approaching, he took horse and repaired to his Country-house, which he had near to the Sea Coast, his servants not knowing of it, and being commanded to attend him at the gate of the City, he had there Ships with Mariners in a readiness, which lay hid in a Creek, and vast sums of money; that when occasion required; neither want nor inconveniency should delay him. With the choicest youth of his servants, whose number the prisoners which he had taken in *Italy* did increas, he embark'd himself, and directed his course to *Antiochus*. On the next morning the City expected their Commander in chief (and at that time Consul in the place of their publick Assembly) whom when they found to be departed, they were possessed with as great a fear, as if the City it self had been taken. And the *Roman* Ambassadour, as if a new War already was brought by *Hannibal* upon *Italy*, returned in a private silence unto *Rome*, and brought along with him the melancholy tidings. In the mean time *Flaminius* (having with him some of the associated Cities of *Greece*) did in two Battels overcome *Nabis* the Tyrant, and left him, as it were, un-nerv'd and fainting in his own Kingdom: But liberty being restored to *Greece*, and the Garrisons drawn off from the Cities, when the *Roman* Army was com-
manded:

manded back into *Italy*, *Nabis* being incensed at the nothingness of his empty fortunes, did in a sudden War invade again many of the Cities, with which the *Achaians* being affrighted (that the neighbouring Evil might not grow upon themselves) they constituted their Prætor *Philopemenes* to be their General, a man of admirable industry, whose courage, and whose conduct in that War was so apparent, that in the Judgment of all men he might be compared to *Flaminius* the Roman General.

At the same time *Hannibal* came to *Antiochus*, and was received as a gift from the gods, and by his arrival the King was possessed with so great a heat of resolution, that he thought not so much on the War it self as on the rewards of the victory. But *Hannibal* who had experience of the Roman valour, affirmed that the Romans could not be suppressed but in *Italy* it self. For the performance of which service he desired one hundred Ships, ten thousand Foot, and one thousand Horse, promising with those unconsiderable forces to make as great a war in *Italy* as he did ever heretofore, and bring unto the King sitting in his throne in *Asia*, either a victory over the Romans, or the equal conditions of a peace; for he said, that there was wanting only a General to the Spaniards inflamed with a desire to commence the War against the Romans, and *Italy* moreover was now more known unto him than heretofore; neither would *Carthage* be a looker on, but without delay would send Auxiliaries to him. These Counsels being acceptable to the King, one of the Confidants of *Hannibal* was sent to *Carthage* to exhort them to the War, being too covetous of it; He before represented to them that *Hannibal* would immediately be present with his forces, and did not communicate to either of the Factions any thing at all, but only that nothing was wanting to carry on this War but the resolutions of the *Carthaginians*; for *Asia* would defray the charges, and lend them men enough for the War. When these things were reported to the *Carthaginians*, the Messenger himself was apprehended by the Enemies of *Hannibal*, and being brought into the Senate (according to the subtilty

of the *Carthaginian* wit: he made answer, that he was sent to the whole Senate; for his business did not belong to this man or that man in particular, but did concern them altogether. Whiles they debated many days in the Senate to send him to *Rome* to purge the publick conscience, he privately took shipping and returned to *Hannibal*; which was no sooner discovered, but the *Carthaginians* sent presently an Ambassador to *Rome*. The *Romans* also sent Ambassadors to *Antiochus*, who under that pretence might discover the preparations of the King, and either reconcile *Hannibal* to the *Romans*, or by their daily conversation with him, might render him suspected and hated by the King. The Ambassadors therefore when they came unto *Antiochus* at *Ephesus*, they delivered to him the desires of the Senate; and whiles they attended for an answer from him, they missed not a day to give a visitation unto *Hannibal*, and informed him, that unadvisedly he departed from his Country when the *Romans* with great fidelity did observe the peace, not made so much with the Common-wealth of *Carthage*, as with himself; for they found that he made War, not so much out of any hatred unto the *Romans*, as for the love he did bear to his own Country, to which the best of men do owe their lives; These they said were the publick causes of War amongst the people, but not of private ones amongst Commanders. They afterwards began to extol his achievements, by the discourse whereof he being delighted, did more often and more greedily converse with the Ambassadors, being ignorant that he should procure hatred with the King by his familiarity with the *Romans*: for *Antiochus* suspecting that he had reconciled himself to the *Romans* by his often discourse with them, did refer nothing to him as heretofore he was accustomed, nor made him partaker of any of his Counsels, but did begin to hate him as his Enemy and Betrayer: This suspicion did corrupt all the preparations for the Wars, there appearing no General in the field, either to make the *Musters*, or to exercise the Soldiers. The substance of the *Roman* Embassie to *Antiochus* was, that he should be contented with the Borders and Frontiers of *Asia*, and not

impose upon the *Romans* a necessity to enter into *Asia* with an Army ; which Message being despised by *Antiochus*, he made answer, that it became his Royalty and resolution not to attend a War, but to give it. The Counsel of War being often called afterwards, and *Hannibal* never sitting amongst them, *Antiochus* at last commanded that he should be summoned, not that he should act any thing which he pronounced, but that he might not appear to have neglected him altogether; and the Counsel of every one being asked, at the last he demanded his advice, which being observed by *Hannibal*, he professed that he sufficiently understood that he was called by him to the Counsel of war, not that he wanted advice, but to fill up the number of the Sentences; howsoever out of his inveterate hatred to the *Romans*, and his love unto the King, with whom alone he enjoyed a safe banishment, he was resolved, he said, to declare unto him the best way of making war against the *Romans*. Desiring then to be excused for his boldness, he professed that he approved not of any thing of the present Counsels or Enterprises, neither did it seem good in his Judgment that *Greece* should be the seat of the War, when *Italy* afforded a far more plentiful subject for it. For the *Romans*, he said, could not be overcome but by their own arms, nor *Italy* be subdued but by the *Italian* Forces, for in them both the manner of the War, and the people did differ much from all other sort of men. It was of great importance in other Wars to take the first advantages of place and time, to lay wast the fields, and to plunder the Cities of the Enemies either; but with a *Roman*, if you first have plundred them of their goods, or overcome them in battel, you must also wrestle and tug with them when they are subdued and lying on the ground. Wherefore if any shall provoke them in their own Gountry, they may be overcome by their own wealth, by their own strength, and by their own arms, as he himself had done: But if any shall draw them out of *Italy* which is the Fountain of their strength, he shall be as much deceived, as he who would dry up the rivers should attempt it, not at the head of the Fountain, but further off by some new works and the dams which he should make,

This.

This he said was his Judgment, which he had a long time reserved in private to himself, and freely before did offer it unto them, and did now again repeat it, that they might all understand the way of making War with the *Romans*, and that although invincible abroad, they are easie to be conquered at home : For you may sooner said he, deprive them of their City than their Empire, and sooner dispoil them of *Italy*, than of the Provinces: they were taken by the *Gauls*, and almost utterly overthrowen by my self; neither was I, or my Army ever overcome untill we departed from them. But when we returned to *Carthage*, the fortune of the War was suddenly changed with the place. The friends of the King were the Contradictors of this Counsel, not reflecting on the profit of it, but fearing lest his advice being approved, he should have the first place of respect with the King. But *Antiochus* was not so much displeased with the Counsel as with the Author, and feared lest the glory of the victory should be *Hannibal's* and not his own; all things therefore were corrupted with the various informations of the flatterers : nothing was undertaken either according to Judgment or to Reason. The King himself being fallen into Luxury, was given all the Winter to new Marriages.

On the other side, *Atilius* the *Roman* Consul, who was sent into this War, did with elaborate care and industry, muster the Armies, and provide Arms and other necessaries for the War; he confirmed the associated Cities, he allured the doubtful ones, the event of the War consisting in the preparations of either side. The King therefore beholding his men to give back at the first charge, did bring no succour to them in distress, but was the foremost in the flight, and left his Tents full of Riches for the Conquerours; and the *Romans* being intent on the plundering of them, he fled into *Asia*, where he began to repent of the Counsel he neglected, and having called back *Hannibal*, he promised to act all things according to his Counsel.

In the mean time it was reported to him that *Livius*.

Mencemus.

Mencmus, the Roman Admiral, did approach, being sent by the Senate with fourscore *Brazen-beaked* ships to make a War by Sea. Therefore, before that his associated Cities should revolt to the Enemies, he resolved to encounter with the Enemy by Sea, hoping by a new Victory to abolish the Infamy of the overthrow lately received in Greece. The Navy being committed to the charge of *Hannibal*, the Battel was fought, but neither were the *Asian* Soldiers comparable to the Romans, nor their ships to theirs, which were armed with Brass on their Sterns; howsoever the overthrow was the less by the policy of the General.

The report of the Victory had not as yet arrived at Rome, and the City was therefore in suspense concerning the creating of Consuls. But who could be a better Commander against *Hannibal*, than the brother of *Africanus*, it being the business of the *Scipio's* to overcome the *Carthaginians*? *Lucius Scipio* therefore was created Consul, and his brother *Africanus* was given as a Colleague unto him, that *Antiochus* might understand that he placed not a greater confidence in the conquered *Hannibal*, than they did in the conquering *Scipio's*. The *Scipio's* being busie in the transporting of their Army into *Asia*, it was reported to them that the War was every where already brought to a period, and accordingly they found *Antiochus* overcome in a fight by Land and *Hannibal* in a fight by Sea. Therefore at their first arrival, *Antiochus* sent Ambassadors to them to desire peace; and as a peculiar gift to *Africanus*, they brought him his Son, whom *Antiochus* had taken, as he was transporting himself in a small Bark into *Asia*. But *Africanus* returned answer, that private benefits ought to be distinguished from publick, and that the Offices due unto him as a Father were of one Nature, and the Offices due unto his Country were of another. Which ought to be prefer'd not only above Children, but also above life it self. Howsoever he declared, that he very thankfully accepted the gift, and out of his own Fortunes would answer the munificence of the King. As for that which belonged either to Peace or War, he made answer, that he could

could contribute nothing by way of thankfulness, neither could he fall in the least punctilio from the rights of his Country; for his Son being taken, he never treated with the King concerning his ransom, nor suffered the Senate to make mention of it, but as it was worthy of the Majesty of his resolution, he professed that he would recover him by arms. After this the Articles of the Agreement were drawn up, which were, That *Asia* should be surrendered to the *Romans*, and *Antiochus* be contented only with the Kingdom of *Syria*, that he should deliver to the *Romans* all his Ships, Prisoners and Renegadoes, and give full satisfaction to the *Romans* for their Charges in the War. Which when it was reported to *Antiochus*, he made answer that he was not so overcome as to be content to be dispoiled of his Kingdom; and alledged, that what the *Romans* had propounded to him, were rather provocations to War than any inducements unto peace. Great preparation therefore were made for War on both sides; the *Romans* having invaded *Asia*, and entred into *Ilium*, there was a mutual gratulation between the Inhabitants of *Ilium* and them; the Inhabitants of *Ilium* declared, that *Aeneas* and other of their Commanders proceeded from them, & the *Romans* acknowledged that from them they received their Original. Such and so general was the joy, as after a long absence is accustomed to be seen betwixt Fathers and Children. It delighted the Inhabitants of *Ilium*, that their Nephews, having overcome *Africa* and the West, did challenge *Asia* as their Hereditary Kingdom, and they said the ruine of *Troy* was not to be lamented, which was revived again in a happy race of such Noble successors, On the other side, the *Romans* with an unsatisfied desire did behold the Household *Laves*, and the Cradles of their Ancestors, and the Temples and Images of their gods. The *Romans* being departed from *Ilium*, King *Eumenes* did march with Auxiliaries to them; and not long after the Battel was fought with *Antiochus* where when in the right wing a *Roman* Legion being beaten did fly back to the Camp with more disgrace than danger; one of the Tribunes of the Soldiers, *Marcus Aemilius* by name, being

ing left for the defence of the Camp, commanded his Soldiers immediately to buckle on their Arms, which being done; he did lead them out of the works, and with drawn swords did threaten those that fled back, and declared that there should not a man of them be left alive, unless they returned to the Battel, and that their own Tents should be more fatal to them than their Enemies swords. The Legion being amazed at so great a danger, the Soldiers animated by the Tribune, who did lead them on, they returned into the Battel, and having made a great slaughter of their Enemies, it was the beginning of the Victory. There were fifty thousand of the Enemies slain, and eleven thousand taken. *Antipchus* again desiring peace, there was nothing added to the former conditions. *Africanus* declared that the *Romans* did neither abate their courage being overcome, neither grew they insolent with the success of Victory. They divided the Cities they had taken amongst their Associates, judging glory more proper for the *Romans* than possessions; For the glory of the Victory was to be owned by the *Roman* Name, and the luxury of wealth was left to their Associates.

The Two and Thirtieth Book of JUSTIN.

A *Ninbus* being overcome, the *Asians* who informed him to make Wars against the *Romans*, remained alone being unequal to them in strength, and destitute of all help. And not long after being overcome they lost their liberty which they alone amongst so many Cities of *Greece* had preserved inviolate, against the Dominations of the *Lacedamonians* and *Athenians*; which condition was so much the more afflicting, as it arrived the more late unto them: They computing with themselves those times, in which with their own strength they resisted such numerous Forces of the *Persians*, and those when in the *Delphian* War they brake the violence of the *Gauls*, terrible both to *Asia* and *Italy*; which glorious commemoration

memoration did the more increase the desire of their liberty. As these things were in action, there arose first a contention, and afterwards a War betwixt the *Messenians* and *Achaians*, concerning the honour of preeminence, in which *Philopemenes* the Noble general of the *Achaians* was taken, not that in the fight he spared his life; but that as (he called back his Soldiers to the Battle, being thrown from his horse as he leaped a ditch) he was invironed and oppressed by the multitude of his Enemies. As he lay on the ground, the *Messenians* durst not kill him, either through the fear of his courage, or the consciousness of his dignity. Therefore as they had dispatched all the War in him alone, they did lead him Captive round about Greece in the way of Triumph, the People thronging in multitudes to behold him, as if he was their own, and not as if the General of their Enemies approached. Neither did ever the *Achaians* with a more greedy eye behold him being a Conquerour, than the *Messenians* did now being conquered. Therefore they commanded him to be brought into the Theatre, that they might all have a full view of him, whom every one conceived to be impossible to be taken. Being brought afterwards unto the Dungeon, in respect of his greatness, they gave him poison which he took as cheerfully, as if now he had conquered death, as he had heretofore his Enemies. He demanded not long before if his Lieutenant General *Lycortas*, whom he knew to be second to him in the affairs of War, had escaped, and having understood that he was alive, and in safety, he said, then it goes not altogether so ill with the *Achaians*; and speaking those words he died. Not long after the War being renewed; the *Messenians* were overcome, and they endured the punishment for the death of *Philopemenes*. In the mean time *Antiochus* King of Syria, when he was oppressed by the Romans with too great a Tribute, and groaned under the burden of it (either enforced by the want of money, or solicited by avarice, by which under the pretence of a necessitated Tribute, he hoped, that he more excusedly should commit Sacrilege) having drawn an Army together, did by night assault the Temple of *Dindymaan*

Dindymaan Jove. Which being discovered, he was slain with all his Army by a concourse of the Inhabitants. When many Cities of Greece came to Rome to complain of the Injuries of *Philip* King of the *Macedons*, and there was a great dispute in the Senate, between *Demetrius* the Son of *Philip*, whom his Father had sent to satisfy the Senate, and the Ambassadors of the Cities; the young man being confused with the multitude of complaints made against his Father, did on a sudden hold his peace; The Senate being moved with his shamefacedness (by which in a private condition he before endeared himself to all when he was an Hostage at Rome) did give him the cause: and thus *Demetrius* by his modesty obtained pardon for his Father, not by the right, or plea of defence, but by the patronage of his modesty which was signified by the Decree of the Senate, that it might appear that the King was not absolved, but the Father rather was given to the Son; which procured to *Demetrius* not the grace of an Ambassador, but the hatred of obtestation. It pulled upon him the emulation and envy of his Brother *Philip*, and the cause of the pardon being known to his Father who was pardoned, it became an offence, *Philip* disclaiming that the person of his Son was of more moment with the Senate than the Authority of the Father, or the dignity of regal Majesty. *Perseus* therefore having observed the sickness of his Father, did bring daily complaints unto him against *Demetrius* being absent; and at first did cause him to be hated, and afterwards to be suspected by him; sometimes he did object against him the friendship of the Romans, and sometimes Treason against his Father. At the last he counterfeited that treacheries were prepared by him against his person to be put suddenly in Execution, to the tryal and proof whereof the Judges were sent for; the suborned witnesses examined, and the Charge was proved which was objected against him. By those unjust proceedings, the Father being compelled to parricide, did make sad all the Court with the execution of his Son. *Demetrius* being slain, *Perseus* grew not more duriful but more contumacious against his Father; and carried

carried himself not as an heir of the Kingdom, but as the King himself, with which *Philip* being offended, did daily more impatiently lament the death of *Demetrius*, and suspecting that he was circumvented by the Treachery of *Perseus*, he caused the witnesses and the Judges to be tormented, and having by this means discovered the deceit, he was no less afflicted with the wickedness of *Perseus*, than with the innocent death of *Demetrius*, which he was resolved to have revenged if he had not been prevented by death; For not long after, his disease encreasing by the Melancholy and perplexedness of his spirit, he deceased, having left great preparations of War against the *Romans*, which *Perseus* afterwards made use of; For he enforced the *Gauls*, called *Scordisci*, to join in league with him, and he had made a great War against the *Romans* if he had not died. For the *Gauls* (the War against the *Delphians* being unfortunately managed, in which they found the power of God to be more great and present than the power of their Enemies, having lost *Brennus* their General) some part of them did fly into *Asia*, and some part did wander up and down in *Thracia*, from whence in the same path, in which they marched forth, they returned to their ancient Country. Of these a considerable number did sit down in the Confluence of the River *Danubius*, and call themselves by the name of *Scordisci*. But the *Telesagi* when they arrived at their ancient Country of *Tholouse*, were there visited by the Pestilence, and recovered not their health until being admonished by the answers of the Diviners, they had drowned all their Gold and Silver which they had got by Sacrilege, in the Lake of *Tholouse*, all which *Carpio* the *Roman* Consul a long time afterwards did take away. There was in all one hundred and twenty thousand weight of Gold, and five millions of Silver, which Sacrilege was the cause afterwards of the destruction of *Carpio*, and all his Army.

The tumult also of the *Cambrian* War did follow the *Romans*, as the revenge of the violation of the consecrated money. Not a small number of the Nation of the

Telesagi,

Tethysagi did seat themselves in *Illyricum*; being delighted with the sweetness of the air, and the prey, having spoiled the *Istrians*, they did inhabit *Pannonia*. Fame reports that the Nation of the *Istrians* do derive their Original from *Colchos*, being by King *Aetus* sent to the *Argonauts* to pursue the ravisher of his daughter, who as soon as they entered into *Ister*, out of *Pontus*, having sailed far into the Chanel of the River *Szis*, following the steps of the *Argonauts*, they carried their ships on their shoulders over the cliffs of the hills, until they came to the shore of the *Adriatick* Sea, having understood that the *Argonauts* by reason of the length of their ships had done the same before them whom when the *Colchians* did not receive, they either through fear of their King, or the tediousness of their long Navigation, did sit down at last near to *Aquileia*, and were called *Istrians*, after the Name of the River, into the which from the Sea they sailed. The *Dacians* also are a Generation of the *Getes*, who when they fought unfortunately under *Olor* their King against the *Bastarnians* were commanded that when they were in Bed, they should to expiate their sloth, lay their feet where they should rest their heads, and perform those household offices and services to their wives, which their wives before were accustomed to do to them. Neither was this custom changed, until by their courage they had wiped away the old Ignominy which they had received in the War. *Perseus* when he succeeded in the Kingdom of *Philip* his father, did excite all these Nations to join in assistance with him against the *Romans*. In the mean time there did arise a War betwixt *R. Prusias* (to whom *Hannibal* fled after the Peace granted to *Antiochus* by the *Romans* & *Eumenes*) which War *Prusias* first began, having broken the League through the confidence he had in *Hannibal*; for *Hannibal* (when amongst other of the Articles of the Treaty, the *Romans* did demand of *Antiochus* that he should deliver him up unto them) being advertised by *Antiochus* of it, did fly to *Crete*. Where having lived for many years a quiet life, and found himself envied by reason of his excessive wealth, he disposed in the Temple of *Diana* Pitchers filled with Lead,

as the safeguard of his fortune, and the City being no ways jealous of him, because they had his fortunes with them as himself, he repaired to King *Prusias*, having melted his Gold which he carried with him, and poured the lead into the hollow of the Statues, lest his riches being discovered should be a hindrance to his life. *Prusias* being overcome by King *Eumenes* by land, and intending to try the fortune of a Battel by Sea, *Hannibal* by a new invention was the Author of the Victory: For he commanded that all kinds of Serpents stowed into earthen Vessels in the middle of the Battel should be thrown into the Ships of their Enemies. It seemed ridiculous to the Enemies at first, that they should Arm themselves to fight with Earthen Pots; who could not encounter their Enemies with swords: But when their Ships began to be filled with the Serpents, they were circumvented with a doubtful and double danger, and yielded the Victory to their Enemies. When these things were declared at *Rome*, Ambassadors were sent by the Senate to make a reconciliation betwixt both Kings, and to demand the person of *Hannibal*; but *Hannibal* having notice of it, did take poison, and prevented the Embassy by death. This year was remarkable by the death of three of the most famous Generals in the world; *Hannibal*, *Philopemenes*, and *Scipio Africanus*. Most certain it is, that *Hannibal* when *Italy* trembled at the thunder of his Arms, did never sit down when he did eat, nor did ever drink more at one time than one pint of Wine; and so great was his chastity amongst so many Captives, that who would deny that he was born in *Africa*? It was undoubtedly a great Argument of his moderation, that when he commanded an Army of divers Nations, he was never attempted by any treachery of his own men, nor betrayed by the deceit of others, when his Enemies had oftentimes attempted both against him.

The Three and Thirtieth Book of JUSTIN.

THE Romans managed the *Macedonian War* with less noise and trouble than they did the *Carthaginian*; But with so much the more honour, as the *Macedons* in fame did exceed the *Carthaginians*; for the *Macedonians* were not only encouraged with the glory of the conquered East, but assisted with the Auxiliaries of all Kings. Therefore the *Romans* sent more Embassies to their Associates, and received Auxiliaries from *Massinissa* King of the *Numidians*, and from others of their Confederates; and a message was sent to *Eumenes* King of the *Bithynians* to contribute to the War with all his Powers. And (besides the opinion that the army of the *Macedons* was invincible) *Perseus* had Provision for ten years War, laid up by his Father, both in his Exchequer, and his Granaries, with which, being grown insolent, and forgetful of his Fathers fortune, he commanded his Soldiers to call to mind the ancient glory of *Alexander*. The first encounter was of the Horse only, in which *Perseus* being Conquerour, made all men begin to doubt, and to incline to his side. Howsoever he sent Embassadors to the Consul to desire that peace which the *Romans* had given to his Father being overcome, offering to defray the charges of the War, as if he had been overcome himself. But *Sulpitius* the Consul did give him no other conditions than what the conquered were accustomed to receive. In the mean time, through the fear of so dangerous a War, the *Romans* made *Paulus Æmilius* Consul, and decreed unto him, contrary to custom, the *Macedonian War*, who when he came unto the army, did make no long delay of the Battel; and the night before, there was an Eclipse of the Moon; all men judged that it was a sad portent, & that the end of the *Macedonian Empire* was

thereby presaged. In that battel *Marcus Cato* the Son of *Cato* the Orator, when amongst the thickest of his Enemies he gave admirable demonstrations of his Valor, having fallen from his Horse, did fight on foot ; for a band of the Enemies with a horrid cry did stand round about him, falling on him, as if they would have killed him lying on the ground. But he having suddenly recollected himself, did get upon his feet, and made a great slaughter of his Enemies ; the *Macedons* did surround him on every side, and did throw themselves upon him to take away his life, but he striking at one of the Commanders, his Sword flying from his hand, did fall into the midst of a Cohort of his Enemies, to recover which (protecting himself with his Buckler, both Armies looking on) he was covered with the Swords of his Enemies, and having gained his Sword, and received many wounds, he returned with a general acclamation to the army ; his fellows imitating his Valor, obtained the Victory. *Perseus* the King fled to *Samothracia*, carrying with him ten thousand Talents. And *Cneus Octavius* being sent by the Consul to pursue him, did take him prisoner with his two Sons, *Alexander* and *Philip*, and brought them to the Consul. *Macedonia* had from her first King *Caranus* to *Perseus*, thirty Kings ; but she was not famous for Sovereignty above one hundred and ninety three years ; when she came into the power of the *Romans* she was made free, Magistrates being constituted through the several Cities, and she received those Laws from *Amilius Paulus* which to this day she doth observe. The Senates of all the Cities of the *Ætolians* (because they were uncertain in their fidelity were sent with their wives and children unto *Rome*, and) were a long time detained there, that they might make no innovation in their Countries ; but the City being wearied with the importunities of many Ambassadors, they were after many years suffered to return into their Countries.

The Four and Thirtieth Book of JUSTIN.

THE *Carthaginians* and *Macedonians* being subdued, and the strength of the *Ætolians* being weakened by the Captivity of their Princes, the *Achaïans* only of all Greece did seem at that time most powerful to the *Romans*, not by the excessive wealth of every one of their particular Cities, but by the combination of them all; for although the *Achaïans* be divided by their Cities as by so many members, yet they have one Body, and one Command; they beat off the dangers which threatened particular Cities, with their mutual strength. The *Romans*, therefore seeking out an occasion of the War, fortune did luckily present them with the complaints of the *Lacedæmonians*, whose fields in mutual hatred the *Achaïans* had laid waste,

The Senate answered the *Lacedæmonians*, that they would send Ambassadors into Greece, to look upon the affairs of the Associates, and to take away the suspicions of all injury: but instructions were privily given to the Ambassadors that they should dissolve this intire Body of the *Achaïans*, and make every City to subsist by her own privileges; that so they might more easily be enforced to obedience: and if any appeared to be stubborn, that they should be broken: The Princes therefore of all the Cities being called to *Corinth* the Ambassadors did recite the Decree of the Senate, and declared what was the Council which was given to them. They declared that it was expedient for all, that every City should have her own Laws, and her own privileges, which the *Achaïans* no sooner understood, but in a fury they presently killed all that were strangers, &c. had violated the *Roman* Ambassadors themselves, if upon notice of the tumult they had not fled away in a great fear. When this was declared at *Rome*, the Senate did immediately decree that the *Achaïan*

War should be undertaken by *Mummius* the Consul; who not long after, having transported his army into Greece, and all things with great care being provided for, did provoke his enemies to battel. But the *Achaians* (as if it had been no trouble at all to conquer the *Romans*) had nothing in a readiness for War, but thinking more of the booty than the fight, they brought their Carriages into the Field to draw from thence the spoils of their enemies, and placed their Wives and Children on the adjacent Hills to behold the pleasure of the Battel, which was no sooner begun, but being slain before the eyes of their Wives and Children, they became a sad spectacle to them for the present, and left them a grievous remembrance of it for the future; and their Wives and Children of spectators being made Captives, were an easie prey unto their Enemies. The City of *Corinth* itself was pulled down, and all the people sold in the most ignominious manner that in those times was practised, that this Example might strike a fear into the other Cities to take heed of Innovations for the time to come.

Whiles these things were in action, *Antiochus* King of *Syria* made War upon *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*; the son of his elder sister, but a slow man, and so consumed with daily luxury, that he not only neglected the Offices of Regal Majesty, but was deprived also of the sense of an ordinary person: Being therefore beaten out of his Kingdom, he fled to *Alexander* to his younger brother *Ptolemy*, and having made him a partaker in his Kingdom, they jointly sent Ambassadors to the Senate at *Rome*, by whom they desired their help, and implored the Faith of their Society, The supplications of the Brothers did move the Senate: Therefore *Publius Popilius* was sent Ambassador to *Antiochus* to command him not to invade *Egypt*, or if he was already in it, to withdraw from it. The Ambassador having found him in *Egypt*, the King kissed him, for *Antiochus* above the rest did respect *Popilius* when he was a Hostage at *Rome*: *Popilius* desired him to forbear all private friendship, when the Mandates and the Interests of his Country intervined; and having produced

duced the Decree of the Senate, he delivered it to the King: when he found the King to demur upon it, and to say, that he would refer it to the Consultation of his friends; *Popilius* with a rod which he had in his hand having inclosed him in a spacious Circle, that it might contain his friends with him, did require him to counsel with them in the Precinct of that Round, & not to move out of it before he had given an answer to the Senate; Whether he would have Peace or War with the *Romans*. This sharp Proposition did so blunt the mind of the King, that he answered, that he would obey the Senate. After this, *Antiochus* returning to his Kingdom, died, having left behind him a son very young, to whom when Guardians were assigned by the people, his Uncle *Demetrius* (who was then an Hostage at *Rome*) having understood of the death of his brother *Antiochus*, addressed himself unto the Senate, and alledged that his Brother being alive, he came to *Rome* as an Hostage for him; but being dead, he did not know whose Hostage he might be; therefore he pleaded that it was just he should be dismissed from *Rome* to be invested in the Kingdom, which as it was due by the Law of Nations to his elder brother, so it was now due unto himself, who must have the precedency of the Pupil by the privilege of age. When he observed that the Senate (silently presuming that the Kingdom would be more safe unto them under the Pupil, than under him) were willing to grant him leave to depart, having secretly departed to *Hosia*, under the pretence of Hunting, he there took shipping with the companions of his Flight, and being brought into *Syria*, he was received with the applause of all men, and the young Prince being put to death, the Kingdom by his Guardians was delivered unto him.

Much about the same time, *Prusias* King of *Bithynia* contrived how to put to death his son *Nicomedes*, endeavouring to provide for his younger Sons whom he had by *Nicomedes's* step-mother, and who were then at *Rome*; but the Plot was betrayed by those who undertook to perform it; they exhorted the young man (being provoked by the cruelty of his Father.) to prevent the

deceit, and return the wicked act upon the author of it; nor was it hard to persuade him to it, therefore (being sent for) when he came into the Kingdom of his Father, he was saluted as King, and *Prusias* his Father being disinvested of his Kingdom, became as a private man, and was forsaken of his own servants. When he concealed himself in corners, he was discovered, and commanded to be killed by his Son, with no less wickedness than he commanded his Son to be killed.

The Five and Thirtieth Book of *JUSTIN*.

D*emetrius* having possessed himself of the Kingdom of *Syria*, conceiving that the common hatred by this Innovation would prove ruinous to himself, he determined to enlarge the bounds of his Sovereignty, and to increase his Revenues by making War upon his Neighbours. Therefore being become an Enemy to *Ariarathes* King of *Cappadocia*, because he refused to marry his Sister, he received his suppliant Brother *Holfernes* unjustly driven from the Kingdom; and rejoicing that he had offered to him an honest Title of the War, he determined to restore to him his Kingdom. But *Holfernes* having ungratefully made a League with the *Antiochians*, and growing into enmity with *Demetrius*, he took counsel to expel him from the Kingdom, by whom he was restored to it; which although *Demetrius* understood, yet he spared his life, that *Ariarathes* might not be freed from the War which his Brother *Demetrius* threatened to bring upon him; howsoever having apprehended him, he commanded him to be kept bound at *Seleucia*; nevertheless the *Antiochians* being no ways terrified at it, did continue in their rebellion against him; therefore *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*, *Attalus* King of *Asia*, and *Ariarathes* King of *Cappadocia*, being all provoked by him to War, they suborned, one *Promachus* a young man, but of a most for-
did

did birth and condition to challenge the Kingdom of Syria, as if derived to him from his Father; and if denied, to recover it by force of Arms. And that nothing should be wanting to the pretence, he was called by the name of *Alexander*, and reported to be the Son of *Antiochus*. So general a hatred they did bear to *Demetrius*, that not only Kingly powers, but the Nobility of birth also, by the consent of all was bestowed on this Counterfeit. *Alexander* therefore forgetting the baseness of his former condition through the wonderful variety of events, being attended with the forces of all the East, did make War upon *Demetrius*: and having overcome him, did deprive him at once both of his life and Kingdom. Howsoever *Demetrius* wanted neither care nor courage to provide for the War; for in the first Encounter he routed his adversary; and the King again renewing the War, he killed afterwards in battel many thousands of his Enemies. At last with an invincible courage, he fell fighting most gallantly amongst the thickest of his Enemies. In the beginning of the War, *Demetrius* commended his two Sons with a vast sum of Gold to his Guest *Gnidius*, both that they should be exempted from the dangers of the War, and if fortune so ordained it, that they should be preserved to revenge their Father's death. The Eldest of these *Demetrius* by name, being about the sixteenth year of his age (having heard of the luxury of *Alexander*, whom such unlooked for possessions, and the Royal Ornaments belonging to another did keep a Prisoner in his own Court, amongst throngs of Concubines) the *Cretians* helping him, did set upon him secure, and fearing no Enemy at all. The *Antiochians* also recompencing their old offence committed against his Father with new desertings, did surrender themselves unto him; and his Father's old Soldiers in favour of the young man (preferring the Religion of their old Oath of fidelity above the pride of this new King) did translate both themselves and their Ensigns to *Demetrius*. And thus

Alexander being forsaken by no less impetuoufness of fortune than he was advanced, was overcome and killed in the first encounter, and by his punishment satisfied the Ghost both of *Demetrius* whom he killed, and of *Antiochus* whose Original he did counterfeit.

The Six and Thirtieth Book of JUSTIN.

Demetrius having recovered his Fathers Kingdom, and (by the success of affairs) being corrupted himself, did fall through the vice of his youth into sloth and riot, and contracted as much contempt by his sloth, as his Father had hatred by his pride. Therefore when the Cities did every where revolt from his command, to wipe away the blemish of his Idleness, he made War upon the *Parthians*. The Eastern Nations did not unwillingly behold his approach both for the cruelty of *Arsacidus* King of the *Parthians*, and for that being accustomed to the ancient command of the *Macedonians*, they did with indignation endure the arrogance of this new people. There being assisted with the Auxiliaries of the *Persians*, *Amites*, and the *Bactrians*, he overthrew the *Parthians* many Battels. At last being circumvented by the pretence of a Peace, he was taken, and being led in triumph through the Cities, he was shewed as a mock of their honour to the people that revolted; and being afterwards brought into *Hircania*, he was honourably intreated according to the dignity of his former Fortune. While these things thus passed, *Trifo* who laboured in *Syria*, to be constituted by the people to be the Guardian of *Antiochus* privign of *Demetrius*, having slain the young Prince, invaded the Kingdom of *Syria*, which having a long time enjoyed, the favour of his new command growing of date, at the last he was overcome by *Antiochus* the son of *Demetrius*, a very young man who was bred

up

up in the Wars of *Asia*; and thus the Kingdom of *Syria* was again devolved to the issue of *Demetrius*.

This *Antiochus* being mindful that both his Father was hated for his pride, and his brother made contemptible by his sloth, that he might not fall into the same vices, having first married *Cleopatra* his Brothers wife, he followed the War with great resolution against the Cities which revolted in the beginning of his Brothers reign, which being subdued, he added them to the bounds of his Empire. He also overcame the *Jews* who under his Father *Demetrius* in the *Macedonian* Empire had by their arms redeemed themselves into liberty: So great was their power, that after him they would not endure any King of the *Macedons*, and using their own Governours; they infested *Syria* with continual Wars.

The *Jews* derive their Original from *Damascus*, which is the most noble of the Cities of *Syria*; and the *Syrian* Kings do boast their descent in a direct line from Queen *Semiramis*. The name of *Damascus* was given to the City by *Damascus* who was King of it, in the honour of yhom the *Syrians* have worshipped the Sepulcher of his wife *Arathes* as a Temple, and esteemed her a Goddess in the height of their most Religious devotions. After *Damascus*, *Abraham*, *Moses* and *Israel* were Kings; But the happy Issue of ten Children made *Israel* more famous than the rest of his ancestors; he delivered the people to his Sons, being divided into Ten Tribes or Kingdoms, and commanded that they should be all called *Jews*, after the name of *Judah*, who died not long after the division of the Kingdoms, whose memory he commanded should be revered by them. His portion was distributed amongst them all, and *Joseph* was the youngest of the Brethren, who fearing his excellent Wit, having privately intercepted him, they sold him to foreign Merchants, by whom being brought into *Egypt*, when by the sharpness of his apprehension he had learned there the Magick Arts, he became in a short time most gracious with the King, for he was
most

most sagacious in the discovery of wonderful events, and was the first of all who found out the understanding of Dreams; and there seemed nothing unknown unto him which belonged to the Laws either of God or men, in so much that (many years before it came to pass) he foresaw the barrenness of the Fields; and *Egypt* had been destroyed by Famine, if the King by his admonition had not given command that the fruits of the Earth should for many years together be preserved. And so great was his experience, that his answers seemed to be given not from a Man, but God. *Moses* was his Son, whom besides his hereditary knowledge, the excellency of his Beauty did commend. But when the *Egyptians* were plagued with itch and scabs, they were admonished by the Oracle to expel *Moses* with the sick from the bounds of *Egypt*, lest the contagion of the disease should spread over all. Being therefore made Captain of the Banished persons, he took away by stealth the sacred things of the *Egyptians*, which they attempting to recover by arms, were forced to return back by Tempests. *Moses* therefore on his return to his ancient Country of *Damascus*, did possess himself of Mount *Sinai*, where he and his people being afflicted with seven days continued fast in the desarts of *Arabia*, when he arrived to his Journeys end, he by a fast consecrated the seventh day to all Posterity, and according to the Language of his Nation did call it the Sabbath, because that day did put a period both to their fasting and their travel. And (in remembrance that they were driven from *Egypt* for fear of the contagion) lest for the same cause they might be hated by the Inhabitants, they provided by a Law that they should not communicate with strangers, which beginning first from Policy, was by degrees turned afterwards into Discipline, and Religion. After the death of *Moses*, his son *Arvas*, who was a Priest also in the *Egyptians* Religion, was created King; and it was always afterwards a custom amongst the *Jews* that they had the same men both for Kings and Priests, whose Justice being mixt with Religion, it is incredible how greatly they did prosper. The wealth of the Nation

Nation did arise from the profits of the *Opobalsamum* which doth only grow in those Countries: for it is a Valley like a Garden which is invironed with continual Hills, and as it were inclosed with a Wall. The space of the Valley containeth two hundred thousand Acres, and it is called *Jericho*. In that Valley there is a Wood as admirable for its fruitfulness as for its delight: for it is intermingled with Palm-Trees and *Opobalsamum*. The Trees of the *Opobalsamum* have a resemblance like to Fir-Trees, but that they are lower, and are planted and husbanded after the manner of Vines. On a set season of the year they do sweat *Balsam*. The darkness of the place is besides as wonderful as the fruitfulness of it. For although the Sun shines no where hotter in the World, there is naturally a moderate and perpetual gloominess of the air. There is a Lake also in that Country, which by reason of its greatness and unmoveableness of the water, is called the *Dead-Sea*; for it is neither stirred with the Winds, the glutinous substance (with which all the water is covered) resisting their violence, neither is it patient of Navigation; for all things wanting life, do presently sink into the bottom, neither doth it sustain any matter, unless it be washed over with *Rock-Alum* dissolved.

Xerxes King of the *Persians* did first overcome the *Jews*, they came afterwards with the *Persians* themselves into the power of *Alexander* the Great, and so a long time they continued in subjection to the *Macedonian* Empire. When they revolted from *Demetrius*, and desired the friendship of the *Romans*, they first of all the East did receive their liberty, the *Romans* at that time giving freely out of other mens possessions. In the same time in which the change of Government in *Syria* was alternately managed by the new Kings, *Attalus* King of *Asia* polluted that most flourishing Kingdom received from his Uncle *Eumenes* with the slaughter of his friends, and the punishment of his nearest kindred; feigning sometimes that the old woman his Mother, sometimes that his Wife *Beronice* were slain by their treasonable practices. After the fury of this most wicked violence, he did put on ragged clothes, and made short his beard,

beard, and the hair of his head after the manner of the guilty ; he would not be seen in publick, nor shew himself to the people ; he would have no feasts of mirth at home, or any appearance of an orderly man, as if he would altogether by taking punishment on himself, give satisfaction to the Ghosts of the slain. At the last having forborn the administration of his Kingdom, he digged in Gardens, sowed seeds, and mingled the good with the hurtful, and having steeped them all in the juice of poison, he sent them as a peculiar gift unto his friends. From this study he gave himself to the art of making of Brass, and in the invention of tools, and things belonging to it, and much delighted himself with the melting, and the minting of pieces in Brass. After this he bent all his endeavours and design to make a Tomb for his Mother, at which work being too intent, he contracted a disease by the immoderate heat of the Sun, and died the seventh day afterwards. By his Testament the people of *Rome* were made Heirs. But there was one *Aristonicus* descended from *Eumenes*, not by lawful marriage, but born of an *Ephesian* Strumpet, the Daughter of a Fidler, who after the death of *Attalus* did invade *Asia* as his Father's Kingdom: & having made many happy Encounters against the Cities, which for fear of the *Romans* would not deliver themselves unto him, he seemed now to be a King in earnest ; wherefore *Asia* was decreed to *Licinius Crassus* the Consul, who being more intent to the *Attalick* booty than to the War, when in the end of the year he entred into Battel with the Enemy with a disordered army, being overcome, he with his own blood suffered for his inconsiderate avarice. The Consul *Perpenna* being sent to supply his place, at the first Encounter did overcome *Aristonicus*, and brought him under subjection, and carried with him unto *Rome* the hereditary treasures of *Attalus*; which his successor the Consul *Marcus Aquilius* repining at, did make all possible haste to snatch away *Aristonicus* from *Perpenna* to become the gift and honour of his Triumph. But the death of *Perpenna* did end the difference of the Consuls; & thus *Asia* being made tributary to the *Romans*, she sent also with her wealth, her vices unto *Rome*. The

The Seven and Thirtieth Book of JUSTIN.

Aristonicus being taken, the *Masilians* sent Ambassadors to *Rome* humbly intreating for the *Phocensians* their Founders, whose City, and the memory of whose Name, because they were always implacable enemies to the people of *Rome*, both at that time and before, in the War of *Antiochus*, the Senate commanded should be utterly extinguished, but a pardon was granted by the importunity of the Ambassadors. After this the rewards were given to those Kings who brought in their Auxiliary forces against *Aristonicus*. *Syria* the less was bestowed on *Mithridates* of *Pontus*; *Lycaonia* and *Cilicia* were given to the Sons of *Ariarathes*, who fell himself in that War; and the people of *Rome* were more faithful to the Sons of their Confederate *Ariarathes*, than the Mother was to her own children; for they encreased the Dominions of her Son in his Nonage, and she took away his life from him: For *Laodice* having in number six Sons by King *Ariarathes*, fearing that they growing into years, she should no longer enjoy the administration of the Kingdom, did destroy five of them by poison. The care of his kindred did preserve the youngest from the violence of the Mother, who after the death of *Laodice* (for the people did cut her off by reason of her cruelty) did enjoy the Kingdom alone. *Mithridates* also being taken away by a sudden death, did leave his Kingdom to his Son, who was also called *Mithridates*, whose greatness afterwards was such, that he excelled in Majesty; not only all the Kings of his time, but of the former age, and with various victory held War with the *Romans* for the space of six and forty years: whom the most famous Generals, *Sylla*, *Lucullus*, and others at the first, & *Cneius Pompeius* at the last did so overcome that he arose

arose always more great and famous in renewing of the War, and became more terrible by his losses; at last being overcome by no hostile force, he died a voluntary death in his own Kingdom, being a very old man, and leaving a Son to succeed him, many Signs from Heaven did presage his greatness to come; for both on that day in which he was born, and on that in which he began his Reign, at both times there did appear a Comet, which for seventy nights did shine so brightly, as all Heaven did seem to be in a flame; for by the greatness of it, it took up the fourth part of Heaven, and by its splendor it overcame the light of the Sun; and when it did either rise or set, it took up the space of four hours.

Being in his minority, he lay open to, and did endure the treachery of his Tutors, for they did put him upon a wild and unmanaged Horse, and did command him not only to ride him, but to exercise his Horsemanship, and to throw darts from him; but *Mithridates* deluding their design, by governing the Horse beyond the expectation of his age, they conspired against him by poison, which he suspecting, did oftentimes drink Antidotes, and with such exquisite remedies did so prepare his body against it, that being an old man, he could not die by poison, though attempting it. Fearing afterwards that his enemies would perform with the sword what they could not dispatch with poison, he pretended he would solace himself with the recreation of hunting; wherefore for the space of four years, he neither entered into the City, nor came into the Country within the roof of any house, but wandered in the Woods, and took up his lodging on the tops of several Hills, no man knowing in what place he was, being accustomed by his swiftness of foot, either to pursue wild Beasts, or to fly from them, and sometimes by main force to grapple with them. By which means he both eschewed all Treason that was designed against him, and hardened his body to all endurance of virtue. When afterwards he came to the management of the Kingdom, he immediately contrived not so much how to rule, as how to enlarge it, and by an incomparable felicity overcame the *Scythians*, who were before invin-

invincible, for they had overthrown *Zopyro* the Lieutenant of *Alexander* the Great, with thirty thousand armed men, and killed *Cyrus* King of the *Persians*, with two hundred thousand Soldiers, and routed *Philip* King of the *Macedons*. Being increased in his power, he possessed himself of *Pontus*, and not long afterwards of *Cappadocia*; and going privately out of his Kingdom, he sojourned through all *Asia* with a few friends, and thereby gained a perfect knowledge of all the Country, and of the situation of every City. After that he travelled higher over all *Bithynia*, and being already as it were Lord of *Asia*; he contrived where to lay his best opportunities for his following Victories; after this he returned into his own Kingdom, where it being generally noised abroad that he was dead, he found a young child which in his absence *Laudice* who was both his sister and his wife had brought forth. But after his long travels, amidst the gratulations both of his safe arrival, and of the birth of his Son, he was in danger of being poisoned; for his sister *Laudice* believing he had been dead, did fall into an incontinent life, and attempting to conceal one sin by committing a greater, did resolve to welcome him with poison; which when *Mithridates* understood by her Maid, he revenged the Treason which was plotted, and the author of it. And Winter drawing on, he spent his time not at the Banquet, but in the field, not in sloth but in exercise, not amongst his companions; but with Kings equal to him, either in the Horse-race, or the Foot-race, or by trying the strength of body. He also by daily exercise hardened his army to the same patience of labour, and being unconquered himself, he by these acts made his army invincible. Having afterwards made a League with *Nicomedes*, he invaded *Paphlagonia*, and having overcome it, he did share it with his companion *Nicomedes*. The Senate being inform'd that *Paphlagonia* was again in the possession of Kings, they sent Ambassadors to them both, to command them to restore the Nation to her former condition. *Mithridates* when he believed that he was equal to the Roman Greatness, did return a proud

a proud answer, which was, That he received his Kingdom by inheritance, and did much wonder that they should trouble themselves with a controversy which did not belong unto them; and being nothing terrified with their threatnings, he seized upon *Galatia*. *Nicomedes*, because he could not defend himself by right, made answer, that he would restore his part to a lawful King, and (having changed his Name) he called his own Son *Philomenes*, after the name of the Kings of *Paphlagonia*, and in a false name and Title enjoyed the Kingdom, as if he had restored it to the true Royal Progeny: And thus the Ambassadors being deluded, did return to *Rome*.

The Eight and Thirtieth Book of JUSTIN.

M*ithridates* having begun his Parricides by the murder of his own Wife, determined with himself to put to death the sons of his other sister *Laodice*, whose Husband *Ariarathes* King of *Cappadocia* had treacherously murdered by *Gordius*, thinking he had done nothing in murdering of the Father, if the young men still enjoyed their Father's Kingdom, with a desire whereof he was violently transported. While he was busie on his design, *Nicomedes* King of *Bithynia* did invade *Cappadocia*, destitute of a King, which when *Mithridates* understood, in a counterfeit piety, he sent assistance to his sister to drive *Nicomedes* out of the Kingdom; but in the mean time a contract being made, *Laodice* had espoused her self to *Nicomedes*. At which *Mithridates* being much troubled; he drove the Garrison Soldiers and others of the Army of *Nicomedes* out of *Bithynia*, and restored the Kingdom to his sisters son, which was an honourable act indeed, if it had not been attended by deceit; for not long after, he pretended that he would call back

back *Gordius* from Banishment, whom he used as his minister in the murder of *Ariarathes*, and restore him to his Country, hoping if the young man should not give way to it; there would arise from thence a sufficient cause of the War, or if he should permit it, that the Son might be destroyed by the same man who killed his Father, which when young *Ariarathes* did understand to be attempted by *Mithridates*, taking it deeply to heart, that the murderer of his Father should be called from banishment by his Uncle, he embodied a mighty army; *Mithridates* brought into the Field, fourscore thousand Foot, and ten thousand Horse, and six hundred Chariots armed with hooks of steel, and *Ariarathes* was altogether as powerful, the Neighbouring Kings assisting him. *Mithridates* fearing the uncertain chance of the War, did alter his counsels, by causing them to degenerate into treachery; and having by his agents courted the young man into a conference, & hid a naked sword in the plaits of his own garment, the searcher being sent to do his office, according to the manner then of Kings, with great curiosity examined about the bottom of his belly; whereupon he desired him to take heed lest he found there another weapon than that he sought for; the treachery being thus protected by the Jest, *Mithridates* having called him aside from his friends, as if he would confer in private with him, did kill him, both the armies being the spectators of it. This being done, he delivered the Kingdom of *Cappadocia* to *Ariarathes* his Son, being but eight years of age, having made *Gordius* Tutor over him, and calling him by the name of *Ariarathes*. But the *Cappadocians* being incensed at the cruelty and the fury of *Mithridates*, his Lieutenant revolted from him, and called back the Brother of the slaughtered King from *Asia*, where he was bred up, and whose name was *Ariarathes* also, with whom *Mithridates* renewed the War, & having overcome him, did expel him the Kingdom of *Cappadocia*; and not long after the young man (having contracted an infirmity by his melancholy) died; after his death *Nicomedes* fearing lest by the addition of *Cappadocia*, *Mithridates* should

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also invade *Bithynia* that bordered on it, did surn a boy, as remarkable for his stature as his countenance, to demand of the Senate of *Rome* his Fathers Kingdom, as if old *Ariarathes* had three, and not two Sons born unto him. He also sent his wife *Laodice* to *Rome* to be a witness of the three Sons begotten by *Ariarathes*. Which when *Mithridates* understood, he with the like impudence sent *Gordius* to *Rome*, to assure unto the Senate, that the Boy to whom he delivered *Cappadocia*, was begotten of that *Ariarathes* who died in the War of *Aristonimus*, bringing his Auxiliaries to the *Roman* army. But the Senate being prepossessed with the designs of the Kings, would not give to false names the Kingdoms of others, but took *Cappadocia* from *Mithridates*, and that he should not be alone in discontent they took away also *Paphlagonia* from *Nicomedes*. And because it should not be any contumely to the Kings that the Kingdoms which were taken from them should be given unto others, both people received the Donation of their liberty. But the *Cappadocians* refused their gift of freedom, affirming that their Nation could not subsist without a King. Therefore the Senate did constitute *Ariobarzenes* to be their King. At that time *Tigranes* was King of *Armenia*, not long before given as a pledge to the *Parthians*, and now lately dismissed and sent by them home to his Fathers Kingdom. *Mithridates* had a great desire to join him with him in the War against the *Romans*, which he had before determined with himself. *Tigranes* thinking nothing what an offence it would be against the *Romans*, was by *Gordius* excited to make War against *Ariobarzenes*, a man of a heavy temper, and not able to oppose him; and that there should be no suspicion of any injury to be contrived by deceit, *Mithridates* did give him his Daughter *Cleopatra* in marriage. Therefore on the first approach of *Tigranes*, *Ariobarzenes* having taken all things with him that he could call his own, did repair to *Rome*; and thus by the means of *Tigranes*, *Cappadocia* became again under the power of *Mithridates*. At the same time *Nicomedes* being deceased, his Son who was also called *Nicomedes*, was by the

the force of Arms beaten by *Mithridates* from his Fathers Kingdom; who when he came a suppliant to *Rome*, it was decreed in the Senate, that they should both be restored into their Kingdoms; to the effecting of which, *Aquilus Manlius* and *Malthinius* were sent Ambassadors. This being made known in *Asia*, *Mithridates*, being to make War against the *Romans*, did enter into a League with *Tigranes*, and articulated with him, that the Cities and the fields should be the part of *Mithridates*, but the Captives, and all the moveables should be the portion of *Tigranes*.

And *Mithridates*, having pondered with himself how great a War he had raised, sent some Ambassadors to the *Cymbrians*, and others to the *Gallogracians*, to the *Sarmatians*, and *Bastarnians*, to desire assistance of them. For heretofore when he had determined with himself to make War against the *Romans*, he obliged to him all these Nations with variety of gifts and benefits. He also sent for an Army out of *Scythia*, and armed all the East against the *Romans*: therefore with no great difficulty he overthrew *Aquilus* and *Malthinius*, who commanded the *Asiatick* Army, who being routed and driven out of the field, with *Nicomedes*, he was received with an extraordinary great applause of the Cities. In those he found great store both of Gold and Silver laid up by the thrifty providence of the former Kings; he found also great store of Arms and provision for the War, with which being furnished, he remitted to the Cities their publick and private debts, and for five years did free them from all Impositions. After this, having called his Soldiers to a general Assembly, with several exhortations he did excite them to the *Roman*, or rather the *Asiatick* Wars. The Copy of his speech I have thought worthy to insert into the narrow compass of this work which *Pompeius Trogus* did interpret to be indirect, and reprehended both *Livy* and *Salust* that (inserting set speeches into their Writings as the Orations of the parties interested) they did exceed the bounds of History. *Mithridates* said, that it was to be wished that he might have leave to take Counsel, whether War
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or peace were to be had with the *Romans*; since we are bound to resist those who do oppose us ; and those are nor to be in doubt what to determine on, who are without hope of Victory. For against thieves, though we cannot for our safety, yet we all do draw our swords for revenge ; but because that is not in question whether we ought to sit down, being lookt upon, not only with hostile minds, but assauled also with hostile arms, the present Counsel to be demanded is, upon what hope and account we may maintain the War begun. For his own part he affirmed, he had a confidence of the Victory, if they had a generous resolution to fight, and it was known as much to his Soldiers as to himself, that the *Romans* were to be overcome, for they overthrew *Aquilus* in *Bithynia*, and *Malbimus* in *Cappadocia* : But if other examples would persuade more than his own Experience, he had heard that *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus* commanding an army of not above five thousand *Macedons*, did in three battels overthrow the *Romans*. He had heard that *Hannibal* had continued a Conqueror in *Italy* for the space of sixteen years together, and that he might have taken the City it self, were he not hindred by a faction of emulation, and envious spirits at home, and not by any power of the *Romans*. He had heard, he said, how the people of *Transalpine Gauls* had invaded *Italy*, and possessed themselves of the most and greatest Cities therein, and had there larger territories than they enjoyed in *Asia*, which was reported to be but weak in comparison of *Rome*, neither was *Rome* only overcome by the *Gauls*, but it was taken also by them, and nothing was left them but only the top of one hill, from whence they were removed not by War, but by money. But as for the *Gauls* (whose Name was so terrible to the *Romans*) he had a great part of them amongst his own Auxiliaries ; for the *Gauls* he said who do inhabit *Asia*, do only differ from those in *Italy* by the distance of place, but have the same original, the same courage, and the same manner of fight, and have so much the more clear and apprehensive wits, as they have adventured a more long and difficult march through

Illyrium

Illyrium and *Thracia*, than those who have their residence in other places: As for *Italy* it self, did they never hear how; and by whom *Rome* was builded? which though now at peace with it self, yet some of them daily for their liberty, and others for the power of Command have persevered in continual Wars.; How many Armies of the *Romans* have been overthrown by the Cities of *Italy*, and some of them by a new way of Con-
 sumedly thrust under the yoke: And that we may not dwell on old Examples, all *Italy* is now in Arms excited to it, by the *Marfick* War, demanding now not liberty, but to be partakers in the Empire, and of the freedom of the City of *Rome*; neither is the City more oppressed with the neighbouring War of *Italy*, than with the Domestick faction of the Governours, and a War even with their own Citizens doth grow upon them far more dangerous than the War with *Italy*. The *Cymbrians* also from *Germany* like a vast deluge of wild and ungoverned people, do at this present overwhelm all *Italy*. And although the *Romans* peradventure could maintain the several Wars one after another, yet they must needs now suffer so many Wars coming all at once upon them, insomuch that they cannot be at leisure to follow this very War that they do make upon us; we may make use therefore of this present occasion; and pluck from them the increase of their strength, and not give them leave to rest being so deeply engaged, lest hereafter they might find us more work, being quiet at home, and without another enemy; for the question is not to be put, whether we should take Arms or not, but whether of our selves, or provoked by the *Romans*. But the War, he said, was indeed begun against him by them, when in his nonage they took the greater *Phrygia* from him, which they granted should be given to his Father, as a reward for the aid he brought against *Aristonicus*, it being the same Country which *Seleucus Callimachus* gave in Dowry to his Grand-father *Mithridates*. And what shall I say to the command laid upon me to depart from *Paphlagonia*; was not that another motive of the War? especially since *Paphlagonia* came not by
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the power of the sword, but descended to my Father by inheritance, by adoption in Will, and by the death of successive Kings; and in giving obedience to their violent Decrees, I have no ways mitigated them, but they have still deported themselves more violently against me. For he said, what obsequiousness was not afforded to them by himself? Was not *Phrygia* and *Paphlagonia* taken from him? Was not his Son forced from *Cappadocia*, which by the Law of Nations he seized upon being Conqueror? But his Victory was ravished from him by them, who have nothing at all but what they have purchased by the sword. Was not *Crestus* the King of *Bithynia* (against whom the Senate had denounced War) cut off by him to do them a favour? yet in whatsoever *Gordius* or *Tigranes* had offended, it must be reckoned all on his account. He alleged also that in the ignominy of him, the Senate of their own accord offered that liberty to *Cappadocia*, which they took from other Nations, and that the people instead of their proffered liberty, desiring *Gordius* to be their King, it could not be granted because *Gordius* was his friend. *Nicomedes* also by their command had made War upon him, and was assisted by them because *Mithridates* did pass unrevenge; and now they find the same cause of War with *Mithridates*, because he would not rately yield himself to be torn in pieces by *Nicomedes* the Son of a vaulting woman; for they did not so much pursue the faults of Kings, as their Power, and their Majesty, neither did they with so much violence exercise this art on him alone; but on other Kings also; so his Grand-father *Pharnaces* was by their arbitration delivered up to *Eumenes* King of *Pergamus*; so *Eumenes* again, in whose Ships they were first transported into *Asia*, by whose Army rather than by their own, they overcame both *Antiochus* the Great, and the *Gauls* in *Asia*; and not long after King *Perseus* in *Macedonia*, was at the last censured by them as their Enemy, and forbidden to come into *Italy*; and because they thought it would render them odious to make War with him in his own person, they deferred it for a while to carry

carry it on with more violence against his Son *Aristonimus*. They professed that no man deserved better of them, than *Masinissa* King of the *Numidians*; to him they imputed the Conquest of *Hannibal*, the Captivity of *Syphax*, and the destruction of *Carthage*; to him as well as unto the two *Scipio's*, called *Africani*, the title was ascribed of *Preserver of the City*; and yet the War waged but the other day in *Africa* with his Son, was so inexpiable, that having overcome him, they would give no respect in him, to the memory of his Father, but he must endure both imprisonment, and become the spectacle of the Triumph. This condition and height of hatred was imposed by them on all Kings, because their own Kings were such, at whose very names they might blush, being either Shepherds of the *Aborigines*, or South-slayers of the *Sabines*, or Exuls of the *Corinthians*, or slaves and varlets of the *Tuscans*, or (whose name is most honourable amongst them, and as they themselves assert are their founders) those who were nourished with the Milk of a Shee-Wolf, and accordingly all their people have the minds of Wolves, insatiate of blood, and greedy and hungry after riches and sovereignty. But if he would descend to compare himself in his Nobility with them, he was far more famous, he said, than that litter of mongrels, deriving his Ancestors on his Fathers side, from *Cyrus* and *Darius*, the founders of the *Persian Empire*, and on his Mothers side, from *Alexander the Great*, and *Nicanor Seleucus*, the Electors of the *Macedonian Empire*; or if he should compare his people to theirs, they were of those Nations who are not only equal to the *Roman Empire*, but with invincible Resolution opposed the *Macedonian*; no Nation that is subject unto him, did ever stoop to the commands of a foreign Potentate, they obeyed none but their own Domestick Kings; would they have him to make mention of *Cappadocia*, or *Paphlagonia*, of *Pontus* or *Bithynia*, or of *Armenia* the greater, or the less; none of which Nations, neither *Alexander the Great*, who subdued all *Asia*, nor any of his Successors or Posterity ever touched. As for *Scythia*, it is true indeed, that two Kings before

him adventured not so much to subdue it as to invade it, *Darius* by name, and *Philip*, who had much to do to escape from thence by flight, from whence he shall receive the greatest part of his strength against the *Romans*. He affirmed he undertook the *Pontick Wars*, with far more fear and diffidence than this, he being then but a young man, and unexperienced in the Discipline of War. The *Scythians*, howsoever then his Enemies, (besides their Arms, and courage of their minds) were fortified with the solitude, and inhospitable coldness of their climate, by which, their great labour in War, and their contempt of dangers was the more declared; amongst which difficulties there could not be any hope of reward expected from a wandering Enemy, and destitute not only of money, but of habitations; but he now undertook another way of War; for there is no climate more temperate than the Air of *Asia*, nor any place more fruitful of soil, nor more pleasant in the multitude of Cities, and they should consume the greatest part of their time, not as it were in War, but in keeping of holidays; and it is hard to say in a service either more easie or more abundant, whether they are to march to the neighbouring possessions of the *Attalick Kingdoms*, or to the ancient Cities of *Lydia* and *Ionia*, which they should not go to overcome, but to possess. And *Asia* it self, desirous of his approach, doth so much expect him, that she seemeth even to court his presence, and loudly to call upon him with her voice; so hateful had the *Romans* made themselves unto her, by the ravenous avarice of their *Proconsuls*, the exactions of their *Publicans*, & the calumny of their contentions. Let them therefore (be concluded) follow him with resolution, & collect to themselves, what so great an Army might achieve under his command, whom without the aid of any foreign Soldiers they saw with his own strength to have mastered *Cappadocia*, and to have slain the King thereof, who the first of all mankind subdued *Pontus* and all *Scythia*, which no man before him could with safety pass by, much less invade. Nor could his Soldier be ignorant, he said, of his Justice and liberality, having

having those demonstrations of it, that alone of all Kings, he possessed not only his Fathers Kingdoms, but had added other Kingdoms to them, by reason of his munificence, as *Colchos*, *Paphlagonia*, and *Bosphorus*. Having with this Oration excited his Soldiers, in the three and thirtieth years of his Reign he descended to the Wars with *Rome*. At the same time King *Ptolemy* being dead in *Egypt*, his Kingdom and his Sister Qu. *Cleopatra*, who was his Wife also, was by Ambassadors presented to that *Ptolemy*, who was King of *Cyrene*; at which *Ptolemy* much rejoiced, but especially that without contestation he should be possessed in his Brothers Kingdom, to which he knew that the Son of his Brother was appointed both by his Mother *Cleopatra*, and by the favour of the Princes. Not long after (all being displeased with him) he no sooner entered into *Alexandria*, but he commanded all the favourers of the young child to be put to death, and on that very day in which he married his Mother, he killed the young Prince in the mothers imbraces of him, in the midst of the Banquet, and the solemnity of the marriage; and thus he ascended his sisters bed, bloody with the slaughter of her own Son. Afterward he was no more mild unto the people who called him unto the succession of the Kingdom; for licentiousness being given to the foreign Soldiers, all things did daily flow with blood, and at last (having by force ravished her Daughter, and taken her afterwards into marriage) he divorced himself from his sister. With which cruelty the people being affrighted, they stole away into several places, and having wilfully banished themselves, they forsook their Country for the fear of death. *Ptolemy* therefore with his own servants being left alone in so great a City, when he perceived himself to be a King not of men, but of empty houses, did publish a declaration, soliciting all strangers to inhabit the City, who coming in great numbers to him, he not long after did in his own person meet *Scipio Africanus*, *Spurius Mummius*, and *Lucius Metellus* the Ambassadors of the *Romans*, who made a visitation into those parts to observe the condition and Kingdoms of their Confederates.

But he appeared as ridiculous to the *Romans*, as bloody to all the Citizens ; for he was deformed in countenance, and low in stature, and by the obfeness of his strutten belly, more like unto a Beast, than to a man ; which filthinefs, his tiffanies and light garments which he had on did increafe, as if thofe parts offered themselves to be feen as through a veil, which modesty commands us with carefulnefs to conceal.

After the departure of the Ambassadors (amongst whom, while *Africanus* walked forth to behold the City, he became a fpectacle of honour himfelf to the Citizens) *Ptolemy* (being hated by the Strangers alfo that were become Citizens) did filently for fear of treachery, depart into banifhment, having taken with him his Son which he had begotten on his Sifter, and his new Wife whom he had married, having put away her Mother ; and having with money contracted a mercenary Army, he made War at once on his Sifter, and his Country ; after this, having fent for his eldeft Son from *Cyrene*, that the *Alexandrians* fhould not make him their King againft him, he put him to death ; whereupon the people pulled down his Statues and Images, which he conceiving to be done in favour of his Sifter, he flew that Son alfo whom he begot on her, and having divided his body into two feveral parts, and put it into a Coffin, he fent it to his Mother on that day whereon ſhe made yearly a great feaft for the folemnity of his Birth, which was a fight not only grievous, and much lamented by the Mother but by all the City alfo, and brought fo much grief in the height of all their mirth at the banquet ; that all the Court was filled with a great and a fudden lamentation.

The Inclinations of the Princes being therefore turned from feafting into mourning, they fhewed to the people the difmembred body of the young Prince, and by the murder of his own Son did declare what they ought themfelves to expect of their King. *Cleopatra* having ended the days of her mourning for the death of her Son, when ſhe perceived that ſhe was oppreffed by a War alfo from her late Husband her Brother, ſhe by her Ambassadors

dors demanded aid of *Demetrius* King of *Syria*, whose own fortunes were as various, as they were memorable; For when *Demetrius* made War against the *Parthians*, as mention hath been made before, and in many encounters overcame them, being on a sudden surrounded by an Ambuscado, having lost his Army, he was taken himself.

Arsacides King of the *Parthians*, in the greatness of his Royal spirit, having sent him into *Hyrcania*, did not only honour him with the respect due unto a King, but gave him his Daughter also in marriage, and promised to restore unto him the Kingdom of *Syria*, which in his absence *Tyrrhus* became Master of. After his death, *Demetrius* despairing of return, and not enduring Captivity, and loathing a private life, although a fat one, and a wealthy, did contrive with himself how he might escape into his own Kingdom. His friend *Calamander* was both his Companion, and his perswader to undertake this journey, who after his Captivity in *Syria*, having hired a guide, did bring him disguised in a *Parthian's* habit through the deserts of *Arabia* into *Babylon*; But *Phrahartes* who succeeded *Arsacides* did cause him to be brought back, having overtaken him by the swiftness of his horses and a nearer compendiousness of the way. When he was brought unto the King, he not only pardoned *Calamander*, but gave him a reward for his fidelity to his friend; but having very roundly checked *Demetrius*, he sent him to his wife in *Hyrcania*, and commanded that he should be observed by a stricter guard; In process of time, when the Children which he had by his Wife did seem to be a stronger obligation on him for his fidelity, he did endeavour to make his escape again, having the same friend to be his Companion; but by the same infelicity he was taken again near unto the bounds of his own Kingdom; and being the second time brought unto the King, he was looked upon as a hated man, and not suffered to come into his presence. But being then also dismissed to his Wife and Children, he was sent back into *Hyrcania* and confined to a City, upon a penalty not to go out of it, and in the reproach of his childish levity, he was laden with Golden shackles. But no

compassion of the *Parthians*, nor respect of any consanguinity was the occasion of this their clemency towards *Demetrius*, but because the *Parthians* affected the Kingdom of *Syria*, they determined to make use of *Demetrius* against his Brother *Antiochus*, as the opportunity of time, or the fortune of the War should require. This being understood, *Antiochus* thinking it discretion to take the advantage to begin the War, did muster his Army, which he had hardned with many Neighbouring Wars against the *Parthians*. But his preparation for Luxury was no less than for the carry'ing on of the War, for good of his Black-guard followed 8000 of the Armed men; amongst whom also, a great number were Cooks, Bakers, and Players, and all of them so abounding with Gold and Silver, that the common Soldiers had their shoes interlaced with Gold, and trod upon that Metal for the love of which all other Nations do fight with steel. In their Kitchens also their Instruments were of Silver; as if they advanced rather to keep some memorable Feasts, than to prosecute a War.

Antiochus approaching, many Kings of the East did meet him, who in detestation of the *Parthian* Pride, delivered themselves and their Kingdoms to him. Not long after the Battel began, and *Antiochus* having overthrown his Enemies in three several fields, and possessed himself of *Babylon*, he was called *Antiochus* the Great; and the people in all the Neighbouring Nations revolting to him, there was nothing left to the *Parthians* but their own Country, and the Boundaries of it. At the same time *Phrahartes* sent *Demetrius* into *Syria* with a considerable Army of the *Parthians* to possess himself of his own Kingdom, that upon that account *Antiochus* should be called off from *Parthia* to defend his own Interests. And because he could not overcome him by strength, he did every where attempt upon him by stratagems. The Army of *Antiochus* abounding with multitudes, the Winter coming on, he quartered his Army in several Cities, which was the cause of his destruction. For when the Cities beheld themselves oppressed with the

the billetings and the injuries of the Soldiers, they revolted to their old Masters the *Parthians*, and on a prefixed day, by treacheries they did all assault the divided Army, that thereby one might be disabled to bring assistance unto the other. Which when *Antiochus* understood, being resolved to relieve those who were next unto him, he advanced with that party which with him had their Winter-quarters.

In his way he encountred with the King of the *Parthians*, against whom in his person he fought more courageously than all his Army. At last when he had overcome his Enemies by fine force, being abandoned of his own Soldiers through the treachery of their fear, he was slain. *Phrahartes* did bestow upon him the Solemnity of magnificent Funerals, after the manner of Kings, and (being taken with the love of the Virgin) did marry the Daughter of *Demetrius*, which *Antiochus* had brought along with him, and began to repent that ever he suffered *Demetrius* to go away; and having sent in full speed several Troops of Horse to fetch him back, they found him in safety in his own Kingdom, fearing the same design of *Phrahartes*, and having in vain attempted all things to reduce him, they returned to their own King.

The Nine and Thirtieth Book of JUSTIN.

A *Antiochus* being overthrown in *Parthia* with his army, his Brother *Demetrius* being delivered from the Captivity of the *Parthians*, and restored to his own Kingdom, when all *Syria* was in lamentation by reason of the loss of the Army, as if he had happily managed his own and his Brothers Wars with *Parthia*, in which the one of them was taken, and the other slain, he was resolved

to make another War in *Egypt*, his Mother-in-law *Cleopatra* having promised him that Kingdom, as the reward of his assistance against her Brother. But whiles he affected the possessions of other men (as oftentimes it comes to pass) he lost his own by the revolt of *Syria*; for the *Antiochians* first of all under the command of their General *Trypho*, having in detestation the pride of their King which became intolerable by the exercise of his *Parthian* cruelty, and after them the *Apamenians* and other Cities following their examples, did revolt from King *Demetrius* in his absence. But *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*, having his Kingdom invaded by him (when he understood that his Sister *Cleopatra*, having taking with her the wealth of *Egypt*, was fled unto her Daughter and to *Demetrius* her Son-in-law) did suborn a young man of *Egypt* the Son of *Protarcus* a Merchant, who by arms should demand the Kingdom of *Syria*; and the Plot was laid, as if he had been received into the Royal Family by the adoption of King *Antiochus*; and the *Syrians* despising not any who was imposed upon them to be their King, the name of this their King (that they might no longer endure the arrogance of *Demetrius*) was called *Alexander*, and great aids were sent him out of *Egypt*. In the mean time, the body of *Antiochus* slain by the King of the *Parthians*, was brought in a silver Coffin, being sent by him to be buried in *Syria*, which was received with infinite solemnity, both from all the Cities and from King *Alexander* himself, to leave a fairer gloss upon the fable; and this procured him the general favour and acclamations of the people, all men believing that his tears came as much from his heart, as from his eyes. But *Demetrius*, being overcome by *Alexander*, when he was besieged round with calamities, he was at last forsaken by his own Wife and Children. Being therefore left with a few poor servants when he repaired to *Tyrus*, to defend himself there by the Religion of the Temple, going out of the Ship, he was killed by the commandment of the Master of it. *Seleucus*, one of his Sons, because he assumed the Diadem without the Authority of his Mother,

ther, was slain by her, the other (whose Name, by reason of the greatness of his Nose was *Gryphus*) was Ordained King by the Mother, that the Name of the King might be with the Son, but all the command of Sovereignty with the Mother. But *Alexander* having seized upon the Kingdom of *Syria*, being puffed up with the vanity of his present success, did begin now by a contumelious arrogance to despise *Ptolemy* himself by whom he was advanced into the Kingdom. *Ptolemy* therefore having reconciled himself unto his Sister, did endeavour with all his power to destroy the Kingdom of *Alexander*, which in the hatred to *Demetrius* he had procured to him by his own power ; To which purpose he sent Auxiliaries into *Greece* to *Gryphus*, and his daughter *Gryphina* to be espoused to him, that he might sollicite the people to the aid of his Nephew, not only by his affinity to him, but by the society of the War. Neither was it in vain ; for when all perceived *Gryphus* recruited with the *Egyptian* forces, they did by degrees begin to revolt from *Alexander*. Not long after the battel was fought, in which *Alexander* being conquered, did fly to *Antiochia*. Being there destitute of money, he commanded the Effigies of VICTORY, being all of solid Gold, to be taken down from the Temple of *Jupiter*, laughing at the Sacrilege with this scorn of prophaner wit, for VICTORY he said was lent him by *Jupiter*. Not long after when he commanded the Effigies of *Jupiter* himself, being also all of beaten Gold, and of an infinite weight to be taken away, he was met with in the act, of the Sacrilege and enforced to fly, by reason of the concourse of the multitude ; and a great Tempest following him, he was taken by Thieves, being forsaken of his own men, and was by them brought unto *Gryphus*, who did put him to death. *Gryphus* having recovered his Fathers Kingdom, and being delivered from all foreign dangers, was invaded by the Son of his own Mother, who in her immoderate desire of Sovereignty, having betrayed her Husband *Demetrius*, and killed one of her Sons, and complaining that her Dignity

N. 5.

suffered

suffered Diminution by the greatness and the Victories of her other Son, she offered him a Bowl of Poison as he came hot from Hunting. But *Gryphus* having notice of this Treason, as if he would contend with his Mother in Complement, desired her to drink of it first her self; but she refusing it, he grew importunate upon her; at the last the witness being produced, did convict her, and affirmed that she had nothing left to defend her self, but only to drink that which she offered to her Son. The Queen being thus overcome, her wickedness being turned upon her self, she died by the same poison which she had prepared for another. *Gryphus* Having obtained security for his Kingdom, did live for the space of eight years secure himself. At the last he found a Rival in his Kingdom; it was his Brother *Cyricanus* born of the same Mother, but begotten by his Uncle *Antiochus*, whom when he endeavoured to take away by poison, he exasperated him to contend with him, the sooner in Arms for his establishment in the Kingdom.

Amongst these Parricidal discords in the Kingdom of Syria, *Ptolemy* King of Egypt died, the Kingdom of Egypt being left to his Wife, and to one of his Sons, whom she should make choice of to succeed him; as if the State of Egypt should be more quiet than the Kingdom of Syria, when the Mother having elected one of her Sons to be her successor, should have the other to be her Enemy. Therefore when she was more inclined to her younger Son, she was compelled, by the people to make choice of the elder, to whom before she would give the Kingdom, she took away his wife, and enforced him to divorce from his bed his dearest sister *Cleopatra*, and to marry his younger sister *Selence*, not with the impartiality of a Motherly affection to her two Daughters, having taken a husband from the one of them and given him unto the other. But *Cleopatra* being not so much forsaken by her Husband, as dismissed from him by the wilfulness of her Mother, was married afterwards to *Cyricanus* in Syria; and that she should not bring him the bare and empty name only of a wife, she solicited the Army of

of *Cyprus*, and having engaged them to her, she brought them as a Dowry to her Husband. *Cyricenus* being now equal to him in strength, the Battel was fought, and *Cyricenus* being overcome was put to flight and came to *Antioch*, which was presently besieged by *Gryphus*, in which City was also *Cleopatra* the wife of *Cyricenus*; the City being taken, *Gryphina* the wife of *Gryphus* commanded nothing more earnestly, than that her sister *Cleopatra* should be sought out, not to assist her in her Captivity, but to be sure that she might not escape the calamity of it, because that in the emulation of her she did come into that Kingdom, and by marrying the enemy of her sister, did make her self an enemy unto her. She accused her for drawing foreign enemies into the contestation of the Brothers, and that it was not for nothing that she was divorced from her Brother, and that she married another without the Kingdom of *Egypt*, against the will of her Mother. On the other side, *Gryphus* did desire her that she would not compel her to commit so foul a crime, and that never any of his Ancestors, after so many Wars both at home and abroad, having overcome their enemies, did offer any violence to the Women, whom their sex did exempt from the danger of the War, and from the cruelty of the Conquerour; but to plead for her besides the Laws of War, there was also the contiguity of blood, she being her own sister, against whom so bloodily she raged, and his own Cousin German, and the Mother of Children betwixt them; to this near relation of Consanguinity, he added the superstition of the Temple to which she fled to protect her self, and that the gods were so much the more religiously to be worshipped, as they were more propitious and favourable to him in his conquest; besides, she being slain, nothing was diminished of the strength and power of *Cyricenus*. But by how much *Gryphus* was the more unwilling, by so much her sister was inflamed with a Female pertinaciousness, conceiving those words of his pro-

proceeded from love and not from pity. Therefore having called the Soldiers to her, she sent them her self to kill her Sister, who entring into the Temple, when they could not drag her fast out of it, they cut off her hands, holding on the Image of the Goddess, and in her last words cursing the Author of the Parricide, the gods besides being violated; she died, but to revenge herself; for not long after, another Battel being fought, and *Cyricanus* Conquerour, he took *Gryphina* the Wife of *Gryphus* prisoner, who killed her Sister, and by her death did ventrurate to the Ghosts of his Wife. But *Cleopatra* in Egypt, when she was offended that her Son *Ptolemy* was her companion in the Kingdom, she excited the people against him, and having taken from him his Wife *Seleuce*, and so much the more unworthily because he had two Children by her, she compelled him to live a banished life, having sent for her younger Son *Alexander*, and crowned him King in the place of his Brother; and being not content to have banished him out of the Kingdom, she prosecuted a War against him in *Cyprus*, and having driven him from thence also, she killed the General of her own Army, because he permitted him to escape alive out of her hands: although *Ptolemy* being no ways inferior to him in strength, did willingly depart out of the Island, that he might not be engaged in a War against his own Mother.

Alexander being terrified with this cruelty of his Mother, did also himself forsake her, preferring a safe and quiet life above a dangerous Kingdom.

But *Cleopatra* fearing that her eldest Son *Ptolemy* should be assisted by *Cyricanus* to be by him restored into *Egypt*, did send great aids to *Gryphus*, and *Seleuce* to be his Wife, who must now be espoused to the Enemy of her former Husband, and by Ambassadors called back *Alexander* her Son into the Kingdom, whose life when by treachery she contrived to take away, being prevented by him, she was killed herself, and yielded up her spirit not by fate, but parricide. Worthy she was of this infamy of death, who drove her own mother from the Bed of

of her Husband, and possessed her room in it, and successively made her Daughters Widows after their alternate marriage with their own Brothers, who banished one of them, and afterwards made War against him, and having taken the Kingdom also from the other, did endeavour to put him to death by treachery.

But *Alexander* had the leisure to repent of this horrible act ; for when ever it was known that the Mother was slain by the violence of the Son, he was forced into banishment by the people, and *Ptolemy* being called back, the Kingdom was restored to him, who would neither make War with his Mother, nor take away by Arms from his Brother what he himself did first possess. Whiles these things were thus carried, his Brother begotten on a Concubine, to whom his Father in his Will did leave the Kingdom of *Cyrene*, did de cease, having made the people of *Rome* his Heir; for now the fortune of *Rome* being not content with the bounds of *Daly*, did begin to extend it self to the Kingdoms of the East: Therefore that part of *Libya* was made a Province, and afterwards *Crete* and *Cilicia* being subdued in the *Piraticke* War, were reduced into the form of a Province, by which means the Kingdoms of *Syria* and *Egypt* being straitned by the *Roman* neighbourhood, and accustomed heretofore to raise advantages to themselves by Wars, with those who were next unto them, the power of wandring abroad being taken away, they turned their own strength into their own bowels, insomuch that consuming themselves with daily encounters, they grew into contempt with their neighbours, and became a prey to the Nation of the *Arabians* but weak and contemptible before ; whose King *Herotimus* in the confidence of six hundred Sons begotten on divers Concubines, with divided Armies did sometimes invade and plunder *Egypt*, and sometimes *Syria*, and advanced the name of the *Arabians*, making it great, and Potent by the weakness of the neighbouring Princes.

The Fortieth Book of *J U S T I N*.

THE mutual hatreds of the Brothers, and not long afterwards the enmity of the Sons succeeding the hatred of Parents, when both the Kings and Kingdom of *Syria* was consumed by an inexpiable War, the people were enforced to seek foreign aid, and began to look upon the Kings that were strangers to them: Therefore when one part of them were of opinion that *Mitbridates* should be sent for out of *Pontus*, and another part thought that *Ptolemy* should be sent for out of *Egypt*, it being advertised that *Mitbridates* was involved in the *Roman War*, and that *Ptolemy* was an Enemy unto *Syria*, they all agreed upon *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, who was supplied (besides his own strength) with the Society of the *Parthians*, and the affinity of *Mitbridates*. *Tigranes* being therefore sent for into the Kingdom of *Syria*, for the space of eighteen years most peaceably enjoyed the Kingdom, neither did he provoke any by War, neither being provoked did he conceive it necessary to make War against any other. But as *Syria* was safe from the invasion of Enemies; so it was made desolate by an Earthquake, in which one hundred and seventy thousand persons, and many Cities were destroyed: The South-sayers being consulted, did make answer, that this Prodigy did portend the change of affairs in the Kingdom of the East.

Tigranes therefore being overcome by *Lucillus Antiochus* the Son of *Lycamus* was made King of *Syria* by him. But what *Lucillus* gave, *Pompey* afterwards did take away; for he demanding the Kingdom of him, he made answer, That he would not make the King of *Syria*, either desiring or refusing it, having for the space of eighteen years, during which time *Tigranes* possessed *Syria*, dishonourably

dishonourably concealed himself in a corner of *Cilicia*; but *Tigranes*, being overcome, he now desired of the *Romans* the reward of another mans labour: Therefore as he did not dispossess him of the Kingdom when he had it, so because he gave way to *Tigranes* he would not grant him that, which he could not defend; lest he should render *Syria* again obnoxious to the Robberies of the *Arabians* and the *Jews*. He therefore reduced it into the form of a Province; and thus by the discord of the contiguous Kings, the East by degrees became under the power of the *Romans*.

The One and Fortieth Book of JUSTIN.

THE *Parthians* in whose power (as if they had made a division of the world with the *Romans*) the Empire of the East is at this time resident, were the banished men of *Scythia*; which by their own language is interpreted; for in the *Scythian* tongue, a *Parthian* doth signify a banished man. In the time of the *Medes* and *Assyrians* they were the most obscure of all the Nations in the East; and afterwards when the Empire of the East was translated from the *Medes* unto the *Persians*, like people without a name, they became always the prey of the Conquerors. At last the *Macedons* having triumphed over all the East, did make them their servants: and indeed it may appear wonderful, that by their courage they were advanced to so great a happiness, as to reign over those Nations under whose command they were accounted before but as a servile Generation: And being provoked by the *Romans* by their greatest Generals, in their most flourishing estate of the Empire, they were of all Nations not only their equals, but their Conquerors. Howsoever, it is more their glory to rise and grow up amongst those Empires of *Assyria*, *Media* and *Persia*, (before remembred) and the most renowned *Bactrian* Dominion.

minion of one thousand Cities, than to be famous in the Conquests of a Nation so remote : Moreover it is remarkable, that when they were daily vexed with the great Wars against the *Scythians* and their nearer Enemies, and were oppressed round about with all manner of dangers, they did not only possess themselves of the solitary and waste places betwixt *Hyrcania*, and the *Dacans*, but privily became masters of the Borders of the *Areens*, *Spartans* and *Majans* : Afterwards their Neighbours not permitting, but opposing them, they did so far advance themselves, that they inhabited as well the cliffs and tops of the Rocks and Mountains, as the low and spacious plains : By which means it comes to pass, that either the excess of cold or heat doth give bounds to the greatest part of *Parthia*; for the snow doth possess the Mountains, and the heat doth afflict the Vallies. The Government of the Nation after their revolt from the Empire of the *Macedons* was under Kings. The order or estate of the Commons is next to the Majesty of Kings; from hence they derive both Generals in War, and Magistrates in peace : Their speech is mixt betwixt the *Scythian* language and the *Median*, They are clothed after their old Custom ; and if their fortunes do grow high, they are apparelled like the *Medes*, with a garment translucently thin and fluent ; In their wars, they use both their own and the *Scythian* Discipline; they have not as other Nations, an Army composed of Free-men, but the greatest part of it doth consist of servants; the Commonalty of whom (they being never to be made free) doth daily encrease, as more are daily born : They bring up these with as great care as they do their own Children, and teach them both to ride and shoot with great industry : As every one is more rich, so in the service of the War he brings in more Horses to the King. When fifty thousand of their Cavalry did meet *Mark Anthony* in the Field making War upon them, there were not above four hundred and fifty of them that were free-born : They are not used to fight hand to hand, or to maintain a League before a City : They fight always with their Horses, either charging, or wheeling about; they also oftentimes do counterfeit themselves to be routed, that they

they may return with the greater advantage, whereby they both find their pursuers to lie open to their swords, and unprepared to receive the second impression of their Charge ; their sound unto the Battel is not given by a Trumpet, but by a Drum ; neither do they long hold out in fight ; for they were not to be indured, if they had as much perseverance in the fight, as impetuoufness in the first shock of the charge. Oftentimes in the very heat of the first charge they forsake their battel, and after their fight they will immediately rally and renew the fight again, and when you think you are most sure of Conquest, the greatest difficulty and danger of the Battel is to come ; their defence for themselves and for their Horses, are plumed Coats of Mail on which are such waving Plumes that they do cover all the bodies of both. They have no use either of Gold or Silver, but only on their Armour ; through the delight of various lust, they have every one several wives ; neither is there any crime amongst them which is prosecuted with a greater punishment than adultery ; Wherefore they forbid their women not only the company of men at their Banquets, but also the sight of them ; they eat no flesh but what they procure by hunting ; they are always carried on Horses ; on those they manage their Wars, on those they celebrate their Feasts and perform all publick and private Offices ; on those they ever move, or stand still, on those they constantly trade and discourse. This is the greatest difference betwixt their slaves and their Free-born, that the Servants in times of no War do go on foot, the Free-men do always ride on Horse-back ; their common burial is no other than to be devoured by birds or dogs ; their bones being all that is left, are covered with the earth. As for their Religion, they are most devout in the worship of their gods ; the dispositions of the Nation are lofty, seditious, deceitful, petulant, they command boldness in men, and courtesie in Women ; they are always apt to rise at any commotion either Foreign or Domestick, they are more prompt to act than speak ; therefore they cover all things with silence whether good or bad : they are prone unto lust, frugal in
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their diet, and without faith either in their words or promises, unless it complies with their advantage : they obey their Princes, not for reverence, but for fear.

After the death of *Alexander* the Great when the Kingdoms of the East were divided amongst his Successors, none of the *Macedons* vouchsafing to command over so poor a Nation as they were, it was delivered to *Stratagener*, one of their Associates in their Wars. The *Parthians* therefore, the *Macedonians* being divided and exercised in Civil Wars, did follow *Eumenes* with the other Nations of Upper *Asia* ; who being overcome, they came unto *Antigonus* : Afterwards they followed the Ensigns of *Nicanor Seleucus*, and (he being dead) of *Antiochus* and his Successors, from whose Nephews Son *Seleucus*, they first of all revolted. In the first *Carthaginian* War, *Lucius Manlius Piso* and *Attilius Regulus* being Consuls, the discord of the two Brothers *Seleucus* and *Antiochus* did give them an impunity for this desertion : for the two Brothers contending to pluck the Kingdom from one another, they did forbear to prosecute against the Revolters. At the same time *Theodotus* the Lieutenant of the thousand Cities of the *Bactrians* revolted also, and commanded himself to be called King, whose Example all the people of the East following, there was a general revolt from the *Macedons*.

There was in those times a man called *Arfaces* of an uncertain birth but of an undoubted courage, who being accustomed to live by theft, and upon the spoil, having understood that *Seleucus* was overcome by the *Gauls* being delivered from the fear and the danger of him, having invaded the *Parthians* with a company of Thieves, he suppressed *Andragoras* their Lieutenant, and not long after having killed him, he usurped the Empire of that Nation ; After that he possessed himself of the Kingdom of the *Hyracians* ; and having thus invested himself with the command of two Cities, he prepared a great Army for the fear of *Seleucus* and *Theodotus* King of the *Bactrians*, but being quickly delivered from his fear by the death of *Theodotus*, he entered into a League and Covenant with his Son, whose name

name was *Theodorus*; also, and not long after encountering with King *Seleucus*, who advanced with his Army to make War against the Revolters, he overcame him; the day of which Conquest the *Parthians* observe in their Almanacks as an Holiday, it being the beginning of their liberty.

Seleucus being called back, and some intermission of time being given to the new troubles in *Asia*, he founded and formed the *Parthians* Kingdom, and made choice of a Militia; he fortified the Castles, and confirmed the Cities, and erected the City *Clara* on the Mount of *Thabor*; such is the condition of that place; that there is nothing more secure or more delightful; for it is so environed with Rocks, and Cliffs, that the safety of the place needs no Defenders; and so great is the fruitfulness of the adjacent plains, that it is almost oppressed with its own abundance: Such a variety there is also both of Fountains and Forests, that copiously it is watered and attracteth the neighbouring people round about with the delight of hunting. *Arfaces* in this manner having both attempted and obtained a Kingdom, became no less famous amongst the *Parthians*, than *Cyrus* amongst the *Persians*, or *Alexander* amongst the *Macedons*, or *Romulus* amongst the *Romans*, and deceased in a mature old Age; to whose memory the *Parthians* have ascribed this honour, that they have even since called all their succeeding Kings by the name of *Arfaces*. His Son and Successor was himself called *Arfaces*; who commanding an Army of one hundred thousand Foot, and twenty thousand Horse, did with admirable prowess fight against *Antiochus* the Son of *Seleucus*, and at last he entered into a Confederacy with him.

Pamphatus was the third King of the *Parthians*, and he also was called *Arfaces*; for as I have mentioned heretofore, the *Parthians* by that name called all their Kings; as the *Romans* do call every Emperor, *Cesar* and *Augustus*. He having reigned twelve years deceased, having left behind him two Sons, *Mithridates* and *Pharnaces*; *Pharnaces* being the elder did inherit the Kingdom after the Custom of the Nation, and having overcome the valiant Nation of the *Mards*, he not long after died, having left

left behind him many Sons who being all rejected by him, he left the Kingdom to his Brother *Mithridates*, a man admirable for his Vertue, thinking that he owed more to his Kingdom, than to the name of a Father, and was more obliged to provide for his Country than his Children.

At the same time, almost as *Mithridates* began his Reign in *Parthia*, *Eucratides* was invested in the Kingdom of *Bactria*, being both of them men of excellent Spirits. But the fortune of the *Parthians* being more happy, that Nation was advanced under the Reign of *Mithridates* to the height of all their glory, but the *Bactrians* being distressed by several Wars, did at the last not only lose their Kingdom, but their liberty: For being wearied with the Wars of the *Sogdians*, the *Dranganits*, and the *Indians*, they were at last as men without spirit or blood, suppressed by an inconsiderable number of the *Parthians*. Howsoever *Eucratides* managed many Wars with great resolution, with which being much wasted, when he was at last beleaguered by *Demetrius* King of the *Indians*, he by daily sallies with three thousand men did overcome threescore thousand of his Enemies: and having raised the siege in the fifth Month after it was begun, he made *India* stoop in obedience to him, from whence when he withdrew his Army, he was killed in the march homewards by his own Son, whom he made partner with him in the Kingdom, who not dissembling the murder of his Father (as if he had killed an Enemy, rather than a Father) caused his Chariot to be hurried over the place where his blood was spilt, and commanded that his body should be thrown away, as unworthy to be buried. While these things thus passed amongst the *Bactrians*, a new war did arise amongst the *Parthians* and the *Medes*, and the fortune of both Nations being a long time various, the *Bactrians* were at last overcome by the *Parthians*, *Mithridates* being more formidable by this access of new power, did make *Bacarus* his Lieutenant, in the Kingdom of *Media*, and marched himself into *Hyrcania*; from whence being returned, he waged War with the King of the *Elamits*,

mits, who being overcome, he also added that Nation to his Kingdom; and many Nations being subdued, he, extended the Empire of the *Parthians* from Mount *Caucasus* to the River of *Euphrates*, and being at last visited with sickness, he died in an old age, no less glorious than *Asaces* his Grandfather.

The Two and Fortieth Book of JUSTIN.

AFTER the death of *Mithridates* King of the *Parthians*, *Phrahartes* his Son was made King, who when he determined to make War on *Syria*, to be revenged on *Antiochus*, who attempted the *Parthians* Kingdom, he was called back by the commotion of the *Scythians* to defend his own possessions; for the *Scythians* being solicited with the promise of great rewards to help the *Parthians* against King *Antiochus*, they came with their Auxiliaries just when the War was ended; and being denied their pay, (to reproach them for their assistance which came so late), the *Scythians* grieving that they had made so great a march to so little purpose, when they desired that either their pay should be given them for their travel, or an Enemy with whom they might encounter, they had a proud answer returned them, whereat being incensed, they began to plunder the Borders of the *Parthians*. *Phrahartes* therefore advancing against the *Scythians*, did leave one *Hymerus* for the defence of his Kingdom, having obliged him by his love from the flower of his youth, who-unmindful of the courtesies received, and whose substitute he was, did afflict the *Babylonians* and many other Cities with tyrannical cruelty. *Phrahartes* himself in this war did proudly & insolently deport himself towards the Army of the *Grecians*, whom he had then with him (having taken them prisoners in the war which he made against *Antiochus*) being altogether unmindful that no
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Captivity could abate their spirits, and that the indignity of new injuries did but the more exasperate them. Therefore in the Battel when they perceived the Army of the *Parthians* deeply engaged, they revolted to the Enemy, and executed their long desired revenge on the *Parthian* Army by their slaughter of them, and by the death of their King *Phrahartes* himself : In his place his Uncle *Artabanus* was chosen King. The *Scythians* being contented with the victory, having plundered their Country, returned home ; But *Artabanus* having made War upon the Inhabitants of *Colchos*, and received a wound in his arm, not long after deceased by the anguish of it.

His Son *Mithridates* did succeed him, whose Achievements did gain him the same name of GREAT ; for being inflamed with the emulation of the Acts of his Predecessors, he excelled their glories by the greatness of his virtues ; he made many Wars with his Neighbours, where he shewed great demonstrations of his valour, and added many Nations to the *Parthian* Kingdom, and having made many prosperous Wars against the *Scythians*, he revenged the injuries of his Predecessors, and made War at last upon *Artoadistes* King of the *Armenians*.

But because we have here a passage opened to *Armenia*, we will in the first place derive its original from the first beginning ; neither is it fit that it should be passed by in silence, it being so great a Kingdom ; whose bounds, *Parthia* being excepted, do exceed the magnitude of any Kingdom whatsoever ; for *Armenia* lies open from *Cappadocia* towards the *Caspian* Sea eleven hundred miles in length ; the latitude of it containeth but seven hundred only : It was founded by *Armenius* the Companion of *Jason* the *Thessalian*, whom when King *Pelias* desired to have destroyed by reason of his excellent valour, thinking him dangerous to his Kingdom, he was commanded to be one of the adventurers into *Colchos*, to bring home the Fleece of the Ram, so famous amongst all Nations ; the King hoping that he would be destroyed either by the length of the Expedition, or by War amongst those most barbarous of the Nations. *Jason* therefore, the

the report being spread abroad of that glorious expedition, when the most noble of the youth of the whole World did strive who first should come into that service, did compose an Army of most excellent men, who were called *Argonauts*, whom after great achievements, when he had brought back safe into *Greece*, they were with great force beaten from *Thessaly* by the Sons of *Pelias* : *Jason* therefore with a great multitude (who on the report of his glory came daily out of all Nations to him) his Wife *Medea* being his companion (whom having repudiated, he again in the commiseration of her banishment did take into the participation of his Bed) and *Medius* his Step-son begotten by *Aegeus* King of the *Athenians* did return to *Colchos*, and restored there his Father-in-law not long before driven from his Kingdom.

After that, he made great Wars against the Neighbours, and added to the Kingdom of his Father-in-law, divers Cities that were taken, to take away the injury of the former War, in which, he both took by force his Daughter *Medea*, and killed *Aegialus* the Son of *Aetas*, and part of the Cities he distributed to the people whom he had brought with him to serve him in the Wars. He was the first of all men who subdued that part of the World, *Hercules* and *Bacchus* excepted, who were said to be the Conquerors, and the Kings of all the East. To some of the people he assigned *Phrygius* and *Ansisstratus* to be their General, who were drivers of the Chariot of *Castor* and *Pollux* ; he made a League also with the *Albanians* who having followed *Hercules* out of Mount *Albania* in *Italy* after he had slain *Geryon*, did drive his Cattel for him through *Italy*, and being mindful from whence they derived their Original, did in the War of *Mithridates* salute the Army of *Cneius Pompeius* by the name of Brethren. All the East therefore did erect Temples and constitute Divine honours to him, which many years afterwards, *Parmenio* Lieutenant-General under *Alexander* the Great did command to be pulled down and abolished, that no name in the East should be of more veneration, than the name of *Alexander* himself.

After

After the death of *Jason*, *Medus* was the emulator of his vertues, who in honour of his Mother *Medea* did build a City, and called it after her name, and founded the Kingdom of the *Medes* after his own name, in the Majesty whereof the Empire afterwards did a long time flourish. The *Amazonians* are near unto the *Albanians*, whose Queen *Thalestris* desired, for generation, to have the carnal knowledge of *Alexander* the Great, as we find it asserted by several Authors. *Armenius* also being himself a *Thessalian*, and one in the number of *Jason's* Captains, having recollected a considerable party that wandered up and down after the death of *Jason's*, did plant *Armenia* from whose Hills the River *Tigris* doth first flow but with small beginnings, and after some space she hides herself under Earth, through which running undiscovered for the space of five and twenty miles, she sheweth again herself, and appears a great and violent River in the Country of *Sophone*, from whence falling down, she is received into the waters of *Euphrates*.

But *Mithridates* King of the *Parthians*, after the War of *Armenia*, was expelled by the Senate from the *Parthian* Kingdom, by reason of his cruelty: His Brother *Horodes* having possessed himself of the vacant Kingdom, did for a long time besiege *Babylon* whither *Mithridates* fled, and at last compelled the Inhabitants, being oppressed by famine, to surrender themselves; and *Mithridates* of his own accord in confidence of the contiguity of his blood, did deliver himself into the Power of *Horodes*. But *Horodes* taking him to be rather an enemy than his Brother, did in his own presence command him to be slain. After this he made War upon the *Romans*, and overthrew *Crassus* the *Roman* General, with his Son and all the *Roman* Army. His Son *Pacorus* having performed great achievements in *Syria*, and being sent to pursue the reliſts of the *Roman* Army, was called back into *Parthia* being suspected by his Father, in whose absence, the army of the *Parthians* being left in *Syria*, were slain by *Cassius* the Quæstor of *Crassius* with all their Captains.

This

This being performed, not long after there did arise the Civil Wars of the *Romans* betwixt *Cesar* and *Pompey*, in which the *Parthians* took the part of *Pompey*, both by reason of their association with him in the War with *Mithridates*, and by reason of the death of *Crassus*, whose Son they heard did side with *Cesar*, and who they doubted not but would throughly revenge his Father death, if *Cesar* were the Conqueror : Therefore *Pompey* and all his party being overcome, they afterwards sent their Auxiliaries to *Cassius* and *Brutus* against *Augustus* and *Antonius* ; and after the end of that War, having entred into a league with *Labienus*, they made desolate with their Armies both *Syria* and *Asia*, and being as high in their resolutions, as their numbers, they assaulted the Camp of *Ventidius* ; who after *Cassius*, in the absence of *Pacorus*, did overthrow the *Parthian* Army ; but *Ventidius* having dissembled a fear, did a long time contain himself within the Camp, and permitted the *Parthians* for a while to insult, who being confident and secure, he at the last did send forth one part of the legions against them, who charging upon them with great courage did utterly root them ; *Pacorus* conceiving that his flying men had drawn along after them the *Roman* legions to pursue them, did set upon the Camp of *Ventidius*, supposing it to be destitute of defenders ; whereupon *Ventidius* sallying forth with the other part of the legions, did cut off the whole Army of the *Parthians*, with the King *Pacorus* himself ; neither did the *Parthians* in any War receive a greater wound than in that Battel.

When these things were reported in *Parthia*, *Herodes*, the Father of *Pacorus*, who not long before had understood that all *Syria* was plundered, and *Asia* seized upon by the *Parthians*, and who did glory that his Son *Pacorus* was a Conqueror of the *Romans*, being on a sudden informed both of the death of his Son, and the total destruction of the army, his grief was heightened into a Frenzy. For the space of many days he would not speak to any one, nor take any sustenance, nor utter any word at all, insomuch that he seemed to be a dumb man, and

when grief had afterwards opened the passage of his voice, he called upon nothing but *Pacorus*; he seemed as if he both saw, and heard *Pacorus*, and would stand still a while and speak as if he had discoursed with him, and by and by again he would lamentably condole him, being slain.

After, a long time of sorrow, another affliction did invade the miserable old man, which was to determine with himself, which of his thirty Sons he should make King in the place of *Pacorus*.

He had many Concubines, on whom so great a number of Children were begotten, and every one of them was importunate with him to make choice of her own Son; but the fate of *Parthia* did so ordain, (it being there a solemn custom to have Kings to be parricides) that the most wicked of them all, *Phrabartes* by name, should be elected King, who no sooner was invested in his royalty, but (as if he had no mind to die a natural death himself) did kill his Father, and afterwards did put to death his thirty Brothers; neither did his guilt cease here: for perceiving that the Peers of the Kingdom were much incensed against him for his daily cruelties, he commanded his own Son, being almost of age, to be killed, that there should not one remain who might bear the name of a King.

Mark Anthony made War upon him with sixteen gallant Legions, because he brought aid to *Pompey* and his party, against *Cæsar* and himself; but his Army being sorely weakned by many encounters, he retreated from *Parthia*, by which Victory, *Phrabartes* being grown more insolent, when he determined many things cruelly against the people, he was driven into banishment by them: and having with repeated importunities for a long time wearied the neighbouring Cities, and last of all the *Scythians*, he was by their great assistance restored unto his Kingdom.

In his absence the *Parthians* had constituted one *Tiridates* to be their King, who understanding of the advance of the *Scythians*, did fly with a great number of his friends

friends to *Cesar*, making War at the same time in *Spain*, carrying with him as a pledge to *Cesar*, the youngest Son of *Phrahartes*, whom he took away by force, being too negligently guarded. Which being understood, *Phrahartes* sent presently Ambassadors to *Cesar*, demanding that his servant *Tiridates* and his Son should be restored to him.

Cesar having understood the Ambassy of *Phrahartes*, and the desires of *Tiridates*, (for he desired also to be restored to the Kingdom) conceiving that the *Romans* would have a right to *Parthia*, if the Kingdom therefore should be at his disposing, did make answer, That he would neither deliver *Tiridates* to the *Parthians*, neither would he aid *Tiridates* against them.

And that it might appear that *Cesar* was not of that sullen temper, that they could prevail nothing at all upon him, he sent *Phrahartes* his Son without ransom, and allowed *Tiridates* a large exhibition, as long as he would continue with the *Romans*.

After this, the War in *Spain* being ended, when he came into *Syria* to compose the State of the East, *Phrahartes* was possessed with a great fear that he would make War against him.

Therefore the Captains over all *Parthia*, that were taken Prisoners in the Armies of *Crassus*, or of *Anthony*, were recollected, and the Ensigns that were taken, were also sent back to *Augustus*; with them the Sons and Nephews also of *Phrahartes* were given as pledges to *Augustus*; and *Cesar* prevailed more with the greatness of his Name, than another Emperor could have done by Arms.

The Three and Fortieth Book of JUSTIN.

THE affairs of *Parthia*, and the East, and almost of all the World, being described; *Trogus*, as after a long Pilgrimage, doth return home, thinking it the part of an ungrateful Citizen, if having illustrated

the Actions of all Nations, he should conceal the Affairs only of his own Country. He briefly therefore touched upon the beginning of the *Roman* Empire, that he might not exceed the measure of his propounded work, and not in silence pass by the Original of that City, which is now the Mistress of the whole world.

The Inhabitants of *Italy* were first the *Aborigines*, whose King *Saturn* was reported to be, of so great Justice, that no man served under him, neither had he any thing private to himself, but all things were undivided and common unto all as one patrimony to them. In the memory of which example, it was provided that in the *Saturnalia*, the Interests of every one being made equal, the servants did every where in their banquets lie down along in the same posture as their Masters. Therefore *Italy* was called *Saturnia*, after the Name of the King; and the Hill where *Saturn* did inhabit, being by *Jupiter* driven from his own Seat, is called the *Capitol*.

The third King who Reigned in *Italy* after him, was *Faunus*, in whose time *Evander* came into *Italy* from *Palanthum*, a City of *Arcadia*, with a small retinue, to whom *Faunus* did bountifully assign certain fields, and a Hill, which afterwards he called the Hill *Palatine*. At the foot of this Hill he erected a Temple to *Lycus*, whom the *Greeks* call *Pan*, and the *Romans* *Lupercus*. The Effigies of the god is cloathed with the skin of a Goat, in which habit they run up and down in *Rome* at the *Lupercals*. *Faunus* had a Wife whose name was *Fatua*, who being daily filled with a divine Spirit, did as it were in a phrenzy presage of things to come, from whence those that at this day are inspired, are said to *Fatuate*, or to foretel the events of the Fates to come. *Latinus* begotten in whoredom, was the Son of the Daughter of *Faunus*, and of *Hercules*, who at that time having killed *Geryon*, did drive his Cattle through *Italy*, the rewards of his Victory. In the Reign of *Latinus*, *Aeneas* came from *Ilium* into *Italy*, *Troy* being sacked and destroyed by the *Greeks*. He was immediately entertained with War, and Marshalling his Army to the Battel, *Latinus* sending a Trumpet to parley with

with him, was possessed with such an admiration of him, that he received him into the Society of the Kingdom, and *Lavinia* being given him in marriage he was the Son-in-law to *Latinus*. After this, they had both of them war with *Turnus* King of the *Rutilians*, because *Lavinia* who before the arrival of *Aeneas* was betrothed to him, was denied him in Marriage. In this War both *Turnus* and *Latinus* perished; therefore when *Aeneas* by the Law of Arms commanded over the two Nations, he builded a City after the name of his wife *Lavinia*. He afterwards made War against *Mezentius* King of the *Tuscans*, in which dying himself, his Son *Ascanius* did succeed him, who having abandoned the City *Lavinium*, did build long *Alba*, which for three hundred years was the Metropolis of the Kingdom. After the Reign of many Kings of that City, at the last *Numitor* and *Amulius* did enjoy the Kingdom; but when *Amulius* had disinthroned *Numitor*, who was the more respected by reason of his age, he politickly devoted his Daughter *Rhea* to a perpetual Virginity, that there should be no more children of the race of *Numitor*, to take revenge on him for the usurpation of the Kingdom. And the better to conceal his design, a pretence of honour was added to the injury, and she seemed not so much to be a person condemned, as a Votress elected. Therefore being shut up in a Wood sacred to *Mars*, she brought forth two Children at one Birth: It is uncertain whether begotten by *Mars*, or by incontinence with another. *Amulius* his fear being multiplied by the birth of the two Boys, did command them to be exposed, and laded *Rhea* with chains, by the injury and burden whereof she not long after died. But fortune propitious to the Original of *Rome*, did provide a Wolf to give suck to the Children, who having lost her Whelps, and desiring to empty her teats, did offer her self as a Nurse to the Infants, and returning often to the Children, as if they were her young ones, *Faustulus* the Shepherd observed it, and having taken them from the Wolf, he brought

them up amongst the flocks in a rural life. It is by manifest arguments believed, that the Boys were begotten by *Mars*, both because they were born in his Grove, and were nursed also by a Wolf, which is a creature under the protection of *Mars*. One of the Boys was called *Remus*, and the other *Romulus*; being at mans estate, in their daily exercise amongst the Shepherds, they did encrease their strength and swiftness, and did oftentimes with prompt industry drive away the Thieves that came to steal the Cattel. It so fell out, that *Remus* at last was taken by them, and as if he was himself the same which he did forbid in another, he was brought unto the King, and accused to have been accustomed to rob the flocks of *Numitor*, wherefore the King did deliver him to *Numitor* to be revenged on him. But *Numitor* being moved with the flourish of the youth, and his suspicion calling to his mind his Nephew exposed, when the similitude of the favour of his Daughter, and the time at which he was exposed, did agree with his age, and held him very doubtful, behold where *Faustulus* came unexpectedly with *Romulus*, by whom the Original of the boys being understood; the design immediately was contrived; the young men were armed for the revenge of their Mothers death, and *Numitor* for his Kingdom taken from him. *Amulius* being slain, the Kingdom was restored to *Numitor*, and the City of *Rome* was builded by the young men; the Senate then was constituted, consisting of one hundred *Seniors*, who were called Fathers. The Neighbours also disdaining that their daughters should be married unto Shepherds, the *Sabin* Virgins were taken away by violence, and the Nations about them being overcome by Arms, they first obtained the Empire of *Italy*, and afterwards of the World.

In those times it was the custom of Kings, instead of *Diadems*, to use *Spears*, which the *Greeks* call *Scepters*; for in the beginning of times, the Antients worshipped *Spears* for the immortal gods; in the memory whereof, *Spears* at this day are added to the Images of the gods. In the times of King *Tarquin*, the youth of the *Phocensians*, being brought

brought into the mouth of *Tyber*, did enter into friendship with the *Romans* ; and sailing from thence into the furthest parts of *France*, they builded *Massilia* betwixt the *Ligurians* and other fierce Nations of the *Gauls*, and performed great achievements, while by Arms they either protected themselves against their barbarous insolence, or whiles of their own accord they did provoke them, of whom they were provoked heretofore.

For the *Phocensians* (being compelled to it by the barrenness of their soil) did live with more industry and alacrity on the Seas, than on the Land, and did lead their lives sometimes by fishing, sometimes by trading, but for the most part by Piracy, which at that time was accounted honourable. Therefore having sailed into the farthest Coasts of all the Ocean, they came into a Harbor at the mouth of the River of *Rhone*, and being delighted with the pleasure of the place, on their return to their own Country, discovering to others what they had seen themselves, they stirred up many men to undertake that voyage. *Furius*, and *Perannus* were the Admiral and Vice-Admiral of their Fleet. They came to the King of the *Segoregians*, *Senanus* by name, in whose Territories they desired to build their City, desiring his friendship. It so fell out, that the King on that day was employed in the preparations for the marriage of his Daughter *Gyptis* ; for whom according to the custom of that Nation, he intended to provide a Husband, who was to be chosen by herself, at the great and solemn feast prepared for that purpose. Therefore all the Suitors being invited to the Dinner, the *Grecian* Guests were also intreated to be present at it. The Virgin then according to the custom being brought in, and being commanded by her Father to give water unto him, whom she would make choice of to be her Husband, she passing by all the *Gauls*, did turn towards the *Greeks*, and gave the water to *Perannus*, who being made of a Guest a Son-in-law, had a place assigned to him wherein to build his City. *Massilia* therefore was builded near unto the mouth of the River of *Rhone* on a remote Bay, as it were an Angle of the Sea. But the

Ligurians envying the prosperity and increase of the City, did weary the *Grecians* with daily Wars, who in beating back the dangers from themselves became so glorious, that their enemies being overthrown, they sent forth many Colonies into the neighbouring Country. By these, the *Gauls* being instructed (their barbarous manners being either quite laid aside, or more civilized) they learned the use of a more refined course of life; as to exercise and cultivate the fields with ploughs, and to environ and defend their Cities with Walls. They then began to live not only by Arms, but Laws; they learned to prune the Vine, and to plant the Olive. And so great a beauty and order was observed both in disposing of the things and men, that *Greece* did not seem to come into *Gallia*, but *Gallia* to be translated into *Greece*. *Senatus* King of the *Segregians* being dead, from whom the place was received to build the City, his Son *Commanus* did succeed him in the Kingdom, and a certain King affirming that the time would come, when *Massilia* should be the destruction of the neighbouring people; did advise that it might be oppressed in the Original, lest growing strong by degrees, it might at last suppress him, who gave both an Original and an encrease unto it; to the performance whereof he inserted this following Fable.

A Bitch great with Whelp, did petition to a Shepherd to give her room in which to bring forth her young ones; which being obtained, she petitioned to him again to grant her the same room to bring up her young ones; at the last her Whelps growing into age, and she being supported with her Domestick numbers, did challenge the propriety of the place unto herself.

So the *Massilians* who do now appear to be but strangers, may in a short time become Lords of the Country,

The King being incited by the application of this story, did attempt by deceits to destroy the *Massilians*. Therefore on the Holy-day dedicated to *Flora*, he sent many lusty and able men into the City, to be entertained as guests, & gave order that many more should be brought in Carts, in which they should be covered with green leaves, whiles he himself with his Army lay hid under the

the next hills, that they might be present when the opportunity served for their Ambush, and the Gates in the night being opened to receive their Carts, they might with their Armed men invade the City drowned in wine and sleep.

But a Woman, who by the contiguity of blood had near relation to the King, being accustomed to play the wanton with one of the *Grecians*, pitying the loveliness of the young man in her embraces of him, did betray the deceit unto him, & desired him to decline the danger. He immediately informed the Magistrates with it; & the prepared treacheries being discovered, the *Ligurians* were apprehended, and lying hid were drawn out of the Carts, and being all put to death, deceits were prepared for the deceitful King. & 7000 of the *Ligurians* were slain with the King himself.

After this, the *Massilians* did always upon their holy-days keep their Gates shut, & observed a strict watch, & had Centinels to walk their Rounds on the walls, and to take notice of strangers, & to demand the word; & thus, as if they were invironed with war, they managed their City in the times of peace; so punctually good instructions were observed there, not so much by the necessity of the times, as by the custom of doing well.

After this the *Massilians* had for many years great wars with the *Ligurians* and the *Gauls*, which both increased the glory of their City, and amongst the neighbouring Countries made famous the valour of the *Greeks* by their multiplied Victories.

And when a new war arose from *Carthage* having surprized the Busses of their Fishermen, they often overthrew the Army of the *Carthaginians*, and gave peace unto them, being conquered. They entered into a league with the *Spaniards*; and almost from the first foundation of their City, they observed their friendship with the *Romans* with great fidelity, and in all their Wars industriously assisted their Associates, which both increased the confidence of their strength, and purchased them peace from their Enemies.

When *Massilia* flourished therefore with the fame of their achievements, the abundance of their wealth, and the

the glory of their strength, the neighbouring people, in conspiring multitudes, did gather themselves together to root out the name of the *Massilians* as to extinguish a common fire. By the consent of all, *Caramandus* was chosen General, who when he besieged the City with a powerful Army of chosen men, being affrighted in his sleep with a vision of a hard favoured Woman, who called herself a goddess, he offered peace of his own accord to the *Massilians*, and having desired he might be allowed the liberty to enter into their City, and to worship their gods, when he came unto the Temple of *Minerva*, having beheld in the portal of it, the image of the goddess which he beheld before in his sleep, he immediately cried out, that that was she who did affright him in the night, and commanded him to raise the sieges, and having gratulated the *Massilians*, that the immortal gods had care of them, he entred into a perpetual league with them, having recompensed the goddess with a chain of Gold.

Peace being obtained, and their security established, the Ambassadors of the *Massilians* having returned from *Delphos*, to which place being sent, they had brought gifts unto *Apollo*, did inform them that they heard in the way that the City of *Rome* was taken by the *Gauls* and set on fire; they seemed to be much affected at their loss, and did prosecute it with a publick mourning, and sent unto them Gold, both what they had in private as well as publick to make up the sum, having understood that they had redeemed their City and their peace with money from the *Gauls*. For which benefit, it was decreed by the Senate, that they should be made free of *Rome*, and a place allowed them in the publick Spectacles, and a solemn league was again confirmed perpetually to be observed with equal Interests on both sides. In his last book *Trogus* affirms that his Ancestors derived their Original from the *Valscians*, that his Grand-father *Trogus Pompeius* was made free of the City, at what time *Encius Pompeius* made War against *Seriorius* in *Spain*; he declar-eth also, that his Uncle under the same *Pompey*, was Colonel of a Regiment of Horse in the War against *Mithridates*, and that his Father served in the Wars under *Caius Caesar*, and that he was both his Secretary, the Master of the Complements, and had the Office of the Seal.

The Four and Fortieth Book of *JUSTIN*.

Spain as she doth shut up the limits of *Europe*, so it is here the conclusion of this Work. The Ancients called it first *Hyberia*, from the River *Hiberus*, and after *Spain* from *Hispanus*. It is situated betwixt *Africk* and *France*, and inclosed with the main Ocean and the *Pyreanean* mountains; and as it is less than either *Africk* or *France*, so it is more fruitful than either, for it is not scorched with the violence of the Sun as *Africa*, neither is it troubled with daily winds as *France*, but enjoys a mean betwixt both, and by its temperate heat, and seasonable and pregnant showers, it produceth all variety of fruits, in so much that it sufficeth not only the Inhabitants, but sendeth forth abundance of all things into *Italy* and the City of *Rome*; neither is there in it only great store of Corn, but also of Wine, Honey and Oil. There is also an abundance of Steel, and of swift Horses; and it is not only to be praised for the outward goods of the earth, and which are on the superficies of it, but for the many Mines, and richness of the Metals in the bowels of it. There is also abundance of Flax and Whins, and no Country in the World undoubtedly is more full of Vermilion.

In this Kingdom, the courses of the Rivers are not so violent as to bring any hurt by their swiftness, but smooth and gentle, and do water both the Fields and Vineyards; and the Marshes overflown by high tides from the Ocean are very full of fish.

Many of their Rivers are rich in Gold, which are celebrated by the praises of many writers; it only joins to *France* by one ridge of the *Pyreanean* Hills; on all other parts of it, like to a circle, it is surrounded by the Sea. The form of the Country is almost four square, unless when it is shut in by the *Pyreanean* Hills, the Sea shores being there more streight and narrow. The

The space of the *Pyrenaean* Hills doth contain fix hundred miles. The salubrity of the Air, and the equal temper of it throughout all *Spain* is not infected with any heavy mists from the Marshes; to this may be added the cool Airs from the Sea, and the gentle and daily whisperings of the winds, which piercing through all the Country, is an occasion of a great and general health to all.

The bodies of the men are prepared for hunger and labour, and with resolutions for death. They are all and altogether given to frugality, and covet War rather than sloth; if they want an enemy abroad, they will seek him at home. They have been oftentimes tormented to death, for the concealing of things committed to their trust, so much stronger is the cure of their taciturnity, than of their life.

The patience of that servant is made famous in the *Carthaginian* War, who having revenged his Master, did insult with loud laughter on the Rack, and in an unclouded and pure joy overcame the horreur of death, and the cruelty of his tormentors.

The Nation are swift of foot, they have for the most part active spirits; Horses for service in War, and good swords are more unto them than their own blood. They have no feasts there but on holy-days.

After the second *Carthaginian* War, they learned of the *Romans* to be bathed in hot water. In a long course of time they had never any famous General besides *Veriatius*, who for the space of ten years, wearied the *Romans* with various victory, (so much the more near to unruly beasts than unto men are their dispositions) Neither was he elected by the suffrages of the people, but they followed him as a wary man, and expert to decline dangers; and so great was his valour, and his continence, that though oftentimes he overthrew the Armies of the Consuls, and was renowned for great achievements, yet he never changed his Arms nor his habit, no not so much as his diet, and continued in the same fashion of Cloaths and Arms in which at first he began to fight, insomuch that every common Soldier did seem more gallant than the General himself.

In

In *Portugal*, near unto the River of *Tagus*, it is affirmed by divers Authors, that Mares do conceive by the wind; which fables received their Original by the fruitfulness and the abundance of them, who are found to be so swift in *Galicia*, and in *Portugal*, that not undeservedly they seem to be conceived by the wind.

The *Galicians* do derive their pedigree from the *Grecians*; for after the end of the *Trojan War*, *Teucer* being hated by his Father *Telamon*, and not received into the Kingdom by reason of the death of his Brother *Ajax*, sailed unto *Cyprus*, and builded there the City *Salamina*, after the name of his ancient Country; to which place (having understood of the death of his father) he not long afterwards returned: But when *Eurix* the Son of *Ajax*, would not suffer him to land, he lanced forth into the Deeps again, and by rough winds was driven on the Coasts of *Spain*, where he possessed himself of that place on which new *Carthage* now doth stand; from thence he sailed to *Galicia*, and having planted there a Colony, he gave a name unto that Nation. Howsoever *Galicia*, is said to be the portion of *Amphilochus*.

The Country doth abound with Lead, and Brass, and with Vermillion also, which giveth a name to the neighbouring River. And it is so rich in Gold, that oftentimes in ploughing the ground, they do turn up the Oar of Gold with it.

On the bounds of this Nation, is a consecrated Hill, which it is accounted a great sin to violate with Iron: but when the Earth is cleaved with thunder-Bolts, which is usual in those places, it is permitted to any to collect the detected Oar as the gift of God.

The Women do exercise themselves in household affairs, and in manuring of the ground; the men do live by their swords and by their plunder. Steel with them is a principal commodity, but their water is more violent than Steel it self; for the Steel being extinguished in it, is made more sharp and hard; neither do they approve of any weapon which is not dipped in the River of *Bilbo*, or in *Chalybs*, from whence the Inhabitants who live

live near unto this River are called *Chalybes*, and are said to excel all others in the commodity of Steel. But the *Curetians* do inhabit the Forests of the *Tertesians*, in which it is reported that the *Titanian* Gyants made War against the gods.

The most ancient of their Kings, was *Gargoris*, who did first find out the use of honey. He, when a Nephew was born unto him by the incontinence of his own Daughter, being ashamed at the dishonour of the act commanded that the little one, by several varieties of death should be destroyed ; but being preserved by fortune, through so many chances, he at the last, even by the compassion of the dangers themselves, did arrive unto the Kingdom. In the first place when he commanded him to be exposed, after certain days he did send to enquire after his body, and found that he was wonderfully preserved, and nourished by the milk of several wild beasts ; Being brought home, he commanded him to be cast into a narrow path, in which the droves and herds of Cattel were accustomed to pass ; too cruel he was in this to have the young child rather to be trod upon by the multitude of beasts, than to perish by a single death ; who still remaining untouched by them, and not, wanting nourishment, he commanded that he should be cast unto fierce bandogs, ravenous by the abstinence of many days ; and they also forbearing him, he not long afterwards commanded that he should be thrown unto the hogs, who did not only not hurt him, but some of the Sows did nourish him, with their milk ; whereupon at the last he commanded that he should be cast into the Ocean. Then by the present power of Providence, as if he was carried rather in a Ship than on the waves, by a gentle tide, he was brought to the land safe, betwixt the raging sands and the tumults of the Billows : And not long after there did appear a Hind, who did offer her strutting udder unto the little one, who by his daily conversation with his nurse, became of a wonderful swiftness of body, and a long time wandred on the Mountains and the Vally amongst the herds of the Deer, being

ing no way, inferior in his swiftness to them; At the last, he was taken in a snare, and given as a great present to the King, and being discovered to be his Nephew by the similitude of his lineaments, and by the marks of his body, which presently after his birth were burned on it; in the admiration of the deliverances from so many chances and dangers, he was ordained by the King to be his Successor in the Kingdom; his name was called *Habis*, and no sooner was he invested in the Kingdom, but he shewed such proofs of nobleness and greatness, that it appeared he was not in vain delivered from so many dangers by the Majesty of God; for by Laws he did unite the barbarous people, and taught them how to yoke their Oxen, and to plough and sow the ground, and enforced them to feed on better nourishment than what the trees or Plants provided, belike in the distast of those things which he himself had endured. The education of this Prince would seem fabulous, but that it is recorded, that the builders of *Rome* were nourished by a Wolf, and that a Bitch did give suck unto *Cyrus* King of *Persia*: The people were by him forbidden to exercise any servile labour, and by him they were distributed into seven Cities.

Habis being dead, the Kingdom for many Generations continued amongst his Successors. But in another part of *Spain* which consisteth most of Islands, the Kingdom was in the power of *Geryon*. In this place there is such abundance of grass, and withal so pleasant, that if by the providence of the Herdsmen the Cattel were not enforced to discontinue feeding, their bodies would break by the excess. From hence the Drovers of *Geryon* (in those times accounted the only wealth of the world) were of that fame amongst the Nations, that by the greatness of the booty, they allured *Hercules* out of *Asia*. It is recorded in Story, that *Geryon* was not a Gyant of three bodies, as the Fables do make mention, but that there were three Brothers of so fast a concord, that all three seemed to be governed by one mind, and that of their own accord they did not make War upon *Hercules*, but having observed that their own Drovers of Cattle were

were forced from them, they indeavoured to regain what they had lost by the sword.

After the Succession of many Kings in *Spain*, the *Carthaginians* first of all possessed themselves of it ; for when the Inhabitants of the *Gades* being obedient to the Vision, had translated into *Spain* the holy things of *Hercules* from *Tyre*, from which place the *Carthaginians* also do derive their Original, and had builded them there a City, the neighbouring people of *Spain* envying the growing happiness of the new City, and upon that account provoking them to war, the *Carthaginians* being of the same kindred, did send relief unto them, and by a happy expedition they both vindicated the *Gaditanes* from injury, and added the greatest part of *Spain* to the Empire of their command : And afterwards being incited by the fortune of their first expedition, they sent *Amilcar* their General, with a great Army to make themselves Masters of all the Province, who having performed great achievements; whiles he followed his fortune too inconsiderately, he was betrayed into an Ambush and slain. *Asdrubal* his Son-in-law was sent to supply his place, who was slain himself by the Servant of a *Spaniard*, in the revenge of the unjust death of his Master.

Annibal the Son of *Amilcar* did succeed him, and was a greater General than them both ; for having excelled them in his achievements, he subdued all *Spain*, and having afterwards made War on the *Romans*, he afflicted *Italy* with several losses and overthrows for the space of 16 years. The *Romans* in the mean time having sent the *Scipio's* into *Spain*, did first of all drive the *Carthaginians* out of that Province ; afterwards they had great Wars with the *Spaniards* themselves, neither could they be conquered to an absolute obedience, until *Augustus Caesar*, having subdued all the World, did carry thither his conquering swords, and having by Laws brought the barbarous and rude people into a more civil course of life, he reduced all *Spain* into the form of a Province.

The End of the Book of JUSTIN the HISTORIAN.

9